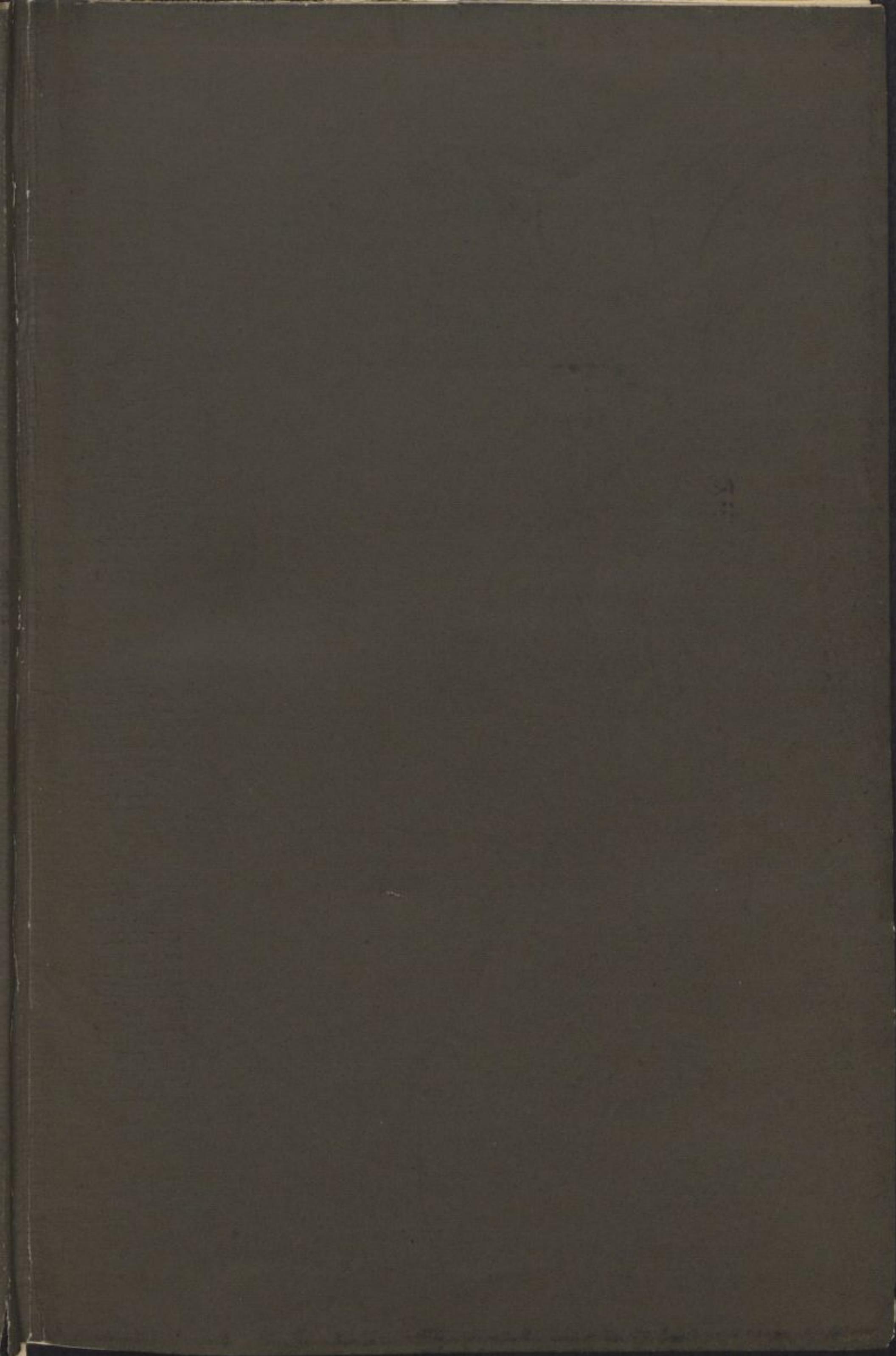


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THE  
NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT  
OF  
CHOLERA.

THE  
TREATMENT OF CHOLERA IN INDIA  
BY  
H. W. BELLEW,  
M.D.,  
LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,  
AND PROFESSOR OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IN THE COLLEGE OF MUSULMAN MEDICAL SURGEONS.  
IN  
A  
PRACTICAL TREATISE  
ON  
THE NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT OF CHOLERA;  
AS A SUPPLEMENT TO  
THE HISTORY OF CHOLERA IN INDIA FROM 1862 TO 1881.  
LONDON : TRUBNER & CO.

A SHORT PRACTICAL TREATISE  
ON THE  
NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT  
OF  
CHOLERA

*AS A SUPPLEMENT TO*  
THE HISTORY OF CHOLERA IN INDIA  
FROM 1862 TO 1881

BY  
DY.-SURGEON-GENERAL H. W. BELLEW, C.S.I.  
BENGAL ARMY (RETIRED)

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## PREFACE.

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IN submitting this book to the public I have but few remarks to make. Towards the close of the last Section of my work "The History of Cholera in India from 1862 to 1881," referring to the medical treatment of the disease, I said: "Here I can deal with this subject only in the briefest terms; but I hope, if spared to do so, to consider it more in detail in a short practical treatise on the causes, nature, and treatment of cholera, which I purpose publishing as a sequel to this work." This was in August 1885. Since that date various circumstances have intervened to prevent the earlier fulfilment of my purpose.

Previous to my departure from India in May last year on sick leave, preparatory to retirement on pension after completing my full term of service, I had no opportunity of taking the work in hand; and since my return to England, though always mindful of the matter, it is only recently that I have found convenient leisure to dispose of the task.?

To some it may seem unnecessary or uncalled for that I should, now that I have relinquished the service of Government, trouble myself with the labour and expense for work of this kind. But my experience of India and knowledge of the requirements of the people in this particular matter of the treatment of cholera, based upon a clear apprehension of the real nature and causes of the disease, have convinced me that not only is such a work necessary, but that—provided the case be stated in plain language, and be discussed in intelligible terms—it is calculated to confer a lasting benefit; by drawing attention to what I conceive to be a reasonable explanation of the nature of cholera and of the causes tending to its production, as well as by drawing attention to the faults and defects hitherto and still existing in respect to the medical treatment of the disease. Those only who have any knowledge of the various and contradictory views held by medical practitioners regarding the character and causes of cholera—such as the fermentation in the body of a specific virus communicated by contagion, or the action of a specific cholera-producing germ introduced by means of the water used for drinking (and why not by means of the air inspired in breathing, or the food taken in eating?), &c.—can appreciate the importance of arriving at a more

reasonable and intelligible explanation of the case. Whilst those who have any practical acquaintance with the methods of procedure enforced, under the sway of such views as those just indicated, on the appearance of an epidemic visitation of cholera, with the object of "stamping out the disease," as the expression goes; or who have an intimate knowledge of the measures of medical relief adopted on such occasions, must be aware, from the mere results of experience, of the utter futility, not to say tyranny, of the one, and the total inadequacy, not to say mockery, of the other.

My object in the present work has been—however imperfectly it has been done—to describe the nature and causes of cholera in plain language intelligible to all understandings, with a view to the clearer perception of the measures of precaution and medical treatment—preventive and curative—which afford the most reliable means of entirely escaping, or of safely tiding over, an attack of the disease. The precautionary measures which I have described in the text, if properly attended to and systematically carried out—and they are in themselves so reasonable and feasible that there should be no difficulty in these respects—are such as directly affect the individual; and, in so far as such measures can do so, insure the protection of the person against the most generally prevalent of the predisposing causes of cholera. And this is an end nowhere attained by the measures, under the existing customary procedure, commonly enforced on occasions of the appearance of epidemic cholera; whether such measures be quarantine, or wholesale evacuation and precipitate of the quarters affected by the disease, or extensive fumigations of private dwellings, or the destruction by fire of clothing and domestic furniture, or other arbitrary and useless interference with the liberty, comfort, private property, and welfare of those in whose families or households the disease may unhappily make its appearance; or even a combination of all these objectionable and unreasonable proceedings together.

To give a single instance of the utter uselessness—from the point of view with which they are enforced—of these arbitrary, haphazard, and impulsive proceedings, I need refer only to the burning of the clothing and bedding—the bedstead also usually included—of those who die of cholera; whilst in the case of those who recover no such steps are taken, nor, as a rule, is any care taken that the recovered patient shall wash or change his clothing before going abroad and mixing with the crowd. By attention to the precautionary measures indicated in this work—precautions relating to clothing, house-shelter, diet, and general self-management—there will be no need for the enforcement of the objectionable, useless, and, to say the least in this particular, inconvenient measures above alluded to. These are not trifling matters. My opportunities during many years have afforded me very abundant proofs of the dis-

content and aversion produced among the people by the system of procedure as above pourtrayed commonly adopted in India under Government authority or by agents of the Government in the treatment of visitations of epidemic cholera; and presumably with the sanction or approval of the head of the Medical Department, or on the advice of the local medical authorities. And if this book—the contents of which are confirmatory of the line of teaching I adopted uniformly in my official capacity as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of the Punjab Province—leads to the enlightenment of the people on this subject, as I trust it may do through the patriotic sympathy of their educated classes, I shall be satisfied with the consciousness of having contributed my mite towards the welfare of a people amongst whom I have passed the best years of my life, and whom I have learned to esteem and respect for their many sterling good qualities, despite differences of nationality, creed, and civilisation.

As regards the purely medicinal treatment of cholera, I have but briefly alluded to the many various and experimental means and methods practised by different hands in diverse places and on diverse occasions. But have more particularly noticed the measures of public medical relief which are commonly adopted on occasions of the appearance of epidemic cholera by Municipal authorities and Government agents in most parts of the country. Without dwelling on the most condemnable faults of the medicines so distributed, I have pointed out some of their most glaring defects, and have described in some detail a medicine which I invented with the express purpose of supplying a remedy which should be free from the faults and defects of the several medicines or medicinal preparations commonly used as specific remedies in cholera. I designed this medicine expressly as a speciality remedy in cholera and allied catarrhal affections originating in the effects of adverse weather influences, and distributed it extensively in the Punjab and other provinces of India during the four or five years preceding my departure from that country. From all quarters I received ample testimony of its efficacy and popularity, and am convinced that on its own merits the medicine will prove a great boon to the public.

It is not for me to sound its praises or to puff its superior qualities. On the contrary, leaving the medicine to its own merits, I disavow the idea of its being any new discovery, or untested new-fangled notion; nor do I pretend that it is to work unheard-of wonders or effect impossible cures. But I claim for it the distinct advantages and superior qualities which I have described in the text. It is a compound preparation of Pharmacopœia drugs of acknowledged efficacy in the class of ailments for which it is designed, and is a genuine speciality remedy differing from the ordinary forms of prescription and other speciality medicines commonly used in the medicinal treatment of such ailments in the originality

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of the combination of its ingredients and the novelty of its composition in concentrated form, together with the preservation of its properties by preparation with syrup and glycerine. It is in these respects—the originality of combination and preparation in concentrated form with express provision for insuring the durability of its therapeutic properties—that I claim for my invention its superior merits as a speciality remedy of uniform and stable composition ; adapted—as is fully described in the text—by its easy portability and readiness for immediate use, without further preparation, for administration on the spur of emergency to sufferers of all ages in small and convenient doses apportioned to age and strength.

I designed this medicine expressly to supply a more reliable, convenient, suitable, and efficient remedy for general use on occasions of epidemic cholera prevalence than is afforded by the pills and mixtures and other speciality medicines commonly distributed on such occasions or generally available to the public through the ordinary channels. And I have mentioned these details here, because I think that other speciality remedies—prepared on the same principles, that is, in concentrated form for convenience of portability and dose, and with provision for the conservation of the properties of the compound—expressly designed for use in particular diseases of common occurrence, or which are prone to prevail in epidemic form, might with advantage be introduced for use in Dispensary practice, or for distribution by Municipalities on occasions of epidemic sickness. Such speciality medicines, whilst securing uniformity of composition and strength, and supplying convenient remedies ready for immediate use without farther preparation, would greatly diminish the press of work at such times crowding upon the Dispensary hands, as well as the delays and risks of accidents from carelessness or mistakes resulting therefrom. In India especially are such speciality remedies required, and no one who is acquainted with the conditions of life in that country can fail to appreciate the advantages of such forms of medicine, not only for the practice of Hospitals and Dispensaries, but also for domestic use in the household, or by the individual among the public at large.

H. W. B.

LONDON, 24th May 1887.

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ON THE  
NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT OF  
CHOLERA.

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PART I.

ON THE NATURE OF CHOLERA.

In another work—*The History of Cholera in India from 1862 to 1881*—I have shown (in Section XII.) the existence of a fixed and natural relation between the prevalence of epidemic cholera and of certain influences of weather, as these last are affected by the nature of the rainfall and peculiarities of the soil; and have endeavoured to explain in brief terms how the resulting changes in temperature and other meteorological conditions tend, through the operation of “chill”—which is a term to be understood in a comparative sense, as will appear later on—to the production of a state of the body favourable to the supervention of the symptoms of cholera, and especially so under the existence of other conditions, connected with the individual health-state, which predispose the sufferer to the assaults of that disease.

Descriptions of the ordinary course and symptoms of an attack of cholera, together with their explanation and modes of treatment, are to be found in more or less detail and variety of arrangement and exposition in many works specially devoted to the investigation of that disease, as well as in most standard works on medicine. It is not, therefore, my intention to set out with a formal description of the disease, nor in these pages to compare and discuss the various different theories regarding the nature and causes of cholera which have from time to time been added to the very abundant literature on this subject. I prefer, instead, to consider the subject in general terms, and to set before the reader a small number of typical cases of acute cholera, as illustrations of the variety of symptoms under which the severer forms of the disease are met with in practice; next to discuss the causes that produce such various forms and symptoms of the disease; and, finally, to describe

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the methods of treatment which promise the most favourable and successful results, not as curative measures merely, but also, and more especially, as preventive precautions.

First, however, it is necessary to premise that the use of the term cholera in these pages refers to the disease in all its stages and varieties of form, and not merely—as is the general custom—to that one stage of its course which is characterised by the state of collapse, or to the more violent and sudden accessions of the disease, which are accompanied—and more commonly so in epidemic seasons—by that peculiar state of nervous depression and suspension of the chief functional processes which is called collapse.

It is important to bear this distinction in mind, because the prevalent custom of ignoring the real nature of the disease until it declares itself unmistakably by the supervention of the severer symptoms immediately preceding the state of collapse—a stage which, happily, is not usually attained at all in the great majority of the occurring cases of the disease properly called cholera—leads to the neglect of very necessary precautions for the arrest of its spread amongst the community in whose midst it makes its appearance; and more especially is this an important matter in seasons of the epidemic prevalence of cholera.

For, if cholera really be communicable, as some assert, by contagion, it is folly to deny recognition of the disease, except in the comparatively few cases in which it runs on into the manifestation of symptoms of excessive severity. Whilst, if it be merely, as is more probable, infectious in the manner of ordinary catarrh or influenza, as a result of the action of peculiar climatic or weather influences operating under the particular circumstances of locality and conditions of life which are favourable to the production of the disease, it is still no less a folly to deny its early recognition, and thus to neglect the opportunity of adopting timely precautions for safeguard and protection against the action of weather influences, and of taking in hand the improvements necessary in the sanitary condition of the surroundings of the community amongst whom the disease shows its presence.

The cogency of the above remarks will become apparent if we bear in mind the fact that the train of symptoms called cholera—whether styled British cholera or Asiatic cholera—constitute a single disease; though in England a distinction is made between them only on account of the lesser or greater prevalence of the disease in epidemic form during particular seasons of its appearance there. The ordinary summer cholera of England, usually prevalent in seasons of high temperature, in no respect differs from the ordinary cholera of India, except in its less frequent manifestations in severe epidemic prevalence. And this difference is easily explained, partly by the very different meteorological conditions characterising the climates of the two countries, and partly by the different conditions of prosperity and habits of life distinguishing

their respective populations. Yet, when in England cholera prevails with unusual epidemic severity, it is distinguished by the term Asiatic cholera, and attributed to contagion by importation from India.

Whereas, from the known facts of the epidemic prevalence of cholera in India itself—as is clearly shown in my work before mentioned—it is abundantly apparent that the varying severity of successive epidemics of the disease in that country is owing to the effects of climatic influences operating in conjunction with unfavourable conditions of life, such as are produced by famine and other causes of general or widespread distress amongst the population. And it is reasonable to conclude that in England—in the absence of statistical data for that country relating to these points—also the varying severity of successive epidemics of cholera is owing to causes of a similar kind, and not to contagion by importation. For whilst, in England as in India, it is the poorer classes of the people who mostly suffer from the ravages of the disease, it is also a fact that the appearance of severe or unusual epidemic prevalence of cholera in England is quite independent of the prevalence of the disease in India; since—intercommunication between the two countries being uninterrupted, and for many years past even more rapid and continuous than at any former period—the severest epidemics of cholera during recent years in India have not been followed by any epidemic appearance of the disease either in England or in the intermediate countries; though in some of the latter epidemics of cholera have prevailed, but altogether independently, and even in different years, as regards the epidemic prevalence of the disease in India.

That it is rather owing to the effects of weather influences, in conjunction with unfavourable conditions of life, that the disease designated by the term cholera is produced, is apparently corroborated by the occurrence of sporadic cases of the disease at all seasons and in all years, both in England and in India; the attack in such instances being always traceable to exposure to weather influences under circumstances of unfavourable condition of the body, or of injudicious conduct, or careless self-management, on the part of the sufferer. In India cases of sporadic cholera are met with in practice at all times and in all seasons, though they are not always at the time recognised as cases of cholera. They are, nevertheless, cases of genuine cholera, and differ in no respect from the cases of that disease prevailing during seasons of its epidemic visitation, except in the matter of less frequency of occurrence. They differ also in no way from the cases of cholera—whether bilious or serous—commonly met with in England during the summer season. In England the milder forms of such attack are distinguished by the term “bilious cholera,” and the severer forms by the term “malignant cholera;” though between the mildest and the severest forms the disease presents itself in every degree of severity, and the milder form passes into the severer by insensible gradations or by gradual degrees.

The most common forms in which cholera is met with during non-epidemic seasons, both in India and in England, is that in which it is styled bilious cholera, or bilious diarrhoea, or choleraic diarrhoea, or dyspeptic diarrhoea, or bowel-complaint, or simply bilious attack, according to the nature of the predominant symptoms and the manner in which they affect the patient. Whilst the cases which run on to the development of the severer symptoms accompanied by vomiting and purging of watery stools altogether deficient or wanting in bile—distinguished as “rice-water stools”—cramps, &c., and culminating in collapse, are styled malignant cholera, Asiatic cholera, cholera morbus, or acute cholera.

In the ordinary milder forms of bilious cholera, the attack is usually preceded by a longer or shorter period of indisposition or malaise, which is characterised by languor, depression of spirits, loss of appetite, headache, aches in the back and limbs, and a feeling of drowsiness. There is sometimes a distinctly increased heat of the body, with frequency and fulness of pulse, whilst the tongue is furred, the urine is high-coloured, and a sense of fulness is felt about the stomach and liver; but more commonly the feeling is one of chilliness, though not much pronounced, and the complexion presents a dull or dusky hue, with a vague expression of unrest or discomfort. With these symptoms there is usually some tendency to looseness or irregularity of the bowels, but not unfrequently the reverse is the case, and they are constipated.

Under ordinary care, attention to diet, and self-management—either with or without medical treatment—these symptoms are speedily got over, and, the bowels being relieved either naturally or by medicine, the patient is restored to his wonted health. But, on the contrary, when these slight and sometimes hardly much thought of symptoms are neglected, and—more especially during seasons of the epidemic prevalence of cholera—the sufferer is exposed to inclemencies of weather and other accidents of daily life, there occurs a more or less distinct and rapid aggravation of symptoms and greater complexity of derangement in the great eliminating functional processes according to the particular circumstances of each individual case, and the patient then suffers an attack of acute bilious cholera.

An attack of this kind usually commences with a feeling of chilliness, especially about the stomach and loins; the breathing is short and oppressed, and the patient frequently yawns and gapes and stretches himself; there is more or less headache or giddiness, together with a disagreeable acrid taste in the mouth and a sense of nausea or squeamishness, and these symptoms are followed more or less quickly by vomiting and purging of acrid, greasy bilious matters. An attack such as this may pass off in the course of a few hours without much constitutional disturbance, and generally is followed by a sensation of renewed health, the patient feeling better and more cheerful than before the attack.

But it may, and under adverse circumstances, such, especially, as neglect, careless exposure to weather, &c. &c., very rapidly run on to so severe an aggravation of symptoms as to endanger life or to terminate in death.

In such cases the aggravation of symptoms usually sets in with a marked increase in the feeling of chilliness, or with distinct shivering fits as in the milder forms of ague ; and it is a remarkable circumstance that this aggravation or recrudescence of symptoms very often sets in during the night or the early hours of the morning. The vomiting becomes active, and is sometimes incessant and most violent ; the purging increases, becoming frequent and profuse, and often attended by pain and spasmodic cramps. The matters discharged, both from the stomach and from the bowels, are watery and turbid or colourless and frothy, instead of bilious and fæculent as at first, and they produce a marked change in the patient's condition, with greater or less depression of the vital powers. According to the urgency of these symptoms, the exhaustion of the patient's strength is more or less rapid and intense, and a state of collapse, more or less profound, supervenes. A cold perspiration now breaks out upon the body, the skin shrinks and becomes wrinkled, cold, clammy, and blue. There is greater or less oppression of breathing, with loud sighs and groans, whilst the breath is cold, and the voice husky and stridulous. The eyes are sunk back in their sockets ; the face is pinched and haggard, whilst the expression of features is anxious, and a ghastly pallor suffuses the complexion. The pulse is very feeble, thin, and thready, or altogether imperceptible, and there is constant restlessness and tossing of the limbs, with more or less severe cramps all over the body. There is thirst throughout, and often it is an urgent and distressing symptom, whilst a sense of burning heat in the stomach and bowels is generally loudly complained of. Yet, with all these alarming symptoms, the intellect, as a rule, remains clear to the last, and though the functional processes of the eliminating organs are all more or less in a state of suppression or suspense—especially those of the liver and kidneys, in the previous stage so active—there still remains a considerable amount of muscular power, the incautious use of which, as in efforts to rise from bed or walk about, &c., sometimes leads to immediate death.

This state of collapse may last a few hours, and then end suddenly in death, or it may be followed by a reaction which, commencing gradually, advances with rapid strides, and restores the patient to his previous state with a celerity quite as remarkable as the sudden onset and rapid development of the symptoms just described. The first signs of commencing reaction are an improvement in the respiration and return of the pulse at the wrist, with cessation of vomiting and purging and rapid recovery of the natural expression of features. These are followed more or less quickly by a subsidence of all the severe symptoms, and

a general resumption of the functional processes of the body ; the skin soon regains its natural warmth and fulness, and later on bile reappears in the stools and urine is again voided. In favourable cases the progress towards recovery is steady, and the patient comes out of the attack almost as quickly as he was struck by its sudden onset. Not unfrequently, however, the reactionary processes are impeded through inability of the great eliminating organs to once resume their ordinary functions. There is then a different state of affairs, and the patient suffers from a variety of complications, according to the circumstances of each particular case, but generally there is a state of fever or pyrexia with head symptoms, indicating faulty action of the liver and kidneys, and these may speedily destroy life, or the patient may struggle on and make a slow and tedious recovery with more or less lasting damage to the constitution.

The following cases of acute cholera occurring in sporadic form afford good illustrations of the different varieties presented by the disease as it is met with in practice. These cases have all occurred at wide intervals of time and place, scattered about in non-epidemic seasons in different parts of the Punjab during several years past ; and I may here note once for all that these cases, as also all the others quoted in this work, have either come under my own observation or treatment, or have been officially reported to me, and, in respect to their history, investigated and verified by me.

CASE 1.—At Peshawur. Captain —, aged 34 years ; European ; married ; of muscular build and active habits, and generally enjoying robust health. For some days prior to this attack had gone through an unusual amount of exercise with a good deal of exposure to the sun, but with no apparent ill effects beyond some slight attacks of ephemeral fever and dyspepsia, attended with transient headaches and tendency to irregularity of the bowels, with flatulence and looseness. On the 6th March 1871, after a day's work involving a good deal of riding about in the sun, he returned home about 5 p.m., feeling tired and out of sorts, but with no definite ailment. He ate his dinner as usual, and went to bed early, sleeping very lightly clad, and with no other coverlet than a thin sheet. Towards daylight he awoke feeling chilled all over, and presently, on getting up from bed, became suddenly sick and faint, with an intense oppression at the pit of the stomach, and was immediately purged of a copious, loose, dark-coloured bilious motion of very foul odour, which was passed without pain, and along with a free discharge of urine. He returned and lay down on the bed feeling somewhat relieved, but after a short interval was again purged of a stool similar to the last, and at the same time vomited a quantity of acrid bilious matter, whilst a cold sweat broke out on the head and neck, and an alarming change came over the aspect of the features.

The vomiting and purging continuing at short intervals, the staff-

surgeon was called and saw him about 7 A.M., and about two hours later I saw him, having been hastily summoned in consultation. At this time the patient was on the verge of collapse. He had been purged some eight or nine times altogether, and the vomiting had been nearly as frequent. The last few stools were altogether watery and frothy, with a quantity of small white flakes floating on the surface, and they emitted the peculiar musty odour characteristic of the "rice-water" stools of cholera; but they had not been accompanied by any observable discharge of urine, nor had any been voided independently. The features were pinched and anxious, and the complexion was of a dusky hue. The eyes were sunk back in their sockets; the breathing was oppressed and interrupted by loud groans and sighs; the tongue was blue, sodden, and cold; the breath was hardly felt, and very cold; whilst the voice was extremely husky, weak, and interrupted by want of force. The skin was cold, bluish, shrunk, wrinkled, and clammy, and there were cramps in the legs and stomach. The pulse was barely perceptible, very thin, thready, and weak; but the intellect was clear, and there was considerable muscular power—the patient constantly turning from side to side and tossing his limbs restlessly, and calling for water to quench his thirst. The patient made no complaint of pain with the vomiting and purging, but cried out with the cramps, and complained of intolerable thirst and burning heat in the belly.

At the outset of the attack, the patient had himself taken a full dose of chlorodyne, and on the arrival of the staff-surgeon a dose of calomel was promptly administered. A little later, mustard plaisters were applied to the epigastrium and calves, whilst dry rubbings were kept up on the body and limbs, and hot-water bottles applied to the soles of the feet. To allay the thirst small sips of iced champagne, and iced water acidulated with sulphuric acid, were given alternately at short intervals. After the administration of the calomel the vomiting and purging soon ceased and reaction set in, and this was followed by a rapid subsidence of the other urgent symptoms. The respiration became more free, the pulse improved, the voice returned to its usual pitch and the features resumed their natural expression, and with astonishing rapidity the patient returned to his previous state, all traces of the collapse he had fallen into having passed away in the course of the next two or three hours.

During the day nourishment in small quantities was taken at short intervals—chicken-broth, beef-tea, toast and biscuits, rice-pudding, milk, arrowroot, and suchlike—and by bedtime the patient felt quite well, though somewhat weak and shaky. At about 8 P.M. he passed a soft loose stool, but faeculent and bilious, and at the same time a moderate quantity of urine. At 10 P.M. a dose of laudanum was administered, and after a good night's sleep he got up next morning quite well, and later on resumed his ordinary duties.

CASE 2.—At Peshawur. A female infant, aged  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months; born of European parents; nourished at first at the breast, but latterly by bottle altogether. Had been thriving fairly well until a few days before this attack, when early in October, during some two or three days together, there was a good deal of crying and derangement of digestion; the food—chiefly cow's milk diluted, with alternations of corn-flour boiled in such milk—was frequently vomited as soon as taken, and the napkins required more frequent changing; the motions were frequently lumpy, and of a sour, foetid smell, with sometimes dark green and sometimes pale yellow or ash-grey blotches and streaks. There had been six or eight such motions a day, but the child did not appear much reduced or distressed thereby, and caused the parents—her father a medical man—no anxiety. A few doses of aromatic confection and a few of grey powder with rhubarb had been given, and the child was thought to be doing fairly well. On the evening preceding the child's death it had been kept out later than usual for its evening airing in a fruit-garden which had recently been flooded with water for irrigation, and on being put to bed was very fretful, and passed a restless night with much crying and diarrhoea and vomiting of all food given. About midnight the child fell asleep exhausted, and slept undisturbed for some three hours or so, but awoke crying at daylight. The diarrhoea now became very frequent and almost incessant, the motions being watery and colourless; the napkins were hardly stained, though wetted through and spotted with little lumps of coagulated milk and streaks and shreds of white greasy matter. On first awaking the child took its food eagerly, though much of it was immediately rejected, but presently a change occurred. The child's features became pinched and livid, and the hands and feet cold, whilst in the belly the heat was felt, by the hand applied to the abdomen, to be abnormally great and pungent. I was called in consultation, and saw the child about midday. It was then in a state of profound collapse, with cold blue skin and deathlike lividity of features, and though small quantities of brandy and water were given at short intervals by passing a few drops at a time between the lips, and warm flannels were applied over the body, there was no sign of improvement, and the diarrhoea continuing, in small hot jets of water, the child died an hour or so after my visit. The father mentioned that, on the whole, the child had been cheery as usual, and, despite the diarrhoea and occasional crying, took its food greedily up to the sudden set in of the symptoms of collapse.

CASE 3.—At Lahore. A fine male infant, aged 4 months; born of European parents, and brought up entirely by hand; the food at first was cow's milk diluted with water, and latterly this was supplemented by maize flour and Hard's infants' food alternately. The child was thriving remarkably well, being of full weight, plump, and cheerful temper, until about the latter part of the month of March, when, immediately after a change to lighter clothing in consequence of the

advancing temperature, there took place a considerable change in his health, and for a week or longer there was much derangement of the digestion, and diarrhoea, very similar in character of the motions to that described in the preceding case, became troublesome. The bowels acted four or five times a day, the motions being sometimes loose and greenish or yellowish, and sometimes pale and lumpy. For some days lime water had been mixed with the food, and several doses of medicine, such as castor-oil, grey powder, Gregory's powder, and dill-water, had been administered, and on the whole the child appeared to be doing fairly well, and caused no anxiety to its parents—the father, as in the preceding case, being a medical man. At the beginning of April, on the night preceding its death, the child was put to bed as usual, but during the night was exposed to the cold damp air, owing to a gust of wind in the course of a passing thunderstorm having blown open a window directly above its cot, an accident which was not at the time observed. At first no ill effects were noticed; the child was bathed and fed and dressed as usual, and taken out for an airing in the garden. During the forenoon the child appeared cheerful and good-tempered as usual, and took its food well; but, about midday, half an hour or so after waking from a short sleep in his cot, placed in the dining-room, the child suddenly became fretful, and was purged two or three times in rapid succession, the motions being very thin and pale yellow with small white lumpy masses; at the same time the expression of features became alarmingly altered, and I was hastily summoned. The breathing at this time, shortly after midday, was hurried and oppressed, and the child wore a bewildered look, but did not cry nor show any sign of pain. The hands and feet were cold to the touch, and the face looked pale and slightly pinched. Some warm wraps were put on and the child was removed to the bedroom, and a few drops of brandy and water given as a stimulant, with a powder of aromatic chalk. There was no vomiting, but the purging continued at short intervals; the motions being quite watery and soaking through the napkins, on the surface of which were left white shreds and flakes of greasy sour-smelling matter. There was great thirst, and the child drank with avidity everything offered. The coldness of the hands and feet increased, the lividity of the complexion grew more intense and the breathing more rapid and short, and the child quickly passed into a state of collapse. At about 2 P.M. a few drops of chlorodyne were administered in a little water, and this was followed by a free perspiration about the face and neck, together with a temporary check in the purging. An hour or so later the expression of the features was much improved, the hands and feet became warmer, and food was again taken with avidity. This amelioration, however, did not last long; presently the purging returned, and was almost incessant; the bodily temperature became greatly increased, and a look of alarm and anxiety possessed the features. The civil surgeon was now hastily summoned,

and at about 5 P.M. administered an enema of nitrate of silver. This immediately checked the diarrhoea for a time, but it soon recurred as severely as before ; the motions being largely mixed with white shreds of curdled mucus. A second enema of the same kind was administered at about 7 P.M., but with no better result. The heat of the body was now pungent, the respiration short and flurried, and there was an expression of distress on the countenance ; but there was no crying, and the child's intelligent looks betokened clearness of the mind. Throughout thirst was incessant, and teaspoonfuls of water were eagerly watched as offered, and drank with avidity up to the very last. At 10 P.M. the heat of the body was extreme and pungent, the breathing very short and flurried, the expression expectantly alarmed, and the purging incessant—the motions passing every few minutes in small jets of very hot water. It was now attempted to give the child a warm bath, but as he appeared to be dying he was quickly taken out, but expired almost immediately afterwards. From midday to the time of the incessant purging preceding death the child had passed sixteen or eighteen motions, but there was no vomiting, and the heat of the body, in the belly chiefly, continued very pronounced for several hours after death.

CASE 4.—At Sialkot. A Hindu shopkeeper, aged 46 years, about the middle of April set out, in good health, on foot, with three or four companions, to attend a wedding at a village 14 miles distant. During the three days of the marriage festivities there was a good deal of eating and drinking and going about in processions with music, and much exposure to the sun by day and to the dews by night. On the early morning of the third day he awoke from sleep—he slept very lightly clad, in an open courtyard—feeling cold and uncomfortable, and a little later was slightly purged, at the time of morning ablutions. This, however, produced no inconvenience, and he joined the other guests in partaking of some greasy cooked rice remaining over from the preceding night's feast, together with stale pastry and sweetmeats. Towards midday, after some hours of discomfort, he became very ill with vomiting and purging, and after recovering somewhat from this state, he set out to return home, where he arrived towards sunset, having walked all the way. On the road he was purged two or three times of loose yellow motions, passed with a good deal of pain and flatulence ; but after arrival at home, and being shampooed for a while, he felt on the whole much better, and at 10 P.M. went to bed—lying, as usual, on the floor in front of a doorway, with only a light sheet drawn over the body. At daylight he awoke feeling chilled all over and very uncomfortable in the stomach, and immediately on getting up was purged of a copious watery motion, which ran from the body without pain or bad smell, but produced a feeling of nausea and faintness. He drank a good draught of cold water and again lay down ; after two hours or so he got up again, and was immediately purged of another very copious watery motion, and the purging continued throughout the day at intervals

of two or three hours, the motions being all very watery, and the last two or three almost colourless, very frothy, and with a quantity of white flakes in them. He felt cold, weak, and exhausted, suffered greatly from thirst and a burning heat in the bowels, and occasionally from cramps in the legs. He had taken very little food during the day—only a few mouthfuls of rice boiled in milk—but had taken several doses of a vegetable astringent sherbet, and had been frequently shampooed and dry-rubbed by his brother and friends. Towards night he felt better; the purging had ceased for some hours, and he passed urine freely. He went to bed early and slept on the floor as usual, but was awoke soon after midnight by a storm of wind and rain, and forced to shift his position to a more sheltered corner in a small dark back-room. The change, however, did no good; the purging returned with great violence, and he quickly sank into a state of profound collapse and died about midday. His brother, who was several years younger, and had assiduously attended him throughout since his return home—for he had not gone to the wedding—was taken ill with a sharp attack of diarrhoea almost immediately afterwards, but was quite well again the next day. None of the women in the house, who also attended the deceased, were in any way affected.

CASE 5.—A Muhammadan, aged 33 years; a strong healthy man; since the preceding eight months a prisoner in the jail at Peshawur. One day towards the end of June was taken ill very suddenly whilst employed with a gang of eight or ten other prisoners in levelling some waste ground near the jail. He was quite well on going to work in the morning, but about midday was suddenly seized with giddiness and intense sick headache, with a painful feeling of tightness about the heart, whilst a profuse cold sweat broke out about the head and neck. Almost immediately afterwards he vomited copiously, and brought up the whole of the mid-day meal he had taken a half hour or so previously; this meal consisted, as usual, of a handful of parched peas or lentils, and with it he drank freely from a dirty water-course running close by. At the same time also he was purged with some griping pain of a loose bilious and very foetid motion.

He was at once taken to hospital, given a dose of castor-oil, and put to bed. During the afternoon he passed two bilious, but very loose motions, and in the evening declared himself quite well. He slept well during the night, but on getting up in the morning felt chilly all over the body and squeamish at stomach, and was presently purged of a very copious, watery, olive green, greasy, and frothy stool of very offensive odour. The motion was passed without pain and seemed to produce a feeling of relief. When seen by me at about 8 A.M., he expressed himself as feeling all right again, but his features wore a somewhat pinched and anxious look, and there was a dusky tinge in the complexion. The tongue was furred, and the skin rough and dry; the pulse weak and quick. He had passed urine as usual and in free quantity, and, being

a naturally healthy and strongly-built man, made light of his ailment. A dose of castor-oil was given at once ; he was placed under observation, and put upon a rice and milk diet, but no other medicine was ordered ; his bed, however, being on a sleeping bunk at the side of an open iron grating, was moved to a more sheltered position, and out of the way of draughts. During the day he passed two very loose, light-coloured, and scanty stools with much flatulence and slight pain in the bowels, and towards evening felt uneasy with a succession of hot and cold flushes. At bedtime was given a dose of Dover's powder. He slept fairly well during the night, but awoke in the morning feeling unrefreshed, dull and chilly, and a few hours after getting up had a regular fit of ague. Beyond a mouthful or two, he ate no food this morning, but towards midday, after the paroxysm of ague had passed off, he took some rice boiled in milk, and drank rather freely of cold water. There had been no motion from the bowels during the night or the forenoon, but shortly after eating the rice above mentioned he vomited once and was purged two or three times in quick succession ; the stools, being thin and bilious at first, changed in the last to a very watery ash-grey motion, with a frothy scum containing small white flakes of curdy matter. This purging checked the reaction which had set in after the ague fit, and the patient again fell into a cold clammy sweat with all the symptoms of impending collapse. Mustard plaisters were applied to the epigastrium, and hot bricks to the feet, dry rubbing and shampooing being at the same time kept up on the body and limbs. Small doses of quinine were given at intervals of three to four hours, and water acidulated with sulphuric acid was sipped occasionally as a drink to quench thirst. The patient passed two more very copious rice-water stools during this period, and then the system appearing to be relieved, all the symptoms of collapse quickly subsided, and the breathing and pulse resuming their natural states, there followed a speedy restoration to the usual state of health. At bedtime an opiate was given, and next day the patient was well, and appeared as if nothing had happened.

CASE 6.—A healthy young Muhammadan woman, aged 22 years, married. In the first days of the month of May, carried the usual morning meal to her husband, who was working in the fields about a mile distant from their village, situated in the suburbs of the town of Bhera, on the river Jhelam. The sun was hot, and she arrived at the spot heated, perspiring, and complaining of a feeling of faintness. She rested under the shade of a large tree at the side of an irrigation stream close by, and presently recovered somewhat. She did not eat with her husband, but before starting on her return journey she drank some water from the irrigation stream. Very soon after reaching home she was suddenly seized with giddiness and a severe frontal headache, with most painful oppression at the heart, and a feeling of burning heat in the bowels. Her mother, alarmed at this sudden attack and the ghastly

features of the patient, at once laid her on a cot and called the neighbours. Before they could do anything beyond rubbing and shampooing the limbs, the patient was seized with a violent and depressing nausea, but vomited very little; there was immediately after this a very active purging, the stools being passed involuntarily and unconsciously. At first the motions were loose, faecal, dark-coloured, and very foetid, but very quickly changed to light-coloured, watery, and frothy stools, which were passed suddenly and in quick succession for three or four times. With the commencement of this purging there was an outbreak of profuse perspiration, as if from every pore of the body, and for some moments the patient became insensible, with ghastly lividity of features, and very slow and laboured respiration; these symptoms appeared to be relieved by the purging, but the patient remained excessively weak and felt cold; and after a short interval, the purging recommencing, she quickly passed into a state of profound collapse, and died the same evening, about ten hours after the commencement of the attack, marked by the symptoms of ailment in the field. Throughout this case there were no cramps, or but very slight ones, and no vomiting after the first slight vomit at the commencement of the purging, but thirst was urgent from the first, and the heat of the bowels intense and distressing, though the rest of the body was cold and clammy. The heat on the belly and inner sides of thighs was observed to be so great for some hours after death that it gave rise to doubts in the minds of her friends as to the patient's real death, so suddenly had it occurred, in the midst of perfect health.

CASE 7.—Dr. ——, aged 46 years, European, had for a long time been in bad health, suffering from irregularly recurring attacks of intermittent fever, and a chronic indigestion with a proneness to mucous diarrhoea; but for some weeks previous to this attack of cholera had been in better health than usual. One day, about the middle of April, after a long ride in the sun about the suburbs of Lahore, he returned home about sunset feeling fagged and out of sorts, but ate his dinner and went about his ordinary routine work as usual. After dinner he sat writing at a desk till a late hour, the doors and windows being open. At about midnight he went to bed; lying on the bed in a light cotton sleeping suit, and without any coverlet, but with the punkah pulled on this night for the first time, owing to the increasing heat of the weather. He slept soundly for a few hours, and then awoke at daylight feeling unrefreshed, thoroughly chilled, and with a sensation of general uneasiness. On getting up he voided the night's urine as usual, and was immediately afterwards purged of a copious, loose, dark olive-green, greasy motion, slimy and foetid, but attended with no pain, and followed by a brief feeling of relief and cheerfulness. He then sat in the verandah, clad only in his light sleeping suit, and took a cup of tea and toast as usual. After half an hour, got up to bathe and dress, but on rising from the easy chair felt nauseated and a feeling of chilliness pervaded

the whole body, and a few minutes later he was purged of a very copious watery stool of a greenish colour, and with an oily scum in which were many little flakes of ash-grey greasy matter, but with little or no bad odour. The motion was passed with much ejective force, but was attended with no pain, and was followed by a remarkable feeling of relief and buoyancy.

The patient then dressed as usual, but instead of going out sat writing at his office desk till breakfast time at 10 A.M. Shortly before that meal was again purged, the stool being scanty and of very loose, light yellow, bilious faecal matter, very slimy and frothy, but with little odour; and it was passed with no attendant pain. He ate a light breakfast of dâl (lentils) and rice, with some toast and butter and tea; and afterwards resumed his work in office. Half an hour or so later felt very sick and had a succession of hot and cold flushes, and was again purged of a thin, watery stool, slightly tinged with bile and very frothy. He now took a full dose of chlorodyne, and lay down for a short time. During the next two hours was purged three or four times, the stools being thin and watery and very frothy. Now feeling cold and faint, the patient took a second dose of chlorodyne, and a few minutes later a tablespoonful of neat brandy. No relief following, and the feeling of nausea increasing, he got up from the sofa, went to his bedroom, and partially undressing, lay down on the bed. Presently, though there was no vomiting, an intense headache and feeling of sickness, with most painful oppression at the heart supervened, and a profuse cold sweat broke over the head and face. These symptoms were quickly followed by a violent accession of purging; two very copious "rice-water" stools, frothy and with a scum full of small white flakes, being passed at short intervals with strong expulsive force, but with no pain; whilst a profuse perspiration streamed from every pore in the body. Both the stools and the sweat emitted the peculiar fishy sickly odour characteristic of the discharges in cholera.

At this stage a great and alarming change suddenly came over the patient's features, and the civil surgeon was hastily summoned, but before his arrival collapse had already set in. The eyes were sunk back in their sockets, the features were pinched and ghastly, and the skin was clammy, cold, and wrinkled. The voice was lost in husky whispers, whilst the breath was cold, and the tongue sodden, cold, and blue. The pulse was fluttering and almost imperceptible; and for a few moments there was a complete loss of consciousness. There were thirst and cramps, but neither was very urgent. There was much restlessness, and sighing groans repeatedly broke forth as if in efforts to fill the lungs with air. There was also some distress from burning heat in the pit of the stomach, during which a jet of hot fluid was distinctly felt to pass as if from the gall bladder into the duodenum. On the arrival of the civil surgeon at about 2 P.M., he at once administered twenty grains of

calomel, with which he came provided, restricted the patient to his bed, and applied a mustard plaster over the abdomen.

An hour or so later a marked improvement took place, and all the symptoms of collapse began to subside rapidly. The patient now took some beef-tea and toast, and then slept for nearly half an hour, and on awaking had some sips of iced champagne. After the dose of calomel there was no more purging; the next stool was passed early the following morning after a good night's sleep, and though not solid was fairly consistent, and of a healthy yellow colour. Throughout the attack there was no actual vomiting, though at first the feeling of nausea was intense and depressing. There was no suppression of urine, and cramps, though troublesome, were by no means severe. The collapse, though complete, did not endure long and was recovered from with remarkable rapidity, and the reaction proceeding favourably, the patient was able to take nourishment in small quantities at frequent intervals, and the next day was restored to his previous state without any ill results beyond the debility produced by the severity of the attack.

CASE 8.—A sickly-looking young man, aged 26 years; Eurasian by birth; employed as a clerk in the railway at Delhi. Had been suffering for some past weeks from dyspepsia, with looseness of the bowels, and irregular attacks of fever and ague; but went about his daily work and avocations as usual. Towards the end of October, after an evening party with some friends, at which there was a good deal of smoking and drinking, he went home, a short distance off, and slept lightly clad in an open verandah. At daylight he awoke, feeling sick and chilled all over, and on getting up to look for some warmer covering, was seized with giddiness and vomiting, and was immediately afterwards purged sharply two or three times in quick succession; the stools being thin, faeculent, light-coloured, frothy, and of an acrid sour smell. He drank a little cold water, and lay down again under a blanket for a couple of hours or so, but without getting warm or feeling much better. At about 7 A.M. he got up and dressed, but the exertion brought on a feeling of faintness, followed by a succession of cold and hot flushes. He remained quiet for a while, sometimes lying down and sometimes sitting in a chair, but all the time feeling cold and benumbed all over. He took no food except a cup of tea and a bit of bread, and later a glass of brandy and water. Shortly after this he had an unusually hot flush, which soon passed off, and was followed by a cold ague fit which lasted two or three hours.

During this time there was much nausea, but no vomiting, and the bowels were only once purged of a rather copious, thin, watery, and coffee-coloured stool, which was free of smell and was passed without pain. The features were pinched and anxious-looking, and the skin cold and rough; and altogether he felt very ill, with no appetite, but with a nasty sour taste in the mouth, whilst giddiness and headache

were brought on by the least exertion. At about 2 P.M. purging set in with some violence; three or four "rice-water" stools with a frothy scum studded with white flakes on the surface, and emitting the peculiar cholera odour, were passed within an hour. This purging was preceded by a cold sweat over the whole body, and a painful tightness at the heart; at the same time the breathing became greatly oppressed, and there was much involuntary sighing. The purging was soon followed by great thirst and a burning heat in the bowels, and there were some occasional cramps in the arms and legs, fingers and toes. He had taken two doses of chlorodyne, and two or three tablespoonfuls of neat brandy at intervals during the day, but up to this time had received no medical treatment. At about 4 P.M. he was seen by an apothecary, and was then found to be in a state of collapse, and very drowsy, but quite sensible, and answering questions properly when roused. Dry rubbings to the body, hot bottles to the feet, and sinapisms to the epigastrium were diligently employed, and a dose of castor-oil was administered. About an hour later symptoms of reaction commenced to appear, and towards nightfall developed into a high fever, with delirium, constant incoherent chattering, and sudden efforts to get out of bed in fright.

After the castor-oil was taken there was only one motion from the bowels, thin and watery; no urine was observed to be formed during the day. Towards morning he fell into a heavy drowsy state, and died comatose about 8 A.M.—about twenty-eight hours from the commencement of the attack.

The foregoing cases furnish illustrations of the forms of acute cholera occasionally met with in practice during non-epidemic seasons. In epidemic seasons the same sort of cases occur in greater frequency, scattered about among others of much milder character and longer duration, but usually they appear clustered together in restricted localities within circumscribed areas or regions of greater or less superficial extent. But still with this difference that, in epidemic seasons, for one case of the disease presenting itself in the severe form of the symptoms described in the above-quoted cases, there are scores of others in which the disease presents itself in every variety of milder symptoms—from the form of mere malaise to that of acute bilious diarrhoea, verging upon the copious watery stools and severer symptoms producing collapse.

During seasons of epidemic cholera, the cases of mere malaise—indicating the actual invasion of the disease—greatly outnumber all other forms of the attack; and they advance no further than this initial stage, apparently for the simple reason that in the majority of instances of those affected by the cholera influence, the body is capable, under favourable conditions or circumstances of health, and of ordinary care and self-management, of overcoming the malific

influences affecting it, and of righting the derangement produced by them at its very commencement through the natural efforts of the functional organs concerned. The truth of this explanation is confirmed by the fact that individuals suffering from the malaise stage of cholera during seasons of the epidemic prevalence of that disease, after recovering from one or more such mild attacks, not unfrequently later on succumb to severer forms of the malady, owing generally to avoidable or unavoidable neglect or carelessness in protecting the body against the prevailing influences of the epidemic season; as often occurs in the case of travellers, pilgrims, troops on the march or in the field, and the poorer classes generally, who are subject to all sorts of exposures, privations, and hardships in the course of their various pursuits and avocations; and even in the case of the European troops and Native prisoners, who are housed in barracks and jails of faulty construction in respect to ventilation and protection from the action of weather influences. As regards these last two classes, it has been clearly shown by statistics of twenty consecutive years, published in my "History of Cholera in India from 1862 to 1881," that the death-rate from cholera amongst them—amongst these two very different classes, whose conditions of life are totally different except in the one matter of their housing, under fixed rules of discipline, in Government buildings erected on a standard plan—is always very nearly the same, and is habitually, both in epidemic and non-epidemic years, very greatly and remarkably in excess of that amongst the Native troops and the general civil population, whether Native or European, who house themselves according to their own notions of comfort and protection from weather influences.

Though the vast majority of those who are affected by the influences prevailing during a season of epidemic cholera do not suffer more than the inconvenience attending the initial or malaise stage of the disease—owing to the body in such cases righting itself by its own natural efforts, under the aid of favouring circumstances, before severer symptoms have time to develop—still a considerable proportion of those thus affected do suffer more or less seriously, without, however, developing the severest symptoms of the disease before the body rights itself of the derangement in its functional processes produced by the operation of the prevailing epidemic influence.

In these cases the symptoms present every variety of form, from a mere sudden attack of simple diarrhoea—biliary diarrhoea—attended with little or no constitutional disturbance, and usually followed by a remarkable sense of relief and freshness of spirits, to a severe form of acute diarrhoea—still mostly biliary—but attended with more or less constitutional disturbance, marked by more or less nervous depression, and not unfrequently by the symptoms characteristic of an ague fit; till these in turn pass away after a few hours' duration more or less, and the patient then quickly recovers his previous state, and generally with a

feeling of renewed health. Many of the latter class of cases, however, pass on to the still severer form of the disease, in which all the symptoms are greatly aggravated and proceed with a greater or less rapidity to the stage of collapse.

In some few instances the first stages of the invasion of cholera are passed very rapidly and unobserved, and, the severer symptoms, setting in suddenly and violently, advance with appalling rapidity to the extremest degree compatible with life, or at once terminate in death. The cases of cholera, however, which proceed to the stage of collapse, are always, in all epidemic visitations of the disease, comparatively few in proportion to the number of persons affected by the influences producing the disease and actually manifesting signs of its invasion ; and generally they occur in greater frequency amongst the poorest classes of the population, whose conditions of life and general sanitary surroundings are always more or less inimical to the habitual preservation of a state of sound health, whilst they more than others are exposed to weather inclemencies. And though the disease strikes terror when it prevails in violent epidemic prevalence, owing to the suddenness of its onset, the awful rapidity of its course, and the frequently fatal issue, it is nevertheless by no means so common and widespread a cause of death among populations as many other diseases, such as epidemics of smallpox, pulmonary catarrh, measles, typhus fever, or even bowel complaints, unless, indeed, this last be considered a mere form of cholera.

Like ordinary bowel complaint, or common biliary diarrhoea, or even the summer diarrhoea of England (British cholera, as it is sometimes called), acute cholera, when it occurs in sporadic form, that is, in scattered and isolated cases out of epidemic season, whether in India or in England, shows no signs of communicability by contagion, or, of spreading amongst the population by means of human traffic and intercommunication. It is only in seasons of the epidemic prevalence of cholera, when the disease manifests its presence in different localities of different areas within limited periods, and amidst populations in more or less constant intercommunication, irrespective of such limited periods, that it can be said to be contagious. This is owing to the evidence at such times producible of its apparently direct communication from one individual to another, or of its supposed transportation from one locality to another (sometimes very distantly separated) by human traffic during the period of the epidemic prevalence. But such evidence is producible only at the very commencement of the limited period of the duration of an epidemic of cholera, and is not producible after the epidemic is established ; nor is it producible at all in instances of the sporadic appearance of the disease. It is preferable therefore to consider cholera as infectious rather than as contagious, that is, of infecting certain areas or regions of country of greater or less extent, and manifesting activity in certain circumscribed localities within such areas, as the result of climatic

or weather influences, combined with peculiarities of local conditions ; and as affecting a greater or less number of the population of an infected area in the localities in which the disease manifests its presence according to the circumstances of their general health standard, as this is affected by the sanitary and other life conditions of the people at the time of or immediately preceding the appearance of the epidemic amongst them.

The recorded statistics of the appearance and course of cholera in successive epidemics of the disease in different parts of India during a continuous and unbroken period of twenty years show conclusively that cholera does not spread from one part of the country to another along the principal lines of human traffic, or in accordance with the frequency or rapidity of human intercommunication. On the contrary, they show very distinctly that the course and progress of cholera epidemics, whilst entirely independent of such means of propagation, are wholly dependent on climatic or weather influences, aided by the actually existing condition of the general health standard of the population, as this is affected by famine, or high prices, or other accidental causes of distress amongst the people. In India there is no instance known of a general epidemic of cholera occurring out of the natural seasons for the appearance of the disease ; though, in exceptional instances of famine and abnormal seasonal phenomena of weather, such epidemics are sometimes prolonged beyond the ordinary duration of prevalence. Epidemics of cholera prevailing in Bengal at the seasons of their regular occurrence do not appear in the Punjab and Northern India generally until months later, sometimes not till the following year, when they appear with the advancing seasonal influences, although railway communication between these provinces is continuous day and night. Nor is any instance known of an epidemic of cholera commencing in the Punjab being carried down or spreading down through the intermediate provinces to Bengal or Southern India—that is, against the current of the weather influences producing the disease.

## PART II.

### *ON THE CAUSES OF CHOLERA.*

THE nature and symptoms of cholera having been described in the preceding accounts of the sporadic and epidemic appearance of the disease, we proceed now to discuss the causes of the malady and the various symptoms manifested in its course. In Section XII. of "The History of Cholera in India from 1862 to 1881," before referred to, I have pointed out that an extended and general experience of the deportment of cholera in India, supported by the evidence afforded by the recorded statistics of monthly mortality from that disease in the several provinces of British India during a consecutive series of twenty years, is corroborative of the fact that cholera in India is a disease, which, in point of epidemic prevalence, is very intimately related to and dependent upon the climatic and seasoned influences of the country. And, further, that the effects of these climatic and seasonal influences, as manifested by the prevalence and fatality of the disease, are in a very remarkable manner modified and controlled by collateral circumstances, such as conditions of locality affecting the soil, the weather, and the life circumstances of the people. The collateral circumstances, I pointed out, which experience has proved to be favourable to the continued prevalence of a naturally developed seasonal epidemic of cholera, are—

(1.) Certain conditions of climate or weather, characterised in the main by an abnormal excess of atmospheric temperature and humidity, coupled with some ill understood, but nevertheless very plainly perceived, changes in the electric condition of the air and the amount of its present ozone.

(2.) Certain conditions of the soil, favouring sudden and unduly active evaporation of moisture from its surface—as in normally water-logged or submerged areas, when the excess of water is drained off, and the soil begins to dry; and as in normally arid areas, when rainfall moistens the parched surface, and as, in both cases, when seasons of unusual drought are followed by copious rainfall, or are attended by periods of humidity of the atmosphere without rainfall, but with unusually high temperature.

(3.) Certain conditions of the life circumstances of the people, characterised mainly by an abnormal decline in the general health standard, produced either by deficiency of food supply, or by an unusual exposure to fatigues, privations, and vicissitudes of weather—as in the case of

troops on the march or in the field, or of masses of the population on pilgrimage, &c.—which last by accident may happen to be coincident with the ordinary seasonal activity of the disease, or which may be prolonged into the succeeding season of its natural abatement or quiescence.

Further on (page 781) it is pointed out that, so far as has been recorded, the evidence regarding the nature of the weather which has been observed to prevail at the times and places of epidemic cholera prevalence is generally corroborative of the existence at such times and places of certain salient characteristics of climate, which may be defined in the abstract as possessing the following principal features:—(1) an unusually high day temperature; (2) an excess of the normal humidity of the atmosphere; (3) a more or less complete stagnation in the movement of the air; (4) a general state of the weather, variously described as “muggy,” “oppressive,” “depressing,” “sultry,” “enervating,” &c., and commonly supposed to be the result of absence of ozone or of electricity from the air; and, the most important of all, (5) a more or less unusually great range in the diurnal temperature—that is, between the temperature of the air in the day-time and of that in the night-time; together with suddenly occurring more or less great falls in the temperature.

The intensity and degree of persistence of these characteristic phenomena of “cholera weather” vary very remarkably in different parts of India. Yet they are everywhere present where cholera prevails in epidemic form, although they are affected largely by the operation of special conditions of locality and climate, as well as of geographical position. These special conditions I have briefly indicated on page 782 of the work previously mentioned, and have pointed out that the statistics of mortality from cholera, taken together with the statistics of the registered rainfall, prove—

(1.) That in the areas of country possessing an habitually moist soil and hot humid atmosphere, the periods of cholera activity are the natural periods of most active evaporation, and consequently of greatest and most sudden changes of day and night temperature, combined with alternately heated and chilled vapour in the air; and these phenomena as the results of the subsidence of the periodical river inundations and drying up of the monsoon-flooded land.

(2.) That in the areas of country possessing an habitually dry soil and arid atmosphere the periods of cholera activity are also the natural periods of most active evaporation, and consequently of greatest and most sudden changes of day and night temperature, combined with alternately heated and chilled vapour in the air; and these phenomena as the results of a rapid drying up upon a thirsty soil, suffering from drought, of periodical discharges of rain and flood waters in more or less greatly excessive quantity over the average monthly rainfall of these areas, immediately as that rainfall or flooding occurs.

The difference, as I have stated in the place above mentioned, is merely a comparative one, and in point of fact the distinction is one without much real difference. In both cases the characteristic features of climate attending the respective seasons, and present in the respective areas of cholera prevalence, are heat and humidity of the atmosphere, combined with an active evaporation from a more or less moist soil, and an excessive range of day and night temperature, with consequent alternations of hot and cold vapours. In other words, the ultimate product of these meteorological changes is, in both cases, chill.

In short, the statistics of cholera prevalence and of rainfall in all parts of India show very clearly that in whatever place, or circumscribed area, cholera breaks out, the manifestations of its activity are accompanied by the same sort of plainly perceptible weather phenomena as are habitually observed to be coincident with the prevalence of the disease in epidemic form over extensive regions or provincial areas affected by it :—namely, abnormal activity of evaporation of moisture from the soil, as the result of unseasonable changes of weather, such as excess of rainfalls, following upon a period of drought, producing a local excess of humidity in the air and soil, with, concurrently, an excess over the normal temperature, and an unusual stagnation of the local atmosphere.

These characteristic elements of weather are more or less invariable accompaniments of cholera activity ; but they are not on all occasions or in all localities of cholera manifestation equally pronounced. As, for instance, when cholera breaks out in localities notorious for their general and habitual aridity of soil and air ; though even in such localities the habitual condition of soil and air, in the seasons of cholera prevalence, is altered to a condition of comparative humidity, either by direct local rainfall, or by the effects of rainfall in the vicinity upon both the soil and air of such localities. As a general rule, however, cholera is observed to occur very much more frequently in relatively low-lying damp situations than in those which are elevated and dry. But the result of experience is that the disease may occur in any sort of locality under the prevalence of certain conditions of weather or of atmospheric influences, whether on land or at sea.

The nature of these atmospheric influences, and they are plainly perceptible to the senses, unaided by artificial or scientific means, has been described in preceding passages ; but it is very probable that there are other elements of weather connected with or acting in combination with them, and which are not so plainly perceptible to the unaided senses, such as the electric condition of the air and the amount of its ozone, &c. But whatever may be the part played by weather influences in developing the activity of cholera, there is no doubt that these influences alone—though they undoubtedly are the prime and most important of such factors—are not the only factors in operation for the production of cholera, as is evident from the very large number who pass through

an epidemic season altogether unaffected by the disease. All experience proves that in every visitation of epidemic cholera, the disease prevails with incomparably the greatest frequency amongst the poorer classes of the population ; amongst the ill-clad, poorly fed, badly-housed and hard-worked portion of the community, whose daily pursuits and avocations necessitate greater exposure to weather influences under unfavourable conditions of bodily fortification, and whose generally faulty sanitary surroundings and irregular habits of life are adverse to their maintenance of a high, or even moderate, standard of sound health under even the ordinary circumstances of their lot. In fact, apart from the effects of weather influences in the production of epidemic cholera, it is the actual health-condition of the individual which determines proneness of susceptibility or otherwise to the assaults of the disease. In other words, certain well ascertained general conditions of weather may be considered as the exciting causes of epidemic cholera prevalence, and certain well ascertained general conditions of individual health may be considered as the predisposing causes of an attack of the disease.

It has been stated in a previous passage that, amongst the most characteristic features observable in the meteorological phenomena prevailing during the period of a cholera epidemic, are the abnormally high temperature and excess in the humidity of the air, together with a more or less remarkable stagnation of the atmosphere, and great and sudden changes in the daily range of temperature. Whilst as regards the nature of the soil, with all the varieties of physical condition in which it is found in the different provinces of India, I have already explained—and more in detail in the work before mentioned—that the effects of seasonal influences, as determined by the nature of the rainfall, is everywhere reducible to a common standard of results ; the ultimate product of the effects of the seasonal meteorological phenomena during the prevalence of epidemic cholera being in all of them a more or less abnormally active evaporation of moisture from the soil, with consequent hot and cold vapours, or, in other words, the abnormally frequent production of chills. The seasonal occurrence of these results of weather-influences in constant regularity, coincidently with periodically recurring visitations of epidemic cholera prevalence, is an established fact, as is proved by the statistics of cholera mortality and the rainfall in all the different provinces of British India ; and this fact points to the connection between the two as one of cause and effect : chill—in a comparative sense, during periods of abnormally high temperature and excess of humidity in the air, with more or less general stagnation of the atmosphere, and abnormally active evaporation from the surface of the soil—being the cause, and cholera—in its varied degrees of epidemic severity, according to the intensity of the seasonal weather-influences, and according to the existing health standard, as that is affected by accidental causes of privation, exposure, or distress amongst the people—being the effect.

In regard to the production of chill as a result of the operation of meteorological agencies at all times and in all parts of India, I have explained, in "The History of Cholera in India" before mentioned (on pp. 792-794 of that work), that the difference between the climatic phenomena of the monsoon and the non-monsoon seasons—the periods respectively of epidemic cholera prevalence and of sporadic cholera occurrence—is reducible to one of comparative degree only. The intensity, violence, and wide diffusion of the regular monsoon phenomena being proportionate to the magnitude of the areas affected, and to the seasonal power of the sun's action—especially in periods of drought preceding or following the usual seasonal rainfalls; whilst the opposite characters of the non-monsoon phenomena are commensurate with the limited extent of the areas acted upon by rainfall, and with the diminished power of the sun's action in those seasons—especially in periods of abnormally high temperature accompanied by irregular rainfalls. In both cases the ultimate results are always the same, namely, the production of an abnormally active evaporation from the soil.

These phenomena of climate—of local climate especially—are infinitely varied and modified by surrounding circumstances, but the main result is the production of chill, whether perceived or not, whether accompanied by noxious exhalations from decomposing organic matters or not. The effects of chill depend very much upon the character of the chill in respect to its relation to the temperature and electric condition of the air, and in respect to its combination with gaseous and vapoury products of the decomposition of organic matters in the soil; and also very much upon the actual health state of the individual exposed to its influence. In almost all cases of sporadic cholera, as also in the first cases occurring in local epidemic outbreaks of the disease, in which the history has been carefully investigated, it is found that the attack of cholera has been either directly connected with exposure to chill, or to weather calculated to produce chill. But also, almost always, with the existence at the same time of some other cause or causes tending to predispose the sufferer to the full effects of the chill; such as ill-health from intermittent fever, or dyspepsia, or deranged digestion with tendency to looseness or irritability of the bowels, or other accidents, such as exhaustion from fatiguing labour, fasting, want of sleep, debauchery, or derangement of stomach from over-feeding, bad food, &c. &c. This is well illustrated by the few cases of typical cholera met with in epidemic seasons which are hereunder subjoined.

That chill—by which term I mean to express a sudden transition from a higher to a lower temperature of the air, when in a state of more than its usual humidity, in conjunction with stagnation or absence of wind—is the exciting cause of cholera, both in instances of its sporadic occurrence and of its epidemic prevalence, seems to be borne out by the first symptoms of the commencement or invasion of the disease indicating

an arrest or impediment in the functions of the skin and lungs—the parts of the body most exposed to the direct action of the air—apparently in consequence of a constriction, of greater or less duration and degree, of their minute capillary blood-vessels. In epidemic seasons, it is the exposure to such influences of the air, prolonged over an unusually protracted period, that produces a greater effect upon the human body, and finally overcomes its powers of resistance—and usually under accidental circumstances which at the time place the body in an unfavourable state of health, as has been described in previous passages.

CASE 10.—Mr. ——, a civil engineer, aged about 28 years; arrived at Murree Hill Sanatorium towards the end of August 1881, in a very weakly state from the effects of an attack of continued fever at Lahore. On first arrival he occupied a house on the east side of the hill above the Kashmir road, but next day moved to another house on the opposite slope of the hill. The change of air from the plains appeared to improve his condition, and on the third day after his arrival at Murree, he sat for some hours in an easy-chair placed in the open verandah. He was lightly clad, and exposed to the cold and damp of the prevailing weather, driving mists and frequent showers being of daily occurrence on the hill at this time. Whilst in the verandah he ate some lunch and drank some brandy and soda water. Shortly after this he felt very sick and thoroughly chilled, and moved into the house, and was immediately purged. The civil surgeon was hastily summoned, but the purging, and vomiting later on, continued with violence; towards nightfall symptoms of collapse supervened, and he died early the next morning.

CASE 11.—Mrs. ——, aged about 24 years, the wife of an officer in the Military Convalescent Dépôt at Murree. She was making a slow recovery from her accouchement, when, for the first time since that event, which occurred twelve days previously, she was moved out of her room on to a sofa placed in the open verandah, built up against the side of a drainage gully passing close to the house. Here she was exposed for several hours, very lightly clad, to the cold damp air of the place, and to the driving mists and chills of frequently falling showers. Whilst in the verandah she ate some cold tinned bacon served at luncheon, and shortly after felt very sick and faint. The nurse in attendance gave her a small wine-glass of neat brandy; but this was quickly rejected by the stomach, and followed by a very copious, loose, watery, dark-coloured bilious stool of very foul odour, which was passed involuntarily or unconsciously as she lay on the sofa. She was at once removed back to bed and given another dose of brandy. This also was immediately thrown up, and presently both vomiting and purging became severe and frequent. At about 6 P.M. she passed into a state of profound collapse, and died shortly after midnight. The house occupied by this patient was situated below the Kashmir road, and only a short distance lower down the hill slope than that

first occupied by the preceding case No. 10. Both these patients were taken ill about the same time, under very similar circumstances of exposure to weather and of enfeebled personal health, and in both death occurred within twelve hours of the commencement of choleraic symptoms.

These two cases were at the time supposed to have been the first cases of cholera in Murree in that year; but inquiry elicited the fact of four or five other cases of cholera having occurred amongst the native population in the station during the preceding week or ten days. The two cases above recorded are not known to have been followed by any others of the same disease in Murree itself during the rest of that season, though a few days later a violent outbreak of cholera occurred in the European Soldiers' Family Camp on a hill six miles distant; other outbreaks followed a few days later again in different localities of the adjoining districts, whilst for several weeks previously cholera had been epidemic in Kashmir.

CASE 12.—At Murree, during the outbreak of epidemic cholera in July and August 1876. A Kashmiri coolie, aged about 30 years, was found by the police lying on the roadside almost insensible from the effects of violent vomiting and purging, and was carried to the cholera hospital. On admittance vomiting and purging had ceased, but he was in a state of profound collapse and apparently moribund. Under the influence of shampooing and hot bricks to the calves and soles, he gradually revived and was able to take a small quantity of milk and rice-gruel as nourishment. There was no return of vomiting or purging, but about four hours after admission, and shortly after partaking of the food above mentioned, he passed a milk-white gelatinous stool, which coagulated like *blanc-mange* and adhered to the vessel when inverted. Late in the evening he passed another similar stool, and next morning a loose, bilious faecal motion, with a free discharge of urine. On the third day he left hospital, apparently quite recovered. For several days prior to this attack of cholera he had been wandering about the station, homeless, in search of odd jobs about the roads, and had been much exposed to the weather by day and by night, poorly fed, hardly clad at all, and for two days previous to the sudden onset of vomiting and purging ending in collapse, had suffered from belly-ache and diarrhoea. During this outbreak of cholera at Murree, a large number of Kashmiri labourers in the station were attacked by the disease, but only in two other cases was it reported that patients had passed similar gelatinous stools in the stage of reaction after collapse.

CASE 13.—At Ludhiana. A Muhammadan woman, aged 30 years, and nursing an infant aged six months; wife of a weaver. Had for several weeks been in distressed circumstances owing to her husband being out of work, and for some five or six days prior to this attack of cholera, early in June 1879—a season of severe epidemic cholera in the Punjab generally—had suffered much from fever and ague, with more or less diarrhoea. On the day preceding the attack of cholera had, with a large crowd of men, women, and children, attended the funeral of a

neighbour deceased of that disease, and had partaken rather largely of the food distributed on that occasion, and consisting mainly of a greasy pilao of rice and goat's flesh cooked together with spices. At night slept in an open shed on one side the court of their house with her infant at her side ; nursed the child—a fine healthy boy—as usual, at intervals of a few hours, and awoke in the morning feeling sick and chilled. Got up and went about her usual domestic duties, but was soon overpowered by a distressing oppression at the heart, quickly followed by vomiting and purging and a profuse perspiration about the face and neck. She lay down on the cot to rest awhile, and drank some cold water, but could not eat any food except a few mouthfuls of bread and curds. Presently the purging returned and continued violently and frequently for several hours, attended with urgent thirst and cramps, but no vomiting. About midday she sank into collapse and died the same evening, about twelve hours after the commencement of the attack. Throughout this attack she kept her infant in her arms, and even during the collapse, and almost up to the time of death, the infant took nourishment from the dying mother's breast. During this epidemic of cholera several other instances of a similar kind were reported from different districts, in which infants sucked the breasts of their mothers prostrated in collapse ; in some of these cases the mothers recovered, but in no instance was it reported that any ill effects ensued to the infants.

CASE 14.—At Kurnal, in May 1879. A man aged 28 years, of the tanner caste. Was in apparently good health when, suddenly one evening towards the end of May, he was seized with a severe sick headache, followed by giddiness and a momentary dimness of sight. He lay down on the floor for a while, but feeling chilled and nauseated he got up and sat at the door of his hut. A cold sweat and feeling of tightness in the chest now came over him, and he immediately vomited freely and was purged. The purging continued during the night, and soon produced an intense collapse, in which state he died towards daylight, in less than twelve hours from the commencement of the attack. During the early part of the preceding day he had been working for several hours in the sun, and during the afternoon sat for some time resting near a large pool of stagnant sewage in conversation with some comrades, but made no mention of any feeling of illness. Several other cases of cholera had occurred in his quarter of the town during the preceding few days, and the disease was epidemic in the neighbouring districts to the north at the time. Cases similar to this are not uncommon in seasons of epidemic cholera.

It is not necessary here to quote more examples illustrating the part played by chill in producing an attack of cholera during periods of the prevalence of the epidemic influence, numerous other cases being recorded in the pages of "The History of Cholera in India," before referred to.

In the preceding chapter on the Nature of Cholera I have shown that the disease, during seasons of its epidemic prevalence, as a rule, commences

with very mild symptoms, distinguished as the stage of malaise or mere indisposition, marking the actual invasion of the disease; and indicating by the concomitant symptoms of functional derangement that the normal offices performed by the skin and lungs are more or less impeded or thrown out of their natural course. These symptoms, in the vast majority of cases, are usually got over, without much inconvenience or constitutional disturbance, by the natural efforts of the body, in the course of a few hours under ordinary care, diet, and self-management. They may last for two or three days in weaker subjects—in fact in this stage an attack of cholera resembles a slight cold or mild attack of influenza, or, more closely, the commencing symptoms or premonitory stage of an ague-fit or paroxysm of intermittent fever—both of which affections are held to be the results of exposure to vicissitudes of weather, quite irrespective of any connection with cholera.

In the case of influenza, or catarrh of the respiratory mucous membranes, owing to the anatomical structure of the parts concerned—their being encased in unyielding bony or cartilaginous surroundings, such as the nostrils and their appendages, the fauces, the bronchial tubes—the first effects of the malific weather influences produce an amount of pain or inconvenience which is at once perceived by the patient. Whereas in case of cholera, or catarrh of the alimentary mucous membranes, owing to the anatomical arrangement of the parts concerned—their being disposed in a wide, loose, and everywhere-yielding envelopment, such as the stomach and intestines, &c.—the first effects of the disorder produced by the functional derangement of the great excreting abdominal viscera in consequence of the action of the epidemic influence, cause little or no pain or other inconvenience, and are at first hardly perceived by the patient. Similarly in the case of ague or intermittent fever, the first effects of malarious chill upon the skin and lungs are hardly ever perceived by the patient at the time of their production, though subsequently pains and aches across the loins and under the lower ribs indicate congestion of the kidneys, liver, and spleen—as the case may be—in consequence of the determination of blood from the surface upon the inward parts. And, as a rule, it is only after prolonged or repeatedly recurring exposure to the action of such morbid influences that the functions of the skin and lungs become so deranged as to upset the normal balance in the harmonious operation of the great excretory processes, and thus make themselves felt by the patient.

Though I have here classed cholera with influenza and intermittent fever, as being all three homologous diseases owing their origin to the effect of morbid weather influences, acting differently in each separate case by a derangement, in the first instance, of the great excretory functions of the body through impairment or obstruction to the proper discharge of the normal services of the skin and lungs, there is no doubt that of the three diseases, when prevailing in epidemic intensity, cholera—though it is by

no means the most deadly, nor the most destructive to health in the long run—is by far the most alarming and dreadful on account of the suddenness and fatality of its attacks, in many cases occurring together within very circumscribed areas of place and very limited periods of time.

In these cases, the suddenness of the supervention of severe symptoms and the very rapid course to a fatal termination, is easily explained by the vast surface of the intestinal mucous membrane affected, and the great size and importance of the excretory organs implicated in the course of the disease. In the work before mentioned ("History of Cholera in India") I have expressed the opinion (p. 797) that cholera is simply a catarrh or influenza of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal precisely homologous to the influenza or catarrh of the mucous membrane of the respiratory passages; and as an illustration of the general characteristics of the disease in respect to origin and diffusion have referred to the quotation of an extract from Copland's Dictionary under the head of Influenza, which applies exactly, *mutatis mutandis*, to cholera, as I understand the disease. But cholera, as met with in India—and this is a fact admitted by all the best authorities on the disease—presents itself in three different forms or stages of development, each of which may, and as a matter of fact often does, prevail independently of the other more advanced stages or stage, especially during the prevalence of the disease in epidemic seasons—though sometimes the earlier and milder stages are of so short duration and attended with so little inconvenience that they are passed unnoticed; and hence arises the notion entertained by many that an attack of cholera in the severest form of the disease frequently occurs without necessarily passing through the initial and premonitory stages of malaise and bilious diarrhoea.

The three forms or stages of cholera above referred to—as I have stated in "The History of Cholera in India from 1862 to 1881" (p. 801)—are these, and they are habitually met with in every season of the epidemic prevalence of the disease.

*First Stage.*—That of malaise or general discomfort of body, without any markedly great or serious constitutional disturbance, consequent upon more or less trivial and transitory (under favourable circumstances) derangement of the normal balance between the functions of the great eliminating organs of the body—namely, the skin and lungs externally, and the liver and alimentary system internally—and attended by a more or less marked depression of spirits and nervous energy generally, until the temporary derangement is rectified by the vicarious action of the organs unaffected by the influence producing the original derangement; or, in the event of their failure, followed by fever, more or less severe, and the development of the next stage.

*Second Stage.*—That of catarrhal diarrhoea, or, as it is termed in seasons of epidemic cholera prevalence, premonitory diarrhoea, either bilious or mucous, indicating the efforts of the liver and digestive canal

to readjust the disturbed balance of functions originating in derangement of the action of the skin and lungs, by which, as one consequence, an excess of water is thrown upon the blood. These efforts are aided also by the kidneys, and usually the alvine discharges are passed without pain or much constitutional disturbance. But if these vicarious efforts fail, then the ailment is attended, among other signs of functional disturbance, by a more or less marked febrile activity and the occurrence of severer symptoms ushering in the next stage of the disease.

*Third Stage.*—That of colliquative diarrhoea, either serous or hemorrhagic, which is often accompanied by vomiting and sweating, and tends rapidly to collapse—the suppression of urine occurring as the result of the excessive drain of fluids from the blood. In some epidemic forms of the disease either the vomiting or the sweating assumes the colliquative character instead of the diarrhoea; and occasionally, in the more malignant forms of the attack, all three may be colliquative together, the result being a profound collapse and speedy death. Or, on the other hand, as occasionally occurs, all three of these symptoms may be conspicuously absent, and death results very speedily from shock, produced by sudden and unremedied arrest in the functional action of the skin and lungs, the blood accumulating, surcharged with water and salts, in the abdominal venous system.

These are the three typical forms or stages in which the cholera disease is met with in India, and more especially in seasons of its epidemic prevalence. But between them are numerous gradations of symptoms, linking one form with another, and varying in each case with the infinite diversity of surrounding circumstances and individual idiosyncrasy which control and determine the particular course of events. In epidemic manifestations of the disease, among the circumstances controlling or determinating the type or form which it assumes, by far the most active and important is the special character of the epidemic season itself. And next to that comes the general health standard of the people, as this is affected by the food supply, and the conditions of life in respect to shelter, clothing, and sanitary surroundings. And to these may be added the personal conduct and self-management of the individual.

I have repeated the above remarks here, because the description of the chief features characterising the several stages of cholera—in brief and general terms though it be—will assist in our understanding the causes which produce the first symptoms of the disease, and enable us to ascertain and determine to what extent these first symptoms are due to the operation of morbid weather influences; and, also, how the later stages are produced by the effects of the derangement in the functional processes thus brought about, almost invariably under circumstances unfavourable to recovery through the natural efforts of the body itself.

In the first stage of cholera, as above described, the symptoms indicate a state of mere indisposition or malaise of the body—marking the actual

invasion of the disease—caused by the operation of the cholera-producing influence, whatever that may be; though it is clearly connected with the state of the meteorological conditions existing at the time. The most prominent of the symptoms of this malaise stage are:—

(1.) An alteration in the character of the respiration, not always directly noticeable by the patient; but, nevertheless, clearly marked by a more or less distinct irregularity and want of freedom in the breathing, accompanied by yawning and sighing, as if in unconscious efforts to fill the lungs with air.

(2.) An alteration in the normal functions of the skin, indicated by an unnatural state of dryness or roughness (though sometimes by a sticky, clammy feeling), and by a distinct sensation of chilliness of the surface generally. Not unfrequently the chilliness spreads down the back and across the loins, and there are repeated horripilations, or transient occurrences of "goose-skin," or successive slight and ill-defined alternations of hot and cold flushes.

These symptoms indicate a check or arrest, more or less pronounced, in the exhalant functions of the lungs and skin—of the mucous surface of the one and of the integumentary surface of the other—as the result of the action of chill in the atmosphere.

This check to the natural performance of the proper functions of these extensive exhalant surfaces leads to an undue accumulation of water in the blood from the defective action of both surfaces; and to some extent also of salts from the faulty action of the skin, and of carbonic acid from the impeded action of the lungs. And this alteration in the condition of the blood produces a feeling of discomfort in the body generally; though, owing to the slight amount of the alteration at this stage of the commencing malady, the symptoms marking this bodily discomfort or indisposition are not, as a rule, very prominent or disturbing. When well defined, these symptoms generally consist of a feeling of languor or lassitude, unevenness of temper with fretfulness or anxiety, loss of or capricious appetite, restlessness of mind with slight headache or tendency to giddiness. Sometimes there is a feeling of drowsiness; sometimes the reverse—the patient being wakeful, and the thoughts incessantly active and wandering. In addition to these there is often an uneasy feeling about the bowels with much flatulence and desire to go to stool, though often without the actual passage of any motion.

This state of malaise may last only a few hours, or it may be prolonged over two or three days, before relief is obtained by the natural efforts of the body, or by the effects of regimen, diet, or medical treatment, as the case may be. Generally, under ordinary care and self-management, the body rights itself after a few hours by the occurrence, naturally, of a reaction in the skin and lungs; or the advent of this reaction is naturally brought about through the vicarious action of the liver and kidneys, and the glands of the intestinal mucous membrane

relieving the blood of its abnormal constituents by a more active discharge of their special secretions. There is then a freer flow of bile and mucous matters into the alimentary canal, with one or more loose or soft motions from the bowels, or a discharge of acrid watery matters from the stomach by vomiting; and a freer discharge of urine, of a higher colour and containing more salts than ordinary. The blood being thus relieved, and the skin and lungs recovering their natural functions, the patient is soon restored to his previous state, and usually with a feeling of renewed health and freshness. Medical aid is rarely sought or used in this stage of cholera; and when it is, the object of the physician is to aid the natural efforts of the body towards resolution by careful regimen and diet, and perhaps, when necessary, by the administration of mild remedies to act on the bowels and liver, or the skin and kidneys, according to the circumstances in each particular case.

In the vast majority of cases manifesting the symptoms of this stage of cholera—and during seasons of epidemic cholera prevalence they are of very common and general occurrence amongst the population inhabiting any given area visited by that epidemic influence—the patients recover rapidly, under ordinary care and self-management, through the action of the unaided efforts of the body; and by the observance of careful precautions may suffer no farther inconvenience from the assaults of the disease, though continuously residing in the same locality of the epidemic visitation. But very often, and especially in the case of individuals at the time suffering from some forms of ill-health—such as dyspepsia, diarrhoea, gastralgie, the cachexia of intermittent fever, &c.—this initial or malaise stage of cholera is not so easily got over; and the patient, more or less rapidly, according to the varying circumstances of each case—such as exposure to weather, fatigue, fasting, bad food, &c.—passes into the more advanced or second stage of cholera.

In the second stage of cholera, usually distinguished by the term "premonitory diarrhoea," the symptoms described in the preceding stage are quickly intensified, and more or less rapidly succeeded by others of a severer type. The check or impediment in the action of the lungs and skin is greater and more distinctly marked, and the alteration in the character of the respiration and in the state of the skin are also now more prominent features in the train of symptoms marking the earlier course of this stage. The breathing is short and oppressed, and disturbed by occasional dry coughs; there is frequent yawning and sighing, and now and again long breaths to fill the lungs. The skin is cold, dry, and rough; or it is clammy and moist but still cold. There is a good deal of bodily discomfort, and sometimes considerable constitutional disturbance, indicating a greater amount of alteration in the condition of the blood than in the preceding stage, though of the same kind—that is, an undue accumulation of water in the blood, and of salts, or of the elements of the salts naturally eliminated by the skin and lungs. The circulation of

this altered blood, coupled with a congestion of the abdominal venous system, produces symptoms proportioned in severity to the amount of the divergence from the normal condition. There is more or less marked discomfort about the stomach and bowels, with nausea or squeamishness, and occasionally slight vomiting. There is more or less severe headache and giddiness, with anxiety of mind and irritable or fretful temper. There is a feeling of greater or less chilliness, especially in the hands and feet, and there are aches in the back and loins; sometimes hot and cold flushes succeed each other at short intervals for a while, or "goose-skin" creeps over the back, shoulders, and neck; and occasionally a distinct shivering fit occurs. The pulse is generally weak and soft, though full; and there is a marked loss of energy or tone in the system generally, but there is no fever. There is loss of appetite, or a desire for unwholesome things; and generally there is thirst, with a craving for cold or stimulating drinks. But these symptoms vary in every degree of severity according to the particular circumstances or idiosyncrasy in each individual case; and in epidemic seasons they are met with in every form of intensity—from that hardly more severe than the initial malaise to that of acute cholera verging upon collapse.

These symptoms may endure for several hours—or, may be, for a day or two, if they are of the mild sort—before nature comes to the rescue. Or they may be quickly followed by violent symptoms, indicating the great and active efforts of nature to restore the system to its normal condition. There is then a more or less sudden and great revulsion produced by the active efforts of the liver and glands of the intestinal mucous membrane, aided also by the kidneys, to rid the blood of the accumulation of abnormal constituents forced upon it by the check to the exhalant functions of the skin and lungs; and to relieve the congested state of the abdominal venous system, caused by the impediment produced in the minute capillary circulation of the skin and lungs through the action of chill.

Bile, in great quantity and of altered quality, is now rapidly secreted and poured into the alimentary canal, where it acts as a purgative, and stimulates the already active secretion of mucus from the intestinal glands, which are themselves also acting as vicarious agents in remedying the deranged state of the functional system; whilst the kidneys, too, lend their aid in the general remedial efforts by a free secretion of light-coloured limpid urine.

By the action of the liver and intestinal glands a more or less active catarrh of the bowels—themselves already prone to such a condition by the effects of the epidemic influence, and in sympathy with the outer integument—is produced, and an active diarrhoea sets in. In this stage of the disease this diarrhoea is always characterised as being of a distinctly bilious and faeculent nature. This diarrhoea is nature's remedy for the relief of the blood surcharged with water and salts, and for the

relief of the blood congestion in the abdominal venous system. It is a salutary symptom so long as it acts within moderate limits, and is not aggravated by injudicious conduct or careless neglect on the part of the patient. Usually, under proper care and management, it succeeds in restoring matters to their normal condition, though not always without some considerable constitutional disturbance and activity of purging. But as soon as the blood is cleared of its surplus elements, and the portal venous system is relieved of its state of congestion, the circulation resumes its natural course, the breathing again becomes full and free, the skin returns to its natural state, the vicarious activity of the liver and other abdominal organs subsides, and the patient more or less quickly recovers from the effects of the attack, and usually with a feeling of renewed health.

This is the stage of the disease to which the term Cholera, or "Bile-flux," most appropriately applies. But by the prevailing custom the name of cholera is restricted to the next and severest stage of the disease, in which the secretion of bile, in common with the secretions of the other great abdominal glands, is for the time being more or less entirely suspended during the period of collapse. Whilst the stage in which the inordinate flow of bile—the true "bile-flux"—occurs, is distinguished by the term "Bilious Diarrhoea"—a mere paraphrase or translation of the word cholera—or by the terms, Catarrhal Diarrhoea, Epidemic Diarrhoea, Choleraic Diarrhoea, or, as during periods of the epidemic prevalence of cholera, by the term Premonitory Diarrhoea. The use of the term Cholera to distinguish the severest and most acute stage of the disease has become so well established and generally recognised that we may accept this application of the term as in itself unobjectionable for practical purposes, so long as—and this is a very important point—it is understood and considered as merely a distinctive term designating a severer form of the bilious diarrhoea.

But when, as is too generally found to be the case, the term Cholera is understood as signifying a disease *sui generis*, and distinct from the bilious diarrhoea upon which it commonly supervenes, not only in the nature of its symptoms but also in the causes of its origin, then the matter assumes a different aspect and graver importance, and gives rise to doubts and notions for which neither the physiology nor the pathology of the disease afford any warrant. Those who understood the term Cholera to designate a separate disease distinct from the train of symptoms distinguished by the term Bilious Diarrhoea, and not as a severer succeeding stage of one and the same malady, neglect to pay due attention to the physiology and pathology of the symptoms presented severally by the two successive stages of—as far as meaning is concerned the convertible terms—bilious diarrhoea and cholera, and are carried away by other notions and theories of an untenable nature, which not only mystify the intelligent appreciation of the true character of the

disease, but make the confusion of terms already existing still worse confounded.

In another place—page 799 of “History of Cholera in India,” previously mentioned—I have observed that the popular notion of the day is to fix the cause of cholera upon a specific germ, of the mere existence of which no satisfactory proof has yet been adduced. “But for the sake of argument, granting the germ and its power to produce an attack of cholera, I maintain that the more reasonable means of combating or destroying its deadly effects are not by direct attacks aimed at the invisible enemy, but by efforts and measures directed upon the fortification of the individual exposed to its assault. If the real cause of cholera be a specific germ—one of the multitudinous varieties of those minute organisms which are at all times and seasons diffused through the air we breathe” (and I might have truly added, through the water we drink and the food we eat)—“then I hold that the healthy body is capable of disposing of it without personal inconvenience or injury, along with the other similar forms of microscopic organisms with which it has constantly to deal in the ordinary course of life. Therefore, our main efforts should be devoted to the maintenance of the most perfect state of health attainable in the individual, more especially during the period immediately preceding the anticipated advent of the dread foe, whether it come in the form of epidemic cholera or epidemic catarrh, or epidemic malarious fever. All these maladies are, it is well known by experience, very closely associated with seasonal influences; but whether they owe their origin to the direct effects upon the body of these seasonal influences, or to their indirect effects upon it through the agency of organic germs brought into vitality by them—as in vegetable life in general by seasonal influences—is an unsettled question, and at present a mere matter of opinion. So far as my lights direct me, I can see my way to the production of these diseases by the simple disarrangement of the physiological functions of the organic viscera of the body through the action of seasonal and weather influences alone, without the intervention of any germ whatever as an agent.”

That chill, understood in the sense I have already indicated on a previous page, is the real prime factor in the causation of cholera, and the other diseases mentioned as allied to it in respect to their nature and origin—viz., influenza or catarrh and intermittent fever or ague—seems evident from the generally acknowledged dependence of these diseases upon weather influences; though the precise nature of these influences and the mode of their operation has not been clearly explained. It may be said, however, that, considering the different kinds of weather present in any particular locality during the period of an epidemic visitation of either of these diseases, there are points of divergence sufficiently well marked to enable us to differentiate the season peculiar to one of the diseases from that proper to either of the others.

Thus we may assert, as a matter of general experience, that the meteorological character of the season prevailing during the existence of an epidemic of cholera differs from that prevailing during an epidemic visitation of pulmonary catarrh or influenza in the broad general features of abnormal excess of heat and moisture of the air, with a stagnant atmosphere, marking the season in the one case—that of cholera ; and of abnormal excess of moisture, but with diminished temperature, of the air, and more or less active movement in the form of wind, marking the season in the other case—that of influenza. Whilst in the case of intermittent fever or ague the main features of the climate favouring its occurrence in endemic form are a more or less constant excess of humidity in the air, with tendency to stagnation of atmosphere and increase of temperature above the normal seasonal heat, but with alternations in the degrees of intensity, as the result of evaporation from a soil habitually supersaturated with moisture. In what manner these different kinds of weather influences operate to produce the different forms of disease attributed to them—from the fact of their regularly concomitant occurrence—is not so clearly apparent ; although it is quite clear that the varying severity of the epidemic prevalence of these diseases is coincident with a distinctly perceptible intensity of the weather phenomena of the several respective epidemic seasons. This is especially observable in the severer visitations of epidemic cholera, in which the disease more frequently runs on—and often with most alarming rapidity—to the development of the next stage, presenting the severest symptoms of the disease, which we have now to consider and describe.

In the third stage of cholera—that to which the application of the name cholera is most commonly restricted by general usage—the symptoms of the preceding stage are more or less quickly succeeded by others of a much graver character ; or, as not unfrequently happens in severe epidemic seasons, the symptoms of the third stage make their appearance with appalling rapidity and violence at the very outset of the attack, and, as it were, obliterate or rush through the symptoms of the ordinary first two stages without their being observed either by the sufferer or those about him. Generally, however, the preceding stage of bilious diarrhoea—premonitory diarrhoea—is more or less clearly defined, and passes into the more advanced stage by the more or less rapid supervention of the graver symptoms we have now to describe.

When the bilious diarrhoea and other efforts of the system marking that stage of cholera fail to restore the deranged functions and altered condition of the blood to the normal state of affairs, the failure is due either to an unfavourable health state of the individual attacked, or to the neglect of the symptoms under which he is suffering, or to exposure to the epidemic weather influences under unfavourable conditions—such as fatigue, hardship, privation, and so forth ; or to other circumstances adverse to the success of the natural efforts of the body to righ itself.

In such instances—as in the case, most commonly, of troops on the march or in the field, of devotees on pilgrimage, of the famine-stricken tramping in crowds in search of food, of the labouring poor moving about in quest of their daily sustenance, of travellers in pursuit of their business, &c., and as in the case also of prisoners in jails and soldiers in barracks, who are housed in buildings not always suited, in respect of protective arrangements, to the vicissitudes of weather—the history of each individual case invariably discloses some fact or other proving exposure during a longer or shorter time—and generally in a passive state of the body, as when resting or sleeping—to the direct effects of the prevailing epidemic weather influences; and most commonly, too, in conjunction with some fact or other proving the existence of some bodily infirmity, such as is caused by previous illness, especially illness of a nature similar in respect of origin to cholera itself, as febrile catarrh, intermittent fever, &c.; but very commonly also, illness caused by bad food, or want of food, by unusual fatigue, want of sleep, privation, &c.; or some fact or other proving injudicious conduct on the part of the sufferer, as by acts of carelessness in eating and drinking, excess in debauchery, &c.

It is to the operation of causes—perhaps several of them combined together—such as those above enumerated, that the second stage of cholera, instead of terminating in resolution by the natural or the judiciously aided efforts of the body itself, passes on to the third stage. In this stage the bilious fæculent diarrhoea of the preceding becomes changed to a colourless or turbid watery diarrhoea, and all the other symptoms become more or less intensely aggravated, and sooner or later produce a state of collapse in the functional operations of the great eliminating system, which may very speedily cause death, or which, after a few hours, more or less, may be followed by a reaction and rapid restoration to the previous state of health; or the reaction may be accompanied by complications which may retard recovery, or finally kill the patient.

The first symptoms of this third or collapse stage of cholera—whether following upon the preceding stage of bilious diarrhoea, as in the ordinary course, or whether appearing as an independent onset of the disease—are the sudden accession of a severe chilliness all over the body, but especially about the back and loins, together with a feeling of intense nausea and violent headache; accompanied by great oppression and distinctly marked anxiety of respiration, and quickly followed by a distressing feeling of anguish or constriction at the heart, which lasts a few minutes, during which a profuse cold sweat breaks out upon the head, face, and neck. If the sufferer be at the time standing or walking he falls down senseless and pulseless, and may—as indeed sometimes does occasionally occur—expire on the spot. More commonly the distressing constriction at the heart soon subsides, but the pulse remains thin and thready, very quick, fluttering, and barely perceptible; whilst

a sensation of great discomfort and fulness, with burning heat, about the stomach and bowels soon sets in, and continues for some time; until indeed the collapse stage is recovered from, or the patient dies; and in the latter case this unnatural heat in the abdomen endures for several hours after death, gradually spreading to the inner surfaces of the thighs and arms.

With the outbreak of perspiration upon the head and neck the feeling of chilliness becomes one of decided coldness, and occasionally there is distinct shivering. At the same time the whole skin becomes cold, wrinkled, and of a bluish colour, and feels clammy or sodden with moisture. The sense of nausea is generally quickly followed by vomiting; and this may continue as an urgent symptom with extreme intolerance of the stomach throughout the remaining course of the disease; or, as is very generally the case, it may cease after two or three violent and copious evacuations, and give no further trouble.

Simultaneously with the vomiting, there is usually a more or less active diarrhoea; sometimes the purging is incessant and profuse, the stools being passed several times in an hour, and consisting mostly of colourless or ash-grey turbid water, containing a quantity of greasy white flakes, and presenting a frothy scum dotted with the same sort of soft flaky matter. These stools are characteristic of the collapse stage of cholera, and are distinguished from the watery bilious motions of the preceding stage by the term "rice-water stools." Sometimes instead of the whitish turbid stools just described, the motions are of a dark colour like light port wine or thin coffee, with a brownish scum speckled with a few lighter coloured flakes; and occasionally, towards the subsidence of the purging, the stools are of a white gelatinous nature and coagulate in jelly-like form resembling *blanc-mange*. But whatever the character of the stools during this stage of cholera, they always emit a more or less distinctly perceptible or strong odour, which is peculiar to them and distinctive of cholera, and which has been variously described as "musty," "fishy," "mawkish," &c., but which, in my experience, exactly resembles the odour of freshly shed blood, or the odour pervading a slaughter-yard after the recent butchery of cattle.

After the first few rice-water stools have been passed, or, more commonly, simultaneously with the commencement of vomiting and purging, and not unfrequently for some short time preceding the appearance of these symptoms, the expression of the patient's features undergoes an alarming change. The previously anxious, drawn and haggard aspect of the countenance becomes intensified; the features are now pinched and of a ghastly pallor; the eyes sink back in their sockets, and present a look of extreme anxiety; the tongue is cold, sodden, and of a bluish hue; the breath—what little there is—is also cold, thick, and damp, and the voice is either lost or is hoarse and husky, or stridulous and squeaky—sometimes alternately the one and the other in the same

patient. The skin is shrunk, wrinkled, and clammy; and there is little or no pulse. Thirst is generally urgent, and there is an insatiable craving for iced drinks, though in many cases the smallest quantities taken are immediately rejected. The sense of discomfort in the stomach and bowels is very distressing, and is commonly described as a burning heat. There is often much and constant restlessness, with tossing of the limbs and turning from side to side, or attempts to get up; and the patient groans aloud for relief to the respiration, or shrieks with the pain of cramps in the belly and limbs.

With all these severe symptoms, and the more or less profound state of collapse or suspension of the functions of the great eliminating organs—more especially of the secretion of bile and urine—the intellect remains clear, and with the exception of a momentary or transient insensibility or loss of consciousness from shock at the first onset of the attack in this stage of the disease, shows no signs of any poison circulating in the blood furnished to the brain. It is only at a later stage, during the reaction from collapse, when the liver and kidneys fail in the proper resumption of their natural functions, and the elements of bile and urea accumulate in the blood restored to its active circulation through the lungs, that head symptoms indicative of blood-poisoning show themselves.

After these symptoms of the collapse stage of cholera have endured for some few hours, more or less, they either kill the patient from the intensity and violence of their action—and this is especially the case in those instances in which vomiting and purging are either very slight or altogether absent, when death ensues very rapidly owing to no efficient natural efforts of the body taking place to relieve the system—or else, their intensity and violence being less severe, an improvement takes place by the more or less rapid subsidence of the symptoms of collapse and the development of a reaction, by which the great eliminating organs resume their several respective functions and the body is speedily restored to its previous state of health. This salutary change, under favourable circumstances, progresses with remarkable rapidity, and the patient usually recovers from the attack almost as suddenly as he succumbed to its onset. But when the circumstances are not so favourable—as in enfeebled constitutions, or in cases of neglect or of injudicious treatment—the course of the reaction is impeded by complications which may kill the patient speedily or slowly, or from which he may ultimately recover after a prolonged and tedious struggle.

The first signs of the commencement of reaction are usually ushered in by more or less profuse and general perspiration, which streams from the pores of the skin, and is soon followed by a sensible improvement in the breathing and expression of the features, together with a return of the pulse at the wrist. These signs are indicative of a removal or cessation in the previously existing impediment in the circulation of the

blood through the minute capillaries of the skin and lungs ; and they are followed by a more or less rapid disappearance of all the other symptoms resulting from the effects of that impediment, and by the restoration of the patient to his previous state. With the recovery of free respiration and with the return of the pulse, the skin fills out and resumes its former bulk and warmth ; the vomiting and purging cease, the thirst and cramps disappear, nourishment is retained and digested, and generally the patient drops off into a quiet and refreshing sleep. Later on bile reappears in the stools, and urine is again voided as usual ; the appetite and strength return, and in the course of twenty-four hours or so the patient is free from all signs of his recent severe illness, though of course weak and shaky and somewhat emaciated for a while longer ; but, generally, even these traces of the attack also very quickly disappear, much in the same manner as the effects of a very similar train of symptoms do in the recovery from a paroxysm of intermittent fever. Such is the ordinary course in favourable cases.

But in severe epidemic cholera seasons—especially when there is much concomitant prevalence of bilious diarrhoea, or of influenza, or of ague—and at all times when the individual attacked happens to be in a state of health unfavourable for battling with the disease, or predisposing him to susceptibility of it—such as enfeebled health from recent diarrhoea, influenza, ague, or other zymotic disease ; or derangement of digestion from want of food, or bad food—such as unripe fruits, rotten vegetables, rancid butter or oil, stale sweetmeats, cakes or confectionery, crudely fermented liquors, putrid flesh, or other articles of food likely to disagree with the stomach ; or neglected derangement of the system from the effects of exposure to the prevailing weather influences, as when marching, travelling, &c., combined with fatigue, want of sleep or rest, anxiety of mind, &c.—then, under the concurrence of some or other of these circumstances the attack of cholera generally sets in with unusual violence at the very outset, and either speedily kills or runs its course with most alarming intensity of symptoms, and after reaction is fairly established exposes the patient to a slow and uncertain recovery, during the progress of which complications frequently arise either from the failure of the liver and kidneys to resume their proper functions in full, or from some other cause producing a general state of ardent fever or pyrexia ; then the attack of cholera becomes followed by some other disease, which very often proves more frequently fatal than the cholera itself.

The foregoing description of the three stages of cholera fairly represents the general course and character of the disease as it is met with in practice—whether the attack occur sporadically or epidemically. But, as has been stated before, cholera—more especially in epidemic seasons of its prevalence—presents many variations and divergencies from the typical forms described in the preceding pages, but without altering the general character and distinguishing features of the disease. These divergencies

from the normal type are observed most commonly during epidemic visitations of cholera ; and generally they present specialities of symptoms distinguishing the epidemic of one year from that of another ; or distinguishing, during the same epidemic, the character of an outbreak in one locality from that of another in some other place more or less distant. In either case, the changes or diversities are attributable to the character of the epidemic season itself, controlled or modified, no doubt, by other circumstances pertaining to the physical aspects of the locality, and to the life conditions of its inhabitants, but still mainly due to the nature of the meteorological phenomena of the epidemic season itself.

For we find that in India—as explained in detail in “The History of Cholera in India,” before referred to—the epidemic seasons of cholera occur at regularly recurring intervals in every year, and with gradations of intensity during every cycle of three years in a successive periodicity, the regular recurrence of which is very remarkable ; although there is much diversity of degree in respect to the intensity and severity of the epidemic season of maximum prevalence in the several successive three-year cycles. Thus, if the epidemic season of maximum prevalence be of a mild nature—and such mild seasons almost invariably follow upon good harvests and cheap food, though the season itself may be, and very often is, one of drought—then the form of cholera which presents itself is of a mild form, in the vast majority of cases producing no more inconvenience than that caused by the first or malaise stage of the disease, though there may be a more or less general prevalence of mild forms of diarrhoea, of dyspepsia, and of bowel complaint, with occasional local outbreaks of bilious diarrhoea, or even of acute cholera.

If the epidemic season be of a severe nature—accompanied by rainfall after a period of drought, and with high prices of food—then the epidemic cholera presents symptoms of a severer type and prevails in greater frequency ; the malaise stage more often passing on to that of catarrhal diarrhoea, and these in turn more often running into acute cholera, with collapse. But if the epidemic season be exceptionally severe—as when heavy and intermittent rains follow upon long periods of drought, and the people are more or less distressed by high prices of food, or are in large numbers suffering from the effects of famine—then the action of the inclement weather operates with greater force, and cholera presents itself in far greater epidemic prevalence, and with an increased severity of symptoms in all its stages ; the number of cases of epidemic or catarrhal diarrhoea—frequently complicated with influenza, or intermittent fever, or sun fever—being greatly more common and fatal, and passing also more frequently into the stage of acute cholera, with collapse. Cholera in such epidemic seasons is unusually fatal, owing to the deterioration of the general health standard, consequent upon the hard times and the unfavourable weather influences.

During such exceptionally severe epidemic seasons, it is not uncom-

mon to find epidemic cholera or choleraic fever associated with, as the case may be, either an epidemic of intermittent or malarious fever, or an epidemic of influenza or catarrhal fever, or an epidemic of sunstroke or sun fever. Occasionally all four classes of disease are found prevailing together at the same time in the same locality, or in different localities of some particular tract or region of country. And sometimes these diseases become so intermixed by community of symptoms that it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish one from the other, except when their characteristic special symptoms are clearly marked. In this latter case—as I have recorded in the work before mentioned (page 805)—it is by no means a rare occurrence to meet with cases of simple influenza or catarrhal fever simulating ague or intermittent fever; of ague or algid fever simulating cholera; of insolation or sunstroke simulating sometimes ague and sometimes cholera; and, finally, of cholera so closely simulating malarious fevers, either intermittent or remittent—in some epidemic seasons the latter more commonly—that it is the usual practice to consider and treat cholera as malarious fever until the development of the last stage of the disease, characterised by the appearance of “rice-water” stools and suppression of urine, determines the diagnosis to cholera.

The main difference between these diseases, in the initial stage of their development, lies in the different results immediately following upon derangement of the functions of the skin and lungs, caused by influences of the weather in the first instance. In the case of cholera the effects thus produced are of the kind that we have seen in the preceding pages. In the first or mildest forms of symptoms—marking the commencement of the action of the epidemic weather influence, or the first actual invasion of the disease—the train of symptoms may be transitory or prolonged according to the severity of the producing causes, and the recuperative powers of the individual attacked. If the powers of resistance fail, then the symptoms of functional derangement increase, and the disease passes into the second stage, in which there is a greater amount of constitutional disturbance, with more active efforts of the body to right itself. These efforts may succeed in restoring the normal equilibrium, and the patient then recovers his previous state without experiencing the severer tests of the bodily powers; or they may fall short of the efforts requisite to readjust matters, and the patient falls into a febrile state—either remittent or continued; the latter nowadays commonly styled typhoid or enteric—which, after a more or less prolonged and complicated course, may prove fatal, or terminate in resolution. Or these efforts of the body to relieve the system by defluxion from the bowels may be of so energetic a kind as speedily to reduce the patient to an alarming state of exhaustion before the derangement is readjusted, or they may kill outright by their violence.

It thus appears that the phenomena of an attack of cholera, considered in its three several stages, are merely the manifestations of the

efforts of nature—through the medium of the organic machinery of the body itself—to readjust a derangement in its eliminating functions produced by the adverse operation of weather influences of a particular kind; in conjunction generally with other accidental conditions connected with the bodily health of the individual affected by the disease.

The actual nature of these particular weather influences, and the precise character of the effects they produce upon the body, have not been hitherto clearly defined. But from the mass of evidence accumulated upon these points, there appear to be sufficient grounds for stating the case in the following general terms, namely:—

That the weather influences—especially in epidemic seasons—operating in the production of cholera, act, in the first instance, by the effects of “chill” upon the functions normally performed by the skin and lungs; and that this action of “chill,” though not generally perceived or felt by the patient at the time of incidence, is manifested in most cases by a feeling of chilliness in the body, and a sense of uneasiness or discomfort in the respiration. These symptoms may be slight and transitory, or severe and prolonged, according to the nature of the “chill” itself, and the nature of the exposure to its action; and they may be modified more or less seriously through the operation of other concurrent circumstances of many various kinds.

That the primary effects of this action of “chill” upon the exhalant surfaces of the skin and lungs is to produce a constriction of their capillary blood-vessels—more or less extensive as to the surface affected, and more or less intense as to the degree, according to the circumstances of each individual case, and according to the character of the epidemic season—the consequence of which is a greater or less degree of impediment in the circulation through these capillaries, and a corresponding amount of derangement in the proper discharge of their normal functions. The result of such check to the proper performance of the natural exhalation normally discharged by the skin and lungs is to throw back upon the blood an abnormal amount—varying in quantity according to the nature of the case—of water and salts, or the elements of the various matters excreted by the skin and lungs.

That this altered condition of the blood produces symptoms of derangement in the harmonious discharge of the great eliminating functional processes of the body; which are proportioned in the amount of their severity to the degree of alteration produced in the blood, and to the adequacy or otherwise of the vicarious efforts made by other eliminating organs to readjust the disordered state of affairs.

That if this alteration in the condition of the blood be of a trivial nature—as is most commonly the case in the first stage of the attack, or the initial period of the invasion of cholera—then the symptoms of functional derangement are slight and transitory in their character; the

vicarious action of the great abdominal organs, by an increased activity of their natural functions, generally sufficing to relieve the blood of its abnormal constituents, and thus, under ordinary care and favourable circumstances, enabling the skin and lungs to recover from the effects of "chill," and to resume the natural discharge of their proper functions.

That if, on the contrary, the "chill" be of a severe nature, and of more prolonged operation—and especially when conjoined with unfavourable circumstances of the patient's actual health condition—then its effects upon the skin and lungs are more intense in degree; and the amount of impediment in the circulation of the blood through check in the capillaries, together with the consequent degree of alteration in the condition of the blood, from want of proper oxygenation and exhalation, produced thereby, are proportionally great. The symptoms of functional derangement now present themselves in varying greater degrees of severity—corresponding with the second or biliary stage of cholera—and indicate greater and more active efforts on the part of the vicariously acting organs to relieve the blood of its superfluous constituents by a defluxion from the bowels.

That the severer effects of "chill" in this stage of cholera are marked by a greater and more generally perceptible disorder; by oppression in the breathing and a distinctly greater feeling of chilliness—the respiration being interrupted by yawning and sighing, and the skin becoming cold, shrunk, and livid—whilst there is also generally a greater degree of constitutional disturbance. These symptoms are the signs of a greater impediment to the pulmonary and integumentary circulation through a more pronounced and prolonged constriction of their capillary blood-vessels. The result of this impediment is a pressure of un-oxygenised venous blood upon the right side of the heart as regards the lungs, and an unnatural determination of similar venous blood upon the portal veins in the abdomen as regards the skin; in both cases the blood being surcharged with water and other constituents which the constricted state of the capillaries in the skin and lungs has prevented from being duly exhaled and oxygenised by those organs in the ordinary manner. The succeeding symptoms in this stage of cholera are those produced by the efforts of the vicariously acting organs to restore the altered blood to its normal condition by a more energetic and copious discharge of their several natural secretions. Under ordinary care and favourable conditions these natural efforts of the body generally prove successful, the superfluous constituents of the blood being discharged by a more abundant secretion of mucus and water from the intestinal mucus membrane (which itself not unfrequently assumes a catarrhal state of irritability in opposition to the inactive and numbed state of the skin), of bile—increased in quantity and altered in quality—from the liver, and of urine—generally increased in quantity, and with more discharge of salts—from the kidneys. This freer flow of urine, and the defluxion from the bowels—marked by copious, loose or watery, biliary, and faeculent

stools—usually suffice to relieve the blood of its superfluous constituents, and thus enable the skin and lungs to resume their natural offices in the ordinary manner; the return to the proper discharge of which is usually ushered in by a free perspiration, and recovery of the natural freedom in the respiration.

That again, if, whilst these vicarious efforts of the great abdominal viscera are in operation to restore the disordered blood—disordered by the effects of “chill” as above described—the patient be exposed to the adverse operations of weather-influences—and more especially in conjunction with other accidental circumstances causing enfeebled or deranged health—then the effects of “chill” operate with greater intensity, and rapidly produce a state of collapse. The check to the action of the skin and lungs is greater and more general, owing to a more sudden and intense constriction of their capillary blood-vessels; this is evidenced by the distress in breathing and great shrinking of the skin, coupled with the tightness and anguish at the heart; and by the feeling of burning heat in the bowels, which soon supervenes upon the sudden and great check to the pulmonary and integumentary circulation, owing to the active combustion transferred from the bloodless skin and lungs to the blood-engorged abdominal venous system. The impediment to the pulmonary circulation throws back the blood upon the right cavities of the heart and leaves little for the left side to play upon, and hence the thin, thready, barely perceptible pulse, with the check to pulmonary combustion or oxygenisation, and the consequent coldness of what little breath there is. Similarly the impediment to the integumentary circulation throws back the blood upon the portal venous system, and produces that feeling of oppressive fulness in the abdomen, speedily followed by those distressing sensations of burning heat in the stomach and bowels which are such prominent symptoms in this stage of cholera, and are caused by the active combustion taking place in the blood there accumulated in the process of the extraordinarily increased secretions immediately preceding collapse.

These intense effects of “chill” may, and occasionally do, act so violently and generally as to produce a sudden and complete collapse as almost the first sign, or, at least, perceived sign, of the invasion of cholera. The onset of the attack in such cases is apparently the result of a suddenly occurring intense constriction of the pulmonary and integumentary capillary blood-vessels, producing a more or less complete check to the circulation of blood through the lungs and the skin, and generally proves fatal at once, before any vicarious efforts of the body can take place towards remedying the disordered state of affairs. More generally, however, these grave symptoms, following upon the preceding or bilious stage of cholera, produce more active and renewed efforts on the part of the vicariously acting organs to relieve the system. The vomiting and purging become more active and violent, and the character

of the matters discharged by them becomes quickly changed ; the mucous membrane of the intestines now becomes the main channel through which the system seeks relief, the functions of the liver and kidneys becoming more or less completely suppressed during the excessive activity of the intestinal mucus glands. The discharges from the stomach and intestines are thin and watery, and generally profuse in quantity ; the vomited matters are thin and watery, and mostly colourless and frothy ; whilst the discharges from the bowels consist of copious watery and turbid motions, distinguished by the term "rice-water stools," with numerous little white flakes floating in them, and in the frothy scum which collects on their surface. These discharges are also often accompanied by a very profuse perspiration from all the pores of the skin at the very outset of the attack, and all these discharges—by vomiting, purging, and sweating—emit a very peculiar sickly odour, which is characteristic of this stage of cholera.

These remedial efforts of the body are not always found acting all three together, and occasionally, in rare instances, they are all three absent. In these rare cases death is almost immediate from unrelieved asphyxia, caused by engorgement of the right cavities of the heart and emptiness of those on the left side. Generally, vomiting and purging are the symptoms most commonly observed, though sweating also is almost always present with them ; but there is much variety in the share taken by these remedial efforts. Sometimes there is little or no vomiting, at others it is an urgently severe symptom ; the purging is sometimes slight, at others it is incessant, and rapidly exhausting ; in some cases the sweating is a cold, clammy moisture of the surface—in others it pours out in streams all over the body. These remedial efforts of the body may act so violently as to kill by a speedy exhaustion of the powers of the patient ; or they may relieve the system by less excessive violence of action—and most promptly in the cases in which all three act together in moderation—and then the symptoms of reaction setting in, their activity subsides. The other severe symptoms of the disease now quickly disappear, and the patient comes out of the state of collapse, or of exhaustion verging upon collapse, and recovers his previous state of health with astonishing rapidity ; so much so, that a man reduced by cholera to the state of collapse one day, may be up and about his ordinary avocations on the next. The greatly increased activity of the mucus glands of the intestinal canal in this stage of cholera, with the extraordinary quantity of water secreted or discharged by them—that is, the greatly increased activity of combustion going on in the bowels during this process in consequence of the inordinate accumulation of blood in the portal venous system—accounts for the excessive heat generated in the abdomen during this period of the disease, and for the suppression in the functions of the liver and kidneys by diversion of action to the glands of the intestinal mucous membrane.

In the milder forms of this collapse stage of cholera (a stage of the disease which, in the most essential points both of physiological symptoms and pathological conditions, bears a very close and remarkable analogy to the algid stage or ague fit of intermittent fever—so much so, that very often the two diseases, when prevailing together epidemically in the same locality, are not to be distinguished one from the other, and are consequently by many held to be merely different forms of one and the same disease, simply modified by peculiarities of epidemic season and of local conditions), the impediment to the pulmonary and integumentary circulation generally becomes intensified in a more gradual, or at least less sudden, manner than above described, in consequence of exposure to the epidemic influence, or other unfavourable circumstances, whilst the patient is suffering from the preceding or second stage of cholera—the bilious stage of the disease. In such cases the bilious symptoms, with loose or watery bilious faecal stools, are succeeded by those of acute cholera or collapse, with copious turbid, watery stools, without bile or faecal matters.

That, finally—cholera thus showing a gradual progression from mild to severer symptoms in each of its successive stages, and all the symptoms being referable to one and the same order of exciting causes, of physiological effects, and of pathological results, differing only in the degrees of intensity in the several stages ; and that cholera being liable to occurrence, not merely once in a lifetime, as in the ordinary rule observed in the case of the zymotic exanthemata (the eruptive fevers due to the operation of a specific poison which is communicable from one to another by inoculation, namely, small-pox, chicken-pox, cow-pox, measles, scarlet fever, &c.), but to recurrence in successive epidemic seasons, or even to recurrence in one and the same epidemic season, as is observed to obtain in the case of the malarious fevers (due to the operation of certain atmospheric influences, and not communicable from one to another by contagion, namely, intermittent, remittent, bilious or yellow, and catarrhal or influenza)—it is only reasonable to consider the disease in the light of the characters which it presents to our observation, and to adapt our measures of curative treatment and of preventive precautions in conformity thereto. These measures will form the subject of the next chapter.

## PART III.

### *ON THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.*

FROM what has been stated in the preceding sections on the Nature of Cholera and on the Causes of Cholera, it is clear that the disease, for purposes of practical treatment, must be considered as dependent for its development and epidemic prevalence upon weather vicissitudes and periodical recurrences of particular seasonal influences, in the first instance; but modified in the character and course of its symptoms by a variety of circumstances relating to the life conditions of the people amongst whom the disease may make its appearance; and more especially in respect to their general health standard, as this is affected by the quality and sufficiency, or otherwise, of the food supply, and the nature of the protection by clothing and housing, or shelter against the action of the prevailing epidemic weather influences or changes.

Experience has proved over and over again that in all general epidemic visitations of cholera the classes most prone to the assaults of the disease, and most largely suffering from its attacks, are the poorer classes of the population amongst which the disease may manifest its epidemic activity. The bulk of the sufferers from cholera at such seasons, and of those most susceptible to an attack of the disease, are the poorly-clad, ill-fed, badly-housed, overcrowded, and much-exposed portions of the population. The more well-to-do and better circumstanced portions of the population in respect to material prosperity, although equally subjected to the prevailing influences of the epidemic season, are, as a rule, less exposed to the adverse action of the prevailing vicissitudes of weather—at least, under the unfavourable conditions obtaining amongst the poorest and labouring classes—and are, by reason of the superior sanitary advantages they enjoy, better prepared to resist and overcome the primary effects of the epidemic influences which tend to the development of cholera. And in those amongst this better conditioned class who do at such times succumb to an attack of the disease in its more advanced and severer stages, it is found that in the history of each such case there is always recorded some fact or other proving unusual exposure to the prevailing epidemic weather influences, under more or less decidedly unfavourable conditions—such as debility from previously contracted ill-health, or from insufficient bodily protection by clothing, housing, or

other shelter ; or exhaustion from long fasting, want of sleep, protracted fatigue, &c. ; and especially exposure to draughts and chills or damp night air when in a passive state of body, as in the repose of sleep, or the sedentary state of rest or occupation.

These conditions of exposure to weather influences are particularly observed to obtain in local outbreaks of cholera among troops in barracks, prisoners in jails, passengers on shipboard, bands of pilgrims and other travellers by road, &c. In such cases it is commonly found that a greater or less number of persons are more or less crowded together within a restricted area, and are all more or less alike subjected to the same adverse conditions of exposure to sudden changes in the character of the weather influences, under circumstances either of faulty ventilation, or insufficient clothing, food, shelter, or other protection. Of those so exposed, some few with enfeebled powers of resistance quickly succumb to the prevailing influences, and rapidly develop the severest symptoms of cholera, from the effects of which they may die in the course of a few hours, or from which they may recover after a short and sharp struggle, or after a more prolonged ordeal ; a large number throw off the derangement caused by the attack of cholera without passing into the acute or severest stage of the disease ; but the great majority repel its assaults at the initial stage of indisposition or malaise, whilst others again remain altogether unaffected by the epidemic influence.

In such outbreaks, as indeed in all epidemic manifestations of cholera, it is commonly believed that the disease spreads from one to another by contagion. But there are no solid grounds for any such belief. In all visitations of epidemic cholera it is observed that the disease suddenly attacks several individuals simultaneously—sometimes dwelling under the same roof, or in houses situated close to each other ; sometimes in houses distantly apart. Whilst no instance is known of cholera having been carried by human agency from a place within the epidemic influence of the disease, or from a place in which the epidemic influence is present, to another place beyond the area of the epidemic influence, or in which the epidemic influence is absent, and there spreading or developing into an epidemic of cholera. There is no evidence—as is abundantly and clearly illustrated by the facts recorded in “The History of Cholera in India from 1862 to 1881,” before mentioned, regarding the behaviour of the disease in the several provinces of British India—to prove that cholera is spread by contagion. On the contrary, there is much evidence to prove that cholera appears and prevails quite independently of any contagious property the disease may possess.

Cholera may, however (as stated at page 830 of the work above mentioned), under certain circumstances, be “catching,” just as is influenza ; and the disease may possibly be communicable from one individual to another by means of undue overcrowding of the affected and free together, or by means of close and prolonged contact ; as is sometimes

observed to be the case in ordinary intermittent fever or ague, when an individual suffering from that disease is held to communicate it to another in quite a different, and may be distant, locality where ague was unknown, by intimate contact and sleeping together. It is possible, also, that cholera may be communicable by means of the cholera discharges from the bodies of cholera patients, perhaps much in the same manner as ophthalmia, gonorrhœa, &c., are capable of communication from one individual to another. No instance of the communication of cholera by contagion has ever come under my personal observation, and if the disease really be so communicable, the instances in which it is so communicated must be very rare. In fact, it appears that the cholera virus is of an extremely evanescent nature; and in no instance has it been shown that such communicability is in any way connected with, or in any way affects, the ordinary prevalence of cholera in its periodically recurring regular seasons of epidemic activity.

The most remarkable evidence against the contagiousness of cholera is the well-known fact of the commonly observed immunity of hospital attendants, nurses, and menials, who are in frequent and prolonged communication with cholera patients, and are constantly handling their discharges. Amongst the poorer classes of the population it is a common occurrence to find several persons living in a single room of small dimensions, the free and the affected with cholera together, and sometimes sleeping all huddled together, yet rarely do we find more than those originally attacked at about the same time, or within a very short time of each other, contracting the disease. It is a circumstance of common observation in households in which cholera makes its appearance that, among the friends and relations who take it in turn to shampoo, dry rub, and otherwise attend to the cholera patient, remove the discharges by vomiting and purging, &c., rarely, if ever, are any of them attacked by the disease on that account. Amongst the civil population generally, of those who recover from an attack of acute cholera, the greatest number go about their usual avocations in the same clothes they wore during the attack, without any washing or other means of purification, but there is no evidence to show that they spread cholera amongst the people with whom they mix. Amongst all classes of the people it is the recognised perquisite of the members of the sweeper caste to receive the clothing worn by those dying by cholera in the families upon whom they attend for the service of the menial domestic offices; as a rule, these people make use of such articles of clothing as they receive them, seldom, if ever, washing or otherwise purifying any article except such as may be much stained by vomited matter or alvine discharges; yet it has nowhere been observed that this particular caste of people is more prone to cholera, or is more numerously affected by the disease, than the other portions of the general population residing in the locality where the disease has made its appearance in epidemic form.

In some parts of India the bodies of the deceased from cholera are thrown into rivers, streams, pools, lakes, &c., and in others they are buried in shallow graves at the threshold of the house, or in the area of its courtyard; yet in these places cholera does not prevail in greater frequency or for longer periods than in other places of its epidemic activity where no such customs are known. In some places where cholera appears epidemically the disease is observed to prevail mostly, or almost entirely, along the course of some stream or moist water-course, whilst other quarters of the locality—as of a town or village upon its banks—away from the water-course or stream are almost or entirely free from the disease; yet in respect to mere surface cleanliness, the former position is comparatively far superior to the other, though in respect to its sanitary condition it is inferior, owing to the greater moisture of its atmosphere, and consequently of its greater insalubrity on that account. In epidemic seasons of cholera it is not an uncommon occurrence to find a severe outbreak of cholera almost entirely confined to the European troops and their families in different portions of a palatial range of barracks, or to the Native prisoners in some portions or other of a scrupulously clean kept jail, whilst the villages in the immediate vicinity remain entirely, or almost so, exempt from the disease, notwithstanding that they present the most insanitary conditions imaginable—such as filthy exteriors, with foul wells and tanks, open pits and pools of stagnant festering sewage, and heaps of dung and dirt in all directions. But there is—apart from the mere outward cleanliness and other sanitary advantages enjoyed by the former class of dwellings—this difference in the interior sanitary arrangements obtaining between the two classes of dwellings compared; namely, that the villagers, in their dirt and poverty, enjoy the shelter of a hut which protects them from the weather and its vicissitudes of temperature and humidity at night, whilst the European troops in their lofty and airy barracks, and the Native prisoners in their clean-kept but open-grated wards, with their carefully guarded water-supply and daily inspected food rations, are exposed to the effects of weather influences—more especially at night time—owing to the faulty ventilation of their barracks. Sometimes, when prevailing epidemically in a large town or populous city, cholera is observed to show a partiality for some quarters in preference to others; but the quarters in which the disease thus manifests its activity are not by any means always the foulest or most neglected parts of the town or city—either in respect to the drinking water, or the sewerage, drainage, and scavenging of its streets. On the contrary, in some recorded instances, the quarters thus affected by cholera were amongst the cleanest parts of the city; but they laboured under sanitary defects—of a grave nature where cholera is concerned—relating to the condition of the soil from stagnation and redundancy of its underground water, and were further most disadvantageously circumstanced by the distressed condition of their inhabitants through want of

employment and food during a prolonged depression of some particular handicraft trade.

The above cited particulars will suffice to show that the behaviour of cholera, when it appears in epidemic form, is not such as lends any support to the belief in its being a contagious disease propagated from one to another by contagion, or spread from one place to another by means of human agency. For it must be borne in mind that cholera, when it prevails epidemically—as is largely illustrated in the pages of the work before mentioned—commences at first by a few cases here and there (sometimes in travellers arriving from places in which the disease was at the time in epidemic activity, but often in residents who have not left their homes or been known to have come in contact with others coming from affected localities) as precursors of the approaching epidemic influence, and apparently as victims of the foremost waves of the advancing meteorological changes which characterise the epidemic season. As these seasonal weather influences become more pronounced, and overspread the tract or region subject to their action, cholera becomes more frequent, and bursts out suddenly in epidemic form in different places, sometimes widely distant and in little communication with one another; prevails with more or less violence during a limited period, attaining its maximum intensity during the time of the greatest variations in the weather phenomena of the season; and then abates and revives, as the case may be, with more or less rapidity, in conformity with the decline or revival of the epidemic influence as that is affected by the nature of the rainfall and temperature of the season. This fluctuation of cholera activity in conformity with the rainfall, and its effects upon the local soil and air, is abundantly illustrated in the Section of the “History of Cholera in India,” before referred to, which relates to the history of the disease in the Punjab Province.

From the evidence furnished by this behaviour of epidemic cholera, coupled with the character of the disease itself, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that cholera is a disease which, as has been previously stated, is entirely dependent for its origin upon the effects of atmospheric influences acting upon the body through the skin and lungs; and dependent for the mildness or intensity of its prevalence upon the peculiarities of the epidemic season itself, coupled with other circumstances relating to the general health standard of the populations subjected to its influence.

Taking this view of the case as the basis of practical measures for the treatment of the disease, we may consider the subject under two distinct heads, namely, measures of prevention and means of cure; in other words, measures of sanitary precaution and means of medical relief.

To the first category belong all the multifarious details connected with conservancy—including sewerage, drainage, scavenging, and domestic hygiene—ventilation, space, diet, clothing, shelter, occupation, and habits. To the second belong the methods of medical treatment suited to the

several stages of the disease, and varied in accordance with the particular requirements of individual cases.

With regard to the measures of sanitary precaution against the occurrence of epidemic cholera, it is apparent from the nature of the case—dependent as the disease has been shown to be (and in plentiful detail and illustration in the pages of "The History of Cholera in India from 1862 to 1881," before referred to) upon atmospheric influences for its origin and development in epidemic prevalence—that, apart from the general measures of sanitation adopted habitually for the preservation and improvement of the public health, there are others relating to the protection of the individual person against vicissitudes of the weather, more especially in epidemic seasons, which require a very special attention, and more particular care than they have hitherto received. For whilst fully admitting, and indeed insisting upon, the advantages of an efficient conservancy system in all its details relating to the removal of filth by sewerage and scavenging, to the drainage of the soil, to the purity and protection of the water supply, and to the preservation of the purity of the breathing air by properly adjusted ventilation, it is clear that all these measures, however beneficial and advisable on their own merits, can exercise no controlling effect upon the seasonal phenomena of meteorological changes, or upon the divergencies therefrom characterising epidemic periods. Whilst by themselves, they are insufficient to secure the individual from the assaults of cholera, unless at the same time they be also accompanied by other precautionary measures directed towards the protection of the individual from the vicissitudes of weather which are the invariable attendants or concomitants of epidemic cholera prevalence.

The records of the incidence of cholera in individual cases—as is in so many instances illustrated in the pages of the work previously mentioned—show conclusively that, with very rare exceptions indeed, the subjects of cholera have been exposed, immediately antecedent to the attack of the disease, to the influences of the prevailing epidemic weather whilst in a state of more or less unprotectedness against their effects upon the functional operations of the body—as by sitting or sleeping insufficiently clad in a cold, draughty room, or other exposed situation, in which the body, whilst in a state of repose, is subjected for a longer or a shorter time to the unguarded inclemencies of the prevailing epidemic season; and more especially if the individual be at the same time in an enfeebled condition of body through the effects of previous ill-health, or of long fasting, protracted fatigue; or from exhaustion resulting from excitement of mind, want of sleep, unusual exertion, &c.; or through debility produced by deranged digestion from bad or unwholesome food, &c. In seasons of the epidemic prevalence of cholera it is common to find railway passengers sickening of the disease whilst in transit from exposure to draughts and chills in the carriages, especially so during night travelling; to find troops on the march, pilgrims and mendicants

on the tramp, travellers and merchants on the road, &c., contracting the disease by exposure to the weather under unfavourable conditions of bodily protection and shelter, especially at night time, when the body is exposed to the full effects of the inclemencies of the season in the unfavourable states of repose and fatigue, and most commonly, also, in a state of unprotectedness from want of suitable clothing.

To properly understand the nature of the injurious effects upon the functional system liable to be produced by exposure to the weather influences prevailing during seasons of epidemic cholera, more especially under the unfavourable and unprotected states of the body just mentioned, we must bear in mind the nature of the weather changes which usually characterise periods of epidemic cholera prevalence—namely, more or less abnormally high day temperature and humidity of the air, followed by more or less comparatively cold night temperature and moisture, with generally an unusually stagnant atmosphere from absence of winds, or an atmosphere moved only by gentle currents or draughts, produced by evaporation from the surface soil, which prove most injurious to the proper performance of the functional services of the body exposed to their action, especially under the unfavourable conditions above mentioned.

In a previous passage I have referred to the habitually greater mortality occurring from cholera among the European troops and the Native prisoners in India—both of which classes are housed in Government barracks and jails built on standard plans—as compared with that occurring among the Native troops—who live in more sheltered quarters of their own construction—and have attributed the very great difference in the rates of cholera mortality between these two differently housed classes of men to the faulty ventilation in the Government barracks and jails, by reason of which the European soldiers and Native prisoners are exposed at night—under other unfavourable conditions also as to the protection of the body by suitable clothing—to the effects of a damp, cold, or chilly air in its most injurious form, namely, of draughts. And in the work before referred to have stated “that one of the most important of the measures of sanitary precaution for the prevention of cholera, which demands our earliest and most careful attention, is the provision of some means for more efficiently protecting our European troops and prison populations in India from exposure to the effects of night air in their sleeping barracks, especially during periods of epidemic cholera prevalence. At the same time, I consider that at such times—of epidemic cholera prevalence—warm clothing, such as woollen shirts and drawers, should be worn at night time, and that during sleep the body, most especially the trunk from the hips to the armpits, should be covered by a good blanket; and in quarters or barracks which are themselves in a damp state, or which are in the immediate vicinity of a damp plot of land, I consider that the use of fires between sunset and sunrise is highly to be recommended as a means of maintaining an equable and comparatively

dry temperature. At times of cholera prevalence, the observance of these protective measures I consider to be a matter of the first importance; for I am convinced, from the teachings of a long and extensive experience, that all other measures of sanitary precaution will, as they have in the past, prove ineffectual as preventives of cholera, so long as the protective measures above indicated are neglected."

I have introduced this quotation here because, in my belief, the protection of the individual person from the effects of weather influences during seasons of epidemic cholera prevalence is by far the most important and necessary of the measures to be adopted with the object of protecting the individual from an attack of cholera. All experience of the disease, as it is practically dealt with in India, confirms the absolute necessity of attention to this point, as the first and most important of the preventive precautions to be taken against the assaults of cholera. In the case of infants at the breast and young children attacked by cholera, it is invariably found, on inquiry into the history of each case, that the sufferer has been exposed to the inclemencies of the epidemic weather in an under-clad state, especially at night time, or during the period between sunset and sunrise. And often it has been observed that at such times a change to lighter clothing, on account of the advancing heat of the season, has been immediately followed by derangement of the bowels producing active diarrhoea, or, very frequently, a sudden attack of acute and usually fatal cholera. In the case of adults of both sexes, the same neglect of attention, in respect to the matter of proper clothing at such times, is found amongst the facts of individual histories, and is followed by equally quick and decided effects, whatever may be the other circumstances of the sufferer's surroundings.

Very often the character and effects of the epidemic influence producing cholera are modified, favourably or unfavourably, as the case may be, by the nature of the physical conditions of the locality and the quality of the prosperity of its inhabitants. Generally, it may be said, localities possessing a dry soil and equable temperature during the revolutions of night and day, and inhabited by a people in prosperous circumstances, are little liable to visitations of cholera, and in epidemic seasons of the disease frequently remain exempt from its effects. The favourite localities for the appearance of the disease, not only during the seasons of the epidemic prevalence of cholera, but at other times also, are those in which the soil is habitually in a moist or marshy state, and in which there are frequent and great changes in the heat and humidity of the air during the course of the twenty-four hours, but most markedly so between the alternations of day and night temperature. In such localities, whatever the material prosperity of the inhabitants, the standard of the public health is generally inferior, owing to the insalubrity of the climate in which they live, and they are consequently more prone to the assaults of cholera than others more favourably situated.

Between these two extremes there are endless varieties of locality and climate in which cholera may make its appearance in epidemic form, but always there is to be observed a coincident alteration in the character of the local conditions or the local climate; either by floodings of the surface soil, or saturation of the subsoil by rain or flood waters; or by increased heat and humidity of the air by increased temperature and abnormal rainfall in the locality itself or in its close vicinity.

In all seasons of cholera prevalence, therefore, the points to be more especially guarded against are the unusual alterations and alternations in the temperature and humidity of the air, and the chills they produce in their effects upon the human body, more particularly when exposed to their operation in a state of inertia or repose, and insufficiently protected by suitable clothing. In such seasons, therefore, it is necessary to be on the watch against exposure to the prevailing weather influences, whether indoors or out of doors, in an unprotected state in respect of clothing, ventilation and warmth of the house, &c.; and more especially so in the case of those who from any cause are in an enfeebled state of health. The pursuit of sedentary occupations in cold and draughty rooms or other situation is to be avoided, as is also exposure to the night air in a state of inertia or repose. It is advisable at such seasons to protect the body against the action of chill by the use of some extra clothing or outside wrap, especially after sunset. Flannel, woollen, or silken underclothing, in addition to the ordinary dress, usually affords efficient protection in this respect to the great eliminating organs contained in the trunk of the body. With these may be worn with advantage a flannel or silken waistband, or the ordinary cholera belt.

In some epidemic visitations of cholera the season is characterised by a greater than usual intensity of the epidemic influence, the exact nature of which is not well understood. The special character of the season itself, however, is perceived plainly enough by the effects it produces upon the bodily sensations, without necessarily in all cases inducing an attack of cholera. These peculiarities of the epidemic season commonly produce a widespread—within the area of the epidemic influence—and very general complaint of indisposition and discomfort, described by the terms “debility,” “languor,” “depression of spirits,” “want of energy,” “loss of appetite,” and so forth, and are usually attributed to some adverse change in the electric conditions of the atmosphere. Sometimes these peculiarities of the epidemic weather produce epidemics of indigestion, with troublesome flatulence, and somewhat active watery, but altogether painless, diarrhoea, without advancing further to the stage of acute cholera, except in the case of those whose unfavourable state of health predisposes them to an attack of the disease in its severer forms. In some constitutions, especially those enfeebled by previous ill-health—as from the effects of long-continued suffering from malarious cachexia, or intermittent fever, or chronic indigestion accompanied by gastralgia, or a

neuralgic state of the bowels, irritability of the bowels, or chronic catarrh of the bowels without actual diarrhoea, but with soft, shapeless stools containing an excess of mucus and pale acrid, oily or greasy bile—there appears to be an unusual sensibility to the slightest changes in the weather, and a very ready susceptibility to the effects of chill. In such subjects there appears to be a greater proneness to succumb to cholera than in others enjoying more robust constitutions and a sounder state of health; and they require particular and individual care to guard themselves against the adverse influences of the season, especially in those seasons of cholera prevalence which are characterised by an unusual intensity of the epidemic influence.

As before stated, the precise nature of this greater intensity of the epidemic cholera influence is not well understood. But, from what is observed to obtain in such seasons, there appears to be a greater amount of electrical disturbance than is noticed in the milder or ordinary seasons of epidemic cholera. In the severer epidemic seasons—usually following upon long periods of more or less severe drought—there is an abnormally high temperature and unusual humidity of the air, with, apparently, fewer thunderstorms and less lightning than in ordinary epidemic seasons of cholera. There appears to be a greater amount of leakage or abstraction of electricity into the air and into the ground—both in a state of abnormally high temperature and humidity at such seasons—from surrounding bodies, whether organic or inorganic. And it would seem that the symptoms of discomfort and loss of tone above mentioned as so commonly and generally experienced at such times are due to this abstraction of electricity from the human body; the symptoms of enervation being more distinctly felt by and proving the most inconvenient to those who, from an enfeebled state of health, have not the power of resisting the outflow, or of recuperating the thus lost electricity. This idea seems to receive support from the benefit said to be derived by those who at such times wear galvanic discs over the pit of the stomach, or use other similar magnetic appliances. Be this as it may, however, there seems to be no doubt that during such epidemic seasons, characterised by abnormally high temperature and humidity of the air, there is frequently interruption to telegraphic operations owing to leakage, of a more or less pronounced kind, from the wires. There is also no doubt about the fact that the severity or intensity of an epidemic of cholera is frequently observed to abate, or suddenly to subside altogether, immediately after the occurrence of a violent thunderstorm with free play of lightning has cleared the air and dissipated the previously existing state of atmospheric conditions.

Under any circumstances the main point to be attended to is the protection of the individual against the effects of the weather influences operating during seasons of epidemic cholera prevalence. This protection is best secured by careful attention to the proper ventilation and warming of the dwelling quarters, and more especially of the sleeping rooms, so as

to shut out draughts and to maintain an equable and moderate temperature ; and by careful attention to the clothing of the body, so as to protect it against chills and the effects of exposure to the weather out of doors, especially under the unfavourable conditions before mentioned. There is less risk of contracting chill during active exercise or exertion of the body ; the danger occurs when the individual is exposed to the effects of chill, or the incidence of chill, during the state of bodily repose or rest. On such occasions it is advisable to protect the body with an extra wrap.

Next in importance to the protective measures of proper ventilation and warming of the dwelling quarters, and proper clothing of the body, come the protective measures requisite in regard to diet. These also require careful attention, more especially on the part of those not in the enjoyment of robust health.

In times of cholera prevalence, owing to the naturally depressing effects of the seasonal influences upon the bodily functions generally, the appetite and digestion become more or less commonly and seriously impaired, and give rise to unusual cravings for stimulants and capricious fancies for other than the ordinary articles of food to which the individual is accustomed. The careless indulgence in these is always at such times attended with perilous risk, and, owing to the more or less impaired powers of digestion, has so constantly led to serious consequences that there is scarcely an article of ordinary food which has not, in its turn, been denounced as the immediate cause of precipitating an attack of cholera following upon its consumption. In the vast majority of such cases, however, the fault lies not entirely upon the quality of the—often unaccustomed—food alone, but also, to a great extent, upon the weak condition of the stomach into which it is introduced ; and, both being often at fault together, the consequences of their mutual contact are usually more serious than when only the one is in default.

Articles of food which, in ordinary times, are received by the stomach complacently and disposed of comfortably, are in times of cholera prevalence found to be irritating and indigestible, and sometimes even poisonous in their effects ; thus indicating a default in the powers of the stomach as the primary cause of the mischief. This impairment in the digestive powers of the stomach at such seasons is apparently due to derangement produced as a result of the action of the prevailing high temperature and other influences of the epidemic season ; and may be attributed to an over-excitation of the functional actions of the skin and lungs being followed by a reduced activity in those of the stomach and intestinal glands and the liver ; and also, in some measure, to the enervating effects of the weather itself—which at such times is habitually observed to be of a more or less oppressive character—producing a depression in the tone of the sympathetic nervous system. This impairment of the digestive functions is often observed to rise and fall

with more or less of regularity in conformity with the alternations of day and night temperature; but the impairment is present in more or less pronounced degree all through the persistence of the epidemic seasons, to the direct influence of which it owes its origin and, indeed, its subsequent aggravations also. For it is almost always some sudden check—through the action of chill—to the previously over-excited action of the skin and lungs which throws back upon the liver, and other internal excretory organs, not only their own normal amount of work, but that also of the external excretory organs whose functional activity, in respect to their eliminating offices, has been thus suddenly checked, or, may be, been temporarily well-nigh stopped altogether; and with the result of a more or less serious upset in the harmony of their mutual relations.

Impaired digestion, then, whether seriously incommoding or the reverse, we may consider to be a common and general concomitant of seasons of epidemic cholera. Further, we are taught by experience that this impaired digestion is a very common and general predisposing cause of cholera incidence; and more especially when, as is usually the case, it happens to be associated with the catarrhal state of the bowels, produced by the effects of the prevailing weather influences, or pre-existing from some other cause. Many accidents occur, and many causes co-operate to aggravate these unhealthy conditions or states of the body—and generally all connected with the nature of the daily pursuits of life, and the movements of man. We see the aggravation of these unhealthy conditions of the digestive organs and alimentary canal illustrated on a large scale in seasons of famine distress which may happen to be coincident with periods of epidemic cholera prevalence. We see them on a lesser scale during seasons of epidemic cholera in pilgrim assemblages and journeys, in bodies of troops on the march or in the field, or in the daily wanderings and labourings of the poorest classes about the larger cities and towns. We see them also, on a lesser scale still, in the management of our troops and prison populations. In each and all the aggravation of an impaired digestion and unhealthy condition of the alimentary canal—produced wholly, or partly, as the case may be, by the effects on the system of naturally recurring adverse weather influences—is brought about by neglect, helpless maybe or careless, of the precautions rendered necessary by the established circumstances of the occasion.

As regards the famine-stricken, the pilgrim devotees, and the other poor classes of wanderers in search of their daily bread, there seems little prospect, under the existing conditions of life in India, of seeing any sensible or material alleviation in their liability to the incidence of cholera. There are, however, just grounds for the hope that the rapidly increasing extension of railways in all parts of the country will not only greatly diminish the risks of famine-distress in the future, but will also very greatly alleviate the sufferings of the travelling multitudes by affording them a rapid and convenient mode of transit, instead of the

hazards, exposures, hardships, and privations of their wonted journeyings by road. But the facilities afforded by railway travelling may be confidently expected to lessen the liability to cholera of the multitudes of the travelling public, who have hitherto suffered so cruelly and severely from its epidemic virulence under the exposures and privations of their toilsome marches by road, only on the condition that they take care to protect themselves, individually, from the effects of the epidemic influences to which they are exposed in transit by rail by proper attention to the requirements of the occasion, in respect to clothing, diet, and shelter. On all these points the multitude require to be taught and instructed.

As regards the troops and prison populations, and other classes more immediately under Government control, there is a great deal to be done—apart altogether from the general sanitary measures and works usually adopted and carried out for the improvement and preservation of the public health, and apart also from the special sanitary precautions of a preventive nature which have been above described—in order to mitigate their liability to the incidence of cholera when the disease is abroad in epidemic form. Stress is laid here upon the impairment of digestion, which is a constant accompaniment of seasons of cholera prevalence, because it is considered the first stage in the general deterioration of health which at such times predisposes to an attack of that disease. And so convinced am I of the great importance of this premonitory sign that I would unhesitatingly give it the first place in our consideration of any measures of a preventive kind, against the effects of cholera-producing influences, which are directed towards the protection of the individual. As before stated, the impairment of digestion which is observed to be so common and so constant an accompaniment of seasons of cholera prevalence is due to the effects of the epidemic weather influences upon the functional operations of the system; and is, of course, produced in very different degrees of severity according to the individual idiosyncrasy and health state, and is aggravated or otherwise according to the efficiency or the inefficiency of the protection enjoyed by the individual against the operation of these weather influences in respect of clothing, diet, and shelter; and more especially if the mere state of indigestion be accompanied also, as is very often the case in epidemic seasons, by a catarrhal state of the bowels.

The precautionary measures of protection considered requisite to secure the individual against the effects of weather vicissitudes during seasons of epidemic cholera prevalence, have already been referred to so far as they relate to clothing and housing. We have now to consider the precautionary measures which are requisite to insure the protection of the individual against the deteriorated standard of health which prevails during seasons of epidemic cholera, as a consequence of the impairment of digestion naturally produced by the effects of these seasonal influences, or against the aggravation of the deteriorated health so produced.

As has been already stated, there is commonly observed to prevail during seasons of epidemic cholera an unusual degree of irritability of stomach—owing to the natural impairment of digestion during the prevalence of such epidemic seasons—in consequence of which almost every article of the ordinary or customary diet is at times apt to disagree with that organ, and to produce an aggravation of symptoms which greatly predispose the sufferer to the supervention of an attack of acute cholera. This is especially the case if this state of indigestion be accompanied also by a catarrhal condition of the intestinal mucous membrane; a circumstance by no means uncommon at such seasons as a result of the effects of the prevailing epidemic influence.

The means best calculated to guard against, as well as to remedy, this impaired condition of the digestive powers is the observance of a carefully-regulated diet, aided, when necessary, by the use of medicinal tonics and other appropriate remedies. During seasons of epidemic cholera prevalence too much care cannot be devoted to the maintenance in the individual of a sound digestion and good appetite. The kinds of food best calculated to secure these ends are those which are easily digestible and grateful to the palate. But whatever the kind of food, it must be taken at such times in very moderate or even sparing quantity at each meal, and never to repletion of stomach, or surfeit.

It is impossible to lay down precise and rigid rules of diet to suit all constitutions and stomachs, or to formulate diet scales adapted to all the various circumstances obtaining in particular cases at such seasons. But it may be stated, in general terms, that the plainer the food and the smaller the quantity taken at a meal, the greater the likelihood of its easy digestion, provided always that the articles themselves be of sound quality and suitable kind. Ordinarily, the kind of diet found most useful at such seasons consists of various plain dishes made of rice and lentils, maccaroni or vermicelli prepared with milk, tapioca, sago, &c., or other light farinaceous preparations, with milk as a main constituent, and perhaps some fresh eggs. Flesh and fish should be very sparingly used, whilst shell-fish and tinned meats should be carefully avoided. There is no objection to the moderate use of fresh, sound, ripe fruits and well-cooked vegetables. But the consumption of raw or rotten vegetables, unripe, over-ripe, or rotten fruits—particularly melons, cucumbers, newly harvested rice, maize, &c., all old and musty grains, &c.—the consumption of immature or newly ripe maize cobs; bread made from recently harvested maize flour or meal, &c.; and fruits of various kinds whose natural quality is to act on the bowels as a laxative—should at such seasons be carefully avoided as dangerous poisons.

In the use of milk and its preparations, care should be taken that they are fresh and sound, and especially free from rancidity. It is best and safest that the milk be boiled before consumption. Butter and oil and all fats should be sparingly used, and care must be taken that

they are of sound quality and free from rancidity or putrefactive change. At such seasons milk, oil, butter, grease, flesh, fish, &c., and in fact all such lifeless organic substances, are apt to undergo rapid changes of decomposition owing to the heat and humidity of the air; and when consumed in such state of rancidity, decomposition, or putrefaction, almost invariably produce severe derangement of the bowels, and very frequently precipitate an attack of acute cholera which rapidly kills.

The use of fermented liquors, sweet sherbets, and spirituous drinks should be very cautiously indulged in by all during seasons of epidemic cholera, and should be altogether avoided by those whose digestion shows signs of impairment. The best ordinary beverage is plain water, boiled and filtered day by day, and moderately cooled. Water that has been boiled must not be kept more than twenty-four hours for use as a beverage, owing to its greater tendency to putrefy than unboiled water. Moderately cooled water is preferable to iced water as an ordinary day beverage, but it should be taken in small quantity at a time. Iced water often increases thirst, and taken too frequently or in large quantity weakens digestion. Tea, coffee, and cocoa, taken in the morning and evening, are grateful and refreshing, and are sometimes taken with advantage as a midday "pick-me-up." There is no objection to the ordinary milk, cream, and lemon ices during the day, provided they are not indulged in to excess. In moderation they are wholesome and refreshing.

The above hints will suffice as an outline of the kind of diet most suitable at such seasons. The main object to be attained is the maintenance of sound digestion, and this is best worked for by the careful avoidance of all articles of food which are known to be deleterious—at such epidemic seasons especially—or are found to be so by individual experience. For the rest, the natural powers of the body may at such seasons be materially aided and benefited by the use of some of the ordinary medicinal tonics—such as the bitter vegetable infusions or quinine with sulphuric acid. In some constitutions, especially when there is persistent irritability of the stomach or a catarrhal state of the bowels, an anodyne astringent tonic is preferable, and in such cases may be used with advantage as a prophylactic. But under all circumstances in this connection, the precautions mentioned in regard to clothing and housing must be carefully attended to in conjunction with those relating to diet. It will not suffice to be careful in one direction and negligent in the others. The neglect of the precautions indicated as necessary to be carefully observed by the individual at such seasons, in respect to dress, shelter, and food, is fraught with peril. For it is the neglect of such precautions which is the cause in most instances of precipitating an attack of acute cholera, more especially in those naturally susceptible to the assaults of the disease.

It has often been noticed that during the seasons of epidemic cholera

prevalence the alternations of day and night temperature are more keenly perceptible to the senses than in ordinary times or seasons. Owing, apparently, to the more than usually stimulated action of the skin during the heat of the day rendering the sweat glands and integumentary capillary circulation more than ordinarily sensitive to the diminished temperature and damp chills of the night air obtaining during such epidemic seasons. At such times much benefit may be derived in the way of fortifying the system against the effects of the prevalent night chills by the use of some hot, nourishing drink, such as soup, gruel, tea, coffee, &c. The encouragement of the use of these hot drinks during such epidemic seasons among the poor and labouring classes should be facilitated and fostered by arrangements on the part of municipal corporations, with the object of popularising them as ordinary beverages of a wholesome, nourishing, and comforting quality, so as to divert these classes from the use of cold water, more or less of impure quality, which under the existing circumstances is the only resource available to them. For it is a well-known fact that in times of epidemic cholera, or of endemic malarious fever—ague more especially—a draught of cold water, whether pure or impure, has very often precipitated an attack of either disease in those predisposed to such forms of ailment, merely from the shock thus conveyed to the system, already more or less chilled and depressed by the effects of the prevailing weather influences ; or by direct shock to the alimentary mucous membrane, already in an irritable state from impaired functional health, or from the existence of a state of catarrh.

Such, in brief terms, are the principal of the measures of sanitary precaution—with a view to the prevention of cholera by fortification of the body—so far as they relate to the individual during seasons of epidemic cholera prevalence, which require careful attention and steady observance, in addition to the measures and works of general sanitation usually adopted and pursued in view to the maintenance and improvement of the public health.

During recent years much reliance and much weight have been put upon early removal or flight from a locality visited by cholera as the surest and best means of escaping the disease. There is, no doubt, much advantage to be derived from such a course when timely arranged and judiciously carried out ; although in India our experience in the adoption of this course of giving cholera a wide berth, so far as concerns the wholesale removal of troops and jail populations amongst whom that disease may make its appearance in epidemic form, has not always been attended with uniform success, or even with a success at all commensurate with the efforts made, the discomforts endured, the risks run, the losses suffered, and the expenses incurred. The amount of mortality, sickness, and discomfort, not only from cholera, but also from sunstroke, fevers, and other maladies, attending a hasty removal of troops and jail prisoners into camp on the outbreak of epidemic cholera (for it is only on

such epidemic visitations of the disease that removal is resorted to amongst them has hitherto been, there is no doubt—judging from the recorded facts regarding the incidence of cholera (exclusive of other diseases) amongst them whilst in camp—very much greater than was at all contemplated or anticipated as a result of such movement from the locality in which the disease first made its appearance amongst them.

It is no argument in favour of the measure to adduce the fact that after several moves in camp from site to site, or that after the first move—when, as is almost always the case in such instances, that move was made late in the course of the outbreak—the change from the locality in which the disease originally made its appearance has been followed by a cessation or a diminution in the activity of the disease. Because it is a well-known and commonly observed peculiarity in the deportment of epidemic cholera to appear suddenly in some particular locality, endure for a while, and then rapidly to subside; or to suddenly cease entirely among any particular community visited by the disease. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that a change of site or removal from a locality affected by epidemic cholera is, when early and judiciously carried out, of the very highest advantage. But the advantage depends entirely upon the judiciousness and timeliness of the change, and the circumstances under which the removal is effected—especially in respect to the quarter or direction resorted to, and the period after the first appearance of the disease in its earlier stages, that the shift of site is made. Otherwise the move may be merely from one locality to another within the area of the epidemic influence, and from a place of comfort and shelter, with all sorts of domestic conveniences, to another of discomfort, exposure, and various sorts of privations; with a number, large or small, of persons a certain proportion of whom are already affected by the disease in its earlier stages before they quit the locality in which the epidemic first appeared amongst them. It is not on all such occasions easy to make a correct choice of locality, or to provide for the necessary requirements of the change; whilst under the views at present held as to what constitutes cholera, the waiting for the appearance of the disease in its acute and most severe form, is incompatible with the adoption of timely action. So that, under the practice hitherto pursued, the measure of moving bodies of troops or jail prisoners into camp on account of the appearance of epidemic cholera in its severest or acute stage amongst them, is always, even under other favourable circumstances, attended with a considerable amount of exposure and many risks; whilst the expense to the State, especially in the case of European troops, is not compensated by any commensurate saving of life, if indeed by any saving of life at all, so far as is indicated by the annual death-rates.

With a proper observance, on the part of the individual more especially, of the sanitary precautions relating to dress, shelter, and food, which have been mentioned in the preceding pages as salutary means of

protection against the incidence of cholera, there is reason to hope that the necessity for such removals into camp—on a wholesale scale, at all events—will to a great extent be obviated altogether. For the more strongly fortified is the individual in respect to dress, shelter, and food—as previously indicated—during such epidemic seasons, the less risk is there of his becoming susceptible to the effects of the prevailing influence, or of his contracting an attack of acute cholera. At the same time, there is no doubt that a change of climate—especially in the case of those in enfeebled health, or prone to attacks of ephemeral or of intermittent fever, or suffering from irritability of stomach, or a catarrhal state of the bowels—is always highly advantageous at times of epidemic cholera prevalence. But in order to derive the greatest advantage attainable by such change, the move should be made judiciously, and as part of a pre-arranged plan anticipatory of the advent of the epidemic. So far as regards the choice of locality, the District Mortality Returns for each Province of British India afford a good guide as to the localities or tracts of country habitually remaining exempt from visitations of cholera during seasons of the periodical epidemic recurrence of the disease. And these should be selected as the places to resort to at such times, in preference to others situated within the areas which are habitually subject to visitations of cholera in the periodically recurring seasons of its epidemic prevalence.

The foregoing details of the measures of sanitary precaution necessary to be observed as preventives of the incidence of cholera in the individual, comprise all the important requisites for protection during seasons of the epidemic prevalence of the disease. No mention has been made of quarantine, because that measure is in itself useless as a preventive of the spread of epidemic cholera. This has been proved over and over again by the experience of many years and numberless instances in which the measure has been carried out under the strictest possible regulations. The most strict regulations fall far short of preventing the spread of cholera—even were the disease really communicable by contagion or by human intercommunication and traffic—because of the impracticability of insuring a complete isolation of each individual subjected to quarantine, or of insuring the sound health of each person when freed from its restraint. Whilst it is impossible to insure the protection of the individual against the effects of the epidemic influence by any amount of mere quarantine, or by any amount of mere fumigation or disinfection, because such measures are in themselves utterly ineffective for that purpose. The measure of quarantine, as usually enforced, is to be condemned not only as useless, but as extremely inconvenient and hazardous to many persons who, under its regulations, are subjected unnecessarily to many discomforts, privations, and exposures which they would otherwise probably escape. And it is to be condemned under any circumstances as totally ineffectual in respect to the purposes for which it is enforced.

We now proceed to consider the remedial treatment of cholera.

There is no other disease in the long list of medical nosology which has been treated by the profession with more of empiricism—understood in the vulgar acceptation of the term—and of experiment, or with greater variety of irrational and contradictory notions of its nature and causes, than cholera ; and with the natural result that no advance whatever has been made in the diminution of mortality amongst those coming under medical treatment for the disease. So notorious is this unhappy result that in many parts there is a profound aversion to call in the doctor, under the belief that the chances of recovery are greater without medical interference ; and the belief is not altogether unfounded. The mortality from cholera in India among the European troops and Native prisoners in jails, treated by qualified medical officers, and with all the appliances of medical science at command, is very often appallingly high. Of this many instances are recorded in the pages of “The History of Cholera in India from 1862 to 1881,” before referred to. In one instance—recorded on page 587 of that work—during an outbreak of epidemic cholera, which lasted only ten days, among the European troops in the Murree Convalescent Depot, there were altogether twenty-four cases of cholera recorded, and of this number no less than twenty-two died—most of them within twelve hours of seizure. But these cases of cholera were—for I was at Murree at the time of this epidemic, and, though my official duties as Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab lay with the civil establishments and civil population, the facts of this outbreak in the Depot came unofficially under my cognizance, and I saw some of the cases under treatment in company with, and by the courtesy of, the medical officer in charge of the Depot—cases of the disease in the most advanced or severest stage of cholera ; no case of the disease—as has been previously stated is the usual custom nowadays, and in India by authoritative ruling—which did not run on into collapse, or which did not present the symptoms of rice-water stools and suppression of urine, being recorded as cholera. Still this mortality is appallingly high, even for this advanced stage of cholera ; and being concentrated within a short period amongst a limited number of men compactly located together, naturally produced a gloomy despondency, for which the move into camp was a welcome relief, although some of the fatal cases occurred in the new situation.

It is the occurrence of such outbreaks of cholera, with the panic effects they produce, which has been the main incentive to flight from the locality so cruelly visited. But a more reasonable procedure would be to guard against the occurrence of such outbreaks by carefully-arranged and strictly-observed precautionary measures of a preventive kind, such as those already described in the preceding pages. For it is a fact that in the history of almost every individual case of these cholera-stricken subjects in such epidemic outbreaks, there are invariably recorded some circumstances or other evidence proving the exposure of the sufferer to causes obviously predisposing to an attack of the disease, or even of

actually exciting it—such as neglect of the symptoms of the malaise stage produced by the effects of the epidemic influence, or of the diarrhoea produced by exposure to draughts, chills, and damp air, or other inclemencies of the prevailing weather, and generally in an insufficiently clad and passive state of the body, as for instance whilst sitting, reclining, idling, or sleeping in shirt sleeves or other light clothing, &c. ; and often aggravated by carelessness in eating and drinking, or the consumption of unwholesome articles of food, &c.

From such like evidence, almost invariably recorded in the histories of these severe forms of cholera, there are afforded reasonable grounds for insisting on the strictest attention being paid to the observance of the precautionary measures relating to clothing, shelter, and diet which have already been described. And it is not asserting too much when I say that, were these preventive precautions always observed by the individual in times of epidemic cholera prevalence, we should hear less of the panic scenes and demoralisation of spirits, and experience less of the terribly sudden losses of life occurring on occasions such as that above mentioned—as one instance out of many—during epidemic visitations of cholera.

Cholera is a disease which rarely strikes with the suddenness commonly supposed, without some previous warning, whether that be heeded or not. As has been described in the First Part of this treatise, the invasion of the disease is almost invariably marked by an initial stage of malaise—more or less pronounced and of longer or shorter duration—which may be thrown off, and the patient recover his previous state, without further inconvenience, by the natural efforts of the body under ordinary care and self-management; as is usually the case with the healthy and the prudent. Or, the ailment may pass on to a further stage marked by greater constitutional disturbance and attended by diarrhoea; as is usually the case with those in enfeebled health and predisposed to the disease by previous derangement of the digestive system, and with those who carelessly neglect the warnings of the malaise stage. But even in this stage of diarrhoea, as in the preceding of malaise, the patient frequently recovers through the naturally exerted remedial efforts of the body, when these are aided by ordinary self-care and nursing; though when neglected or thwarted by rash and injudicious acts on the part of the patient, especially in regard to eating and drinking and exposure to damps and chills, the malady very often quickly develops symptoms of great severity, which may speedily destroy life.

From what has been stated in the earlier sections of this treatise on the Nature and Causes of Cholera, and the three stages marking the commencement, progress, and termination of the disease, it is clear that the medical treatment of cholera, to be of any practical benefit, must be of a nature suited to the symptoms presenting themselves in the several stages of the malady. And as these symptoms have been shown to be mainly dependent upon the effects of the epidemic weather influences

acting as their exciting causes in the first instance, it naturally follows that the chief object in the medical treatment should be in the first instance to counteract the operation of these morbific influences. Whilst in the more advanced stages, as the symptoms presenting themselves are mainly manifestations—more or less active in kind—of the natural efforts of the body to set right the derangement of functional processes caused by the adverse effects of weather influences, and of the effects—more or less violent and dangerous in degree—of these remedial efforts on the system, so the medical treatment, to be of any practical utility, must aim at controlling these naturally occurring remedial efforts of the body within tolerable and moderate limits, and at supporting the patient under the strain of these efforts—severe or perilous, as the case may be—to tide over the crisis in safety.

In this view of the case the medical treatment of cholera, being based on rational principles, becomes somewhat simplified, and does away with the necessity or cause for all the random expedients and empirical practices which have hitherto rendered the medical treatment of the disease so futile in its results and so little creditable to the profession. In the anxiety and fear caused to friends and relations in attendance by the appallingly sudden and alarmingly great changes in the aspect and condition of the patient—denoting imminent peril or foreboding speedy death—which frequently supervene upon some slight sense of ailment, or trivial feeling of indisposition—often hardly noticed either by the sufferer or by those about him—there is a natural impulse to impatience and inquietude on the part of friends and relations to see something done to meet each succeeding symptom on behalf of the sufferer. This solicitous anxiety very commonly communicates itself to the medical attendant, and thoughtlessly impels him to resort to a succession of remedies and expedients with rash haste and little consideration of the fitness of things. And so it is that we find, in the histories recorded of the medical treatment of cholera cases, all sorts of drugs have been used, and with very little benefit, if any, as concerns the greatest number, and all sorts of expedients have been put into practice with equally unsatisfactory results. In different hands and on different occasions stimulants, anti-spasmodics, astringents, emetics, purgatives, &c. &c., have in turn been used; and some of them have enjoyed a short-lived popularity, based on the reports and opinions set forth by practitioners of reputation or local celebrity. Similarly all sorts of expedients have been resorted to in the hope of revitalising the moribund patient or alleviating his sufferings—blisters, cauteries, hot baths and cold baths, medicated and plain; wet sheets, vapour baths, subcutaneous injections of narcotics, enemas of astringent and other drugs; venous transfusion of blood, of water, of saline mixtures, &c.; electricity, inhalation of oxygen, &c., have each and all had their experimentors and advocates; but each in turn has been discarded as useless or unreliable, or even as downright harmful or perilous.

It is not necessary for the purposes of this practical treatise to enter into any description of the various modes and methods of treating cholera which have at different times and in different hands been resorted to by medical practitioners, because there is nothing satisfactory to be gained by such a course, or from the recorded results of most of such treatment. It is enough for our purpose to state that, so far as practice is concerned, there is no recognised system of treating cholera based upon principles of action which are themselves founded upon a proper apprehension of the nature and causes of the disease, or upon a general consent as to what actually constitutes cholera. It is this very want of unanimity upon these most important points which is answerable for the very diverse methods and empirical—in the vulgar acceptation of the term—practices adopted, no less than for the unsatisfactory results obtained, both as regards the fate of the patient and the confidence of the public.

By the common practice—and in India by authoritative ruling, so far as concerns the Medical Department of the Government of India—cholera is not recognised as such until the appearance of symptoms which characterise the last and severest stage of the disease. The first or initial stage—marking the commencement or invasion of cholera—is hardly ever recognised in practice as a premonitory sign denoting the sufferer's liability, proneness, predisposition, or susceptibility to the severer forms of the disease. Yet it is a well-known fact that the transient or trifling feelings of indisposition marking this initial stage—so commonly prevalent during seasons of epidemic cholera—very often, when neglected or disregarded, pass rapidly to the development of the more prominent symptoms of illness which constitute the second stage of the disease, namely, that characterised by bilious diarrhoea, as has been previously described. Even in this stage the malady is not commonly recognised as cholera, but, owing to its most prominent symptom, is styled Premonitory Diarrhoea, or Choleraic Diarrhoea and Cholerine if very severe. Frequently this stage of the disease causes so little inconvenience that the sufferers go about their ordinary avocations as usual, and too often neglect sanitary precautions and medical treatment; even in hospital practice sufferers from this stage of the disease are commonly treated as out-patients with no more than some palliative potion or pills, precautions as to clothing, shelter, and diet being unheeded. And thus it happens that many pass from this stage of bilious diarrhoea to the next and always serious stage—that of acute cholera, with its purging and vomiting, cramps, collapse, and other grave symptoms. It is only when this bilious diarrhoea alters its character, and assumes the form of rice-water stools—usually accompanied by vomiting of similarly colourless liquids, together with suppression of urine, cramps, collapse, &c.—or when, as occasionally happens, the collapse symptoms suddenly supervene without much previous diarrhoea, that the disease is recognised on all hands as cholera. It is then looked on as a virulently contagious dis-

ease ; the sufferers are promptly sequestered, and the main attention is devoted to isolation, disinfection, and the prompt removal of ejected and dejected matters. Whilst as to the urgent symptoms presented by the patient, these are too often treated with rash haste and unquiet activity, according to the promptings of anxious friends, or the views of the medical attendant, without due consideration of the collapsed state of the functional organs implicated, and of the inability of the stomach and absorbent system to deal with the medicines introduced on such occasions so largely by repeated doses. So that when reaction sets in—should it take place—the patient is frequently overpowered by the stimulants, narcotics, astringents, and other drugs which have been administered by mouth, or by subcutaneous injection, or by enema.

In hospital practice, whether amongst the military, police, jails, or in civil dispensaries, special precautions are taken for the isolation or sequestration of those manifesting the symptoms of this acute and severest stage of cholera under the belief that it is a highly contagious disease ; whilst no such precautions are taken in respect to those suffering from the milder forms of the disease—even from choleraic diarrhoea or cholerine. Whole wards and barracks are immediately vacated on the occurrence in them of a single case of acute cholera, and the deserted quarters are given up to fumigation, disinfection, whitewashing, and other purificatory processes. All this is quite unnecessary, involves great inconvenience and expense, and, worst of all, creates needless alarm and a very harmful diversion of attention from more important and useful measures of remedy and prevention. As a rule, no attention is paid to glaring defects in the sanitary requirements of the quarters in which these cholera cases occur, or to the individual state of protection of their occupants. It is true that extreme care is taken to maintain and preserve a most scrupulous surface cleanliness in and about these quarters at all times, so far as regards mere scavenging and removal of filth ; the drinking water is carefully protected from impurity, the cooking places and the rations are constantly inspected, the latrines are disinfected and promptly cleaned out, and overcrowding is guarded against. But all this, though very good and highly to be commended in its way, is not the main requirement which needs the most special attention at such times—in times of epidemic cholera.

What is of more importance at such times is a strict attention to the state of the weather and its effects upon the soil and air of these quarters, and upon the health and feelings of their occupants. A soil saturated with rain, or damp from obstructed or defective subsoil drainage, and an atmosphere in and about the quarters more than usually hot and humid by day and chill and damp by night are almost invariably found to be present in the localities where cholera appears ; and their effect upon the health and feelings of the occupants of such quarters are always observed to be more or less distinctly marked, though, of course, where numbers are affected generally it is only individuals here and there among them

who, owing to the operation of the various causes previously mentioned, succumb to the train of severer symptoms resulting therefrom. But, as a rule, no attention is paid to these most important matters. In regard to them the same general routine is followed during epidemic cholera seasons as is ordinarily pursued at other times, and no special precautions are taken to protect the quarters and their occupants against the altered conditions of the local climate produced by the changes in the weather.

The consequences of this neglect have been referred to in a previous passage as illustrated by the extraordinarily high cholera death-rate habitually occurring among the European troops and Native prisoners in all parts of India, compared with the cholera death-rate obtaining amongst the Native troops and civil populations generally. The remedy lies in rectifying defects of ventilation—especially in respect to over-ventilation through numerous large open doorways in barracks, and large, open, iron-grated windows in jails ; in rectifying a damp and chilly state of the indoors air by means of fires ; and in rectifying the unprotected bodily state of the inmates by suitable clothing. Attention to these points is essentially necessary in order to mitigate the sufferings and reduce the mortality from cholera when it prevails in epidemic form.

No amount of quarantine, however strictly enforced ; no amount of scavenging and disinfecting, however fussily performed ; no amount of cholera hospitals and other forms of sequestering those suffering under the severest forms of the disease, however absurdly carried out ; and no amount of physicking and treating such cases, however varied the drugs and methods, will suffice to check the frequency of cholera incidence, or reduce the mortality from the disease treated in our hospitals. All these measures have proved utterly inefficient either to check the prevalence of cholera in epidemic seasons, or to diminish the mortality caused by it amongst the European troops and Native prisoners in India—the two classes upon whom they have been most strictly enforced—because of neglect in respect to the defects of ventilation alluded to, and want of attention to the protective requirements of the individual by suitable clothing, &c., against the altered conditions of the local climate prevailing at such times ; in consequence of which these classes in British barracks and Native jails are more than others exposed to the effects of the epidemic weather influences and of the chills produced by their action.

Among the civil populations generally there is a great diversity in the character of the sanitary conditions obtaining in and about their dwellings. But it may be stated generally that they everywhere present more or less serious defects in all the details which go to constitute a properly sanitized dwelling—more particularly in respect to sewerage and drainage and the cleanliness of the surface layer of soil—defects which naturally affect more or less deleteriously the quality of the drinking water and the purity of the breathing air. On the other hand, their dwellings—though not free from serious faults in ventilation, generally

in respect to its insufficiency—are better adapted for shelter from inclemencies of weather than are our European barracks and Native jails, and the majority of the European dwelling-houses. Such is the case at least with the generality of the better class of native houses. The huts and hovels of the poorer and labouring classes are, like their inmates, commonly wanting, to a greater or less extent, in all the requisites of a wholesome dwelling and a sound state of health. It is in these huts and hovels and amongst their occupants that epidemic cholera—and, indeed, all other epidemic diseases dependent upon weather influences for their origin and spread—commits the most severe ravages.

In seasons of epidemic cholera—although all classes residing within the epidemic area are more or less affected by the epidemic influences, whether trivially, mildly, or severely, as the case may be—it is these poorer classes of the community, the badly-housed, poorly-clad, ill-fed, and hard-worked; the homeless, the friendless, the stranger, and the wanderer, who furnish the greatest proportion (together with the working classes generally) of cholera cases. It is upon these most numerous classes that our measures of treatment fall most hardly, especially in respect to quarantine and cholera hospitals. Both these measures—quarantine and cholera hospitals—naturally prove odious to the people, and lead to much concealment of the disease, through fear of the sick being carried away from their homes and families to be consigned to doctors whom they dread more than the cholera itself; and through disgust at the idea of being mixed up under a common roof with all sorts of strangers, beggars, waifs, and strays.

Among other measures of activity against cholera adopted on such occasions, is the custom of setting about the cleaning of a place directly cholera appears amongst its residents. Extra scavengers are entertained, sweeping of streets, alleys, and courts is briskly carried on; dung-heaps are raked up and removed; cesspits and pools of stagnant sewage are cleared out, or filled in with earth; sewage gutters and drains are broomed and flushed out with water; rubbish and litter are collected in heaps and fired; wells and tanks are looked to, and suspected ones are closed; and sometimes long-standing defects in sewerage and paving are now taken in hand and rectified. But all this fussing and stirring up of filth at such times is harmful rather than beneficial; because, at an inopportune moment, it exposes moist, decomposing organic matters and filth of all sorts, which were previously covered over and rendered inert by a layer of already deodorised substances, to the action of the air, and with the result of a much freer disengagement of deleterious gases and disagreeable odours than before. In conjunction with these measures, it is sometimes customary to light bonfires in the main streets; the material used is usually green wood, and generally quantities of sulphur are burnt in the embers, with the object of destroying cholera germs in the air by the dense smoke and sulphur fumes. Good, brisk, flaming fires of dry wood,

and in much greater numbers than it is usual to light, but without the sulphur as a necessary adjunct, would prove more useful in remedying the damp, chill air of the locality. To be of any real utility, however, they should be continued for several days in all parts of the quarters fastened on by cholera.

Another measure usually adopted at such times, and one of eminently practical utility, is the inspection of butchers' meat, vegetables, and fruits exposed for sale, to condemn and destroy whatever is unwholesome or unfit for consumption as food. The inspection is sometimes extended to grocers' provisions. It would be well on such occasions to include under systematic supervision all the commodities commonly sold as articles of food. Too much care cannot be bestowed on securing the sound and wholesome quality of the various articles ordinarily exposed for sale as food staples; most especially in respect to mouldy flour, rancid oil or butter, stale sweetmeats cooked in oil, putrescent milk, &c., which are frequently largely disposed of among the crowds attending fairs or composing pilgrim assemblages.

Besides these measures, it is usual at such times to organise a system of house-to-house visitation for the distribution of medicines free of cost to those suffering from cholera or its predisposing ailments. The intention is of the best kind, and the measure itself, when carried out with tact and kindness on the part of the agents employed, is of the greatest advantage, inasmuch as it tends to allay alarm, and, when not injudiciously forced upon the people, is generally welcomed by all classes with expressions of gratitude and confidence, and mostly so by the indigent and poor. But the mere distribution of medicines is not all that is required to render this system of house-to-house visitation of really practical benefit—even were the medicines commonly so distributed in themselves the best suited for the purpose they are meant to serve. To work this system of house-to-house visitation to the best advantage, and with greater success than has hitherto attended the efforts made in this direction, the distribution of medicines—medicines suitable to the occasion—should be accompanied by advice to the people in plain, brief, and homely terms, and kindly tendered, upon the great importance of their personal attention to the necessity of their protecting themselves individually by suitable clothing, efficient house shelter—especially by warming damp floors and walls by means of fires on the hearth—and careful diet, against the effects of the prevailing epidemic influences and weather vicissitudes. Attention to these points, in the several details described in previous passages, is of far greater importance than the mere swallowing of physic; for without their due observance by the patient the medicine taken is powerless to render its full service. There is no fear that the advice indicated above upon these essential points would not be accepted and acted upon as far as the means of the individual permitted; because the details in themselves are such as recommend their proper observance to

the reason as contributing to the comfort and well-being of the person. Indeed, advice in these directions is always looked for as part of the regimen to accompany the use of any medicine ; and the neglect to give such advice or to emphasise it with the stress it deserves on occasions such as that in question, often leads, especially among the more intelligent classes, to rejection of the aid proffered—partly through the light esteem in which they hold the qualifications of the agents employed on this duty, and partly from their distrust in the efficacy of the medicines they distribute.

As regards the medicines which are commonly distributed on such occasions, there is room for great improvement, if not, indeed, the necessity of a radical reform. Among the great variety of drugs and mixtures—some of them very crudely prepared—which are commonly used at such times, the great “stand-by” of Municipal authorities and Government establishments for widespread distribution among the people in cholera-smitten places as a prophylactic, is the famous “cholera pill.” There are several kinds of these pills, some of which are known by the names of eminent medical officers who first introduced them or popularised their use in Municipal and Government dispensaries. Though varying somewhat in composition, the several kinds of “cholera pills” which are issued by Municipal and Government dispensaries all contain opium as their principal therapeutic ingredient. It is on this narcotic, combined with stimulants, astringents, antispasmodics, &c., as the case may be, that their efficacy depends. Of the different kinds that have come under my observation and experience, the most useful—so far as this form of medicine is at all useful in cholera—is that composed of opium, assafœtida, black pepper, and anise oil. Other kinds, commonly used, are composed of opium, camphor, and cayenne pepper; of opium, ipecacuanha, and extract of gentian; of opium, catechu, ginger, and peppermint oil; and so forth.

But whatever the efficacy of these “cholera pills”—and there is no doubt that they have acquired a certain amount of celebrity in this respect—the form in which their constant ingredient and chief therapeutic agent is administered, namely, that of pill—usually as hard as stone and little less soluble—deprives the medicine of much of its utility, and debars a very considerable proportion of those predisposed to or suffering from cholera from its use ; as, for instance, infants and young children, those of delicate stomach who cannot swallow a pill, and those prone to vomiting, who cannot retain such a form of medicine. These are serious defects in this form of exhibiting opium ; because there is no doubt that opium itself, when exhibited in suitable form and proper dose, is a very successful remedy, both preventive and curative, against cholera and allied catarrhal affections caused by the effects of adverse weather influences.

Amongst the natives of India—apart altogether from the abuse of the drug as a narcotic—opium is very generally used as a prophylactic

against malarious fevers and catarrhal affections of the bowels and lungs, resulting from the effects of weather inclemencies and insalubrity of climate in particular tracts of country. This addiction to the use of opium is especially observed in malarious districts, in marshy and swampy tracts; and the drug is used in such places, commonly as a medicinal remedy, in very small doses but for prolonged periods, its action being more that of a sedative tonic than of a pure narcotic. This prophylactic use of opium is not peculiar, or confined to the people of such malarious tracts in India only; the custom is common to all Oriental peoples dwelling in similar tracts of country, and is also largely adopted by the rural population in the fen districts of England—Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, &c. In India opium, thus used as a prophylactic against malarious ailments and catarrhal affections of the bowels and lungs, is often combined with nux vomica, or some other bitter vegetable tonic. The therapeutic effects of the combination appear to be tonic and sedative; but after a time—as when long persevered in without a break, or a change of air—these drugs generally lose their power over the system, though even a short change to a more salubrious climate now and then seems to protract the power of their prophylactic properties.

Much the same loss of power or diminution in the prophylactic properties of quinine is observed to occur in the case of those using that febrifuge steadily during a prolonged residence in such malarious tracts without an occasional change of climate or a temporary break in the use of that medicine. And of the two—opium and quinine—I am inclined to think, from my own observations and experience in the matter, that the latter loses its special protective powers sooner than the former. As a prophylactic against the effects of malaria or adverse weather changes producing chill, both opium and quinine are most efficaciously exhibited in fluid preparations and combinations, and in very small doses, say morning and evening, to be steadily continued throughout certain seasons—such as the periods of the spring and autumn changes—during which malarious and chill-producing influences habitually prevail with greater intensity in regular periodical recurrence. Administered in small doses at the above-stated intervals, both opium and quinine appear to act as general tonics to the system, and to give tone to the minute capillaries, thus rendering the body generally, and the capillary blood-vessels particularly, less prone to be affected by the action of chill. Whilst the sedative properties of opium may further fortify the system by rendering the minute capillaries less sensitive to the effects of weather vicissitudes. Whether or not this explanation be the correct view to take regarding the therapeutic action of these medicines, there is no doubt that opium especially, and quinine also to a less extent, have both acquired a stable reputation as reliable prophylactic remedies, not only in the various ailments and maladies attributed by common consent to the effects of malaria and chill-producing weather changes, but also in cholera.

This being accepted as a fact, and as the explanation of the reputation for efficacy acquired by the "cholera pills"—composed principally of opium—we are led to the question, whether the form of pill is that best suited to the exhibition of opium as a prophylactic and curative remedy for general distribution on occasions of the outbreak of epidemic cholera. It has certainly the merits of being a cheap, quickly prepared, and easily distributed medicine, so far as the convenience of the compounders and dispensers is concerned; but, as regards the interests of the patient, its great drawbacks are the indigestible and slowly soluble form in which the ingredients are presented, and the impossibility of the pill form being used in the cases of infants and young children—who, be it remembered, are equally prone to the attacks of cholera as adults, if not, indeed, more so—or by most persons of delicate stomach; whilst the form itself—that of a hard, dry pill—in most cases precludes the possibility of its being taken promptly whenever required, owing to the absence of water or other liquid wherewith to wash it down, as under many circumstances of ordinary occurrence, such as travelling, marching, &c. &c. These objections to the general use of the "cholera pill" have led to the adoption by some medical men of specially prepared "cholera mixtures" for distribution on occasions such as that under consideration. These "cholera mixtures" are of different kinds according to the prescriptions of different practitioners, but they generally, if not always, contain opium, in the form of tincture or the salts of morphia, combined with astringents, carminatives, antispasmodics, &c., and always largely diluted with water the purity of which can seldom be depended upon. The common kinds of these cholera mixtures—issued on such occasions from Municipal and Government dispensaries—consist of the ordinary chalk mixture, with opium; the tinctures of opium, catechu, and ginger or capsicum; tincture of opium, with logwood and dilute sulphuric acid; and other mixtures in which the opium is combined with one or other of the ordinary astringents, carminatives, antispasmodics, &c. These "cholera mixtures," though certainly more generally available to sufferers of all ages and more easily swallowed than the "cholera pills," labour under some serious disadvantages, which necessarily confine their use within very restricted limits. In the first place their large dose—generally two table-spoonfuls for the adult—is more than most stomachs in the unusually irritable state of that organ at such seasons will tolerate, especially in cases where there is an already established tendency to vomiting. Next, the large admixture of water, whilst unnecessarily adding to the bulk of the mixture, largely destroys its keeping powers; thus rendering it difficult of transportation from place to place, and liable to fermentation and other such changes from the heat of the weather and other causes. These are serious drawbacks, and necessitate the fresh preparation of the mixture every day and in a number of different places, or, as the demand increases, on continually recurring occasions. All this

entails unnecessary, or at least avoidable, delay, trouble, and expense ; and where the dispensary hands are over-worked, or not very carefully supervised, leads to carelessness or neglect in compounding. Owing to such defects these "cholera mixtures" are unsuited for distribution in rural districts, and even in towns, where access to the public dispensaries and the shops of druggists is at all times easy, their preparation entails delay and inconvenience, and when there is much haste or press of work is liable to neglect and mistakes.

Thus neither the pills nor the mixtures so distributed as preventive and curative remedies in seasons of the prevalence of epidemic cholera are free from very serious defects which to a considerable extent nullify their utility in the purpose for which they are designed. What is wanted at such times as a preventive and curative remedy for general use among all classes and all ages of the sufferers from cholera is a speciality medicine which possesses the requisite qualities of easy and ready administration at all times promptly and without further preparation or extraneous aid, such as mixing with water or other vehicle or solvent ; which is of small dose, easily taken alike by the adult and the infant in quantity proportioned to age, and easily administered at all times and under all circumstances of situation and occupation, such as on the spur of the moment whilst travelling by road or rail or boat, &c., or on the march, or working in the field, or shop, &c. &c. ; which is of concentrated preparation in the liquid form, and so put up as to be of easy portability about the person ; which is composed of ingredients possessing special therapeutic properties of recognised and established repute for efficacy in the class of ailments for the prevention and cure of which the remedy is designed ; and which possesses the quality of preserving its therapeutic properties and composition unaltered for an indefinite period under ordinary care in all climates and states of the weather.

When I was nominated Secretary and Member of the Special Committee on Cholera appointed by the Government of India in September 1881, as described in the Preface of "The History of Cholera in India from 1862 to 1881" before referred to, I had acquired some experience in the practical treatment of cholera, and, from my official duties as Sanitary Commissioner for the Punjab Government during the preceding five years, had become acquainted with the various practices pursued in the treatment of that disease in most parts of the province coming under my official supervision. The knowledge thus gained was very considerably increased by the study and examination of the official records of the sanitary departments of the other provinces of British India which I had to draw upon in the preparation of the work above mentioned. And the result of all was to confirm the conclusion I had previously arrived at as to the want of some special medicine for general use as a preventive and curative remedy in the class of ailments caused by the effects upon the system of malaria and chill-producing weather influences—more

especially of cholera and catarrhal affections of the bowels and lungs generally. Because, notwithstanding the number of speciality medicines of this class—proprietary and patent—already available to the public, and notwithstanding the free distribution by municipalities and charitable dispensaries of specially prepared medicines for use in seasons of epidemic sickness—such as those above described as the remedies commonly distributed in times of epidemic cholera prevalence, and notwithstanding the various medicines compounded on the prescriptions of civil and military medical practitioners on such occasions, there was always—whatever the special therapeutic merits of any particular medicine might be—the great disadvantage of delay in its purchase, or in its preparation when compounded on prescription in the ordinary practice, besides other defects such as those above indicated in respect to readiness for immediate administration, convenience of dose, adaptation to sufferers of all ages, easy portability, and uniformity and durability of composition.

But delay in the use of preventive and curative remedies, in times of epidemic sickness more especially, is an evil very often followed by most serious or even fatal results, and more particularly so in the case of cholera—a disease in which symptoms develop the gravest character with frightful rapidity. To obviate this evil, the great desideratum—nay, an absolutely necessary requisite—in any speciality medicine of the kind under discussion is the provision for its prompt and ready administration in convenient dose proportioned for sufferers of all ages, at all times and under all circumstances of situation and occupation, without any further trouble or preparation than dropping or measuring it from the bottle in which it is contained; the bottle itself, for these purposes, being of convenient size and shape for easy portability about the person, and graduated for facility of measuring full adult doses or lesser ones thereby.

Of all the speciality medicines of this kind which have been before the public during many years past that which comes nearest to fulfilling the several requirements of the case is "chlorodyne," or the preparations known by that name. But an extensive experience of the use in India of different brands of chlorodyne has disclosed some serious defects which deprive that medicine of much of its value as a speciality remedy of a preventive and curative nature in the class of ailments above mentioned. The pungent, volatile nature of the medicine itself, whilst preventing its prompt and ready administration unless first mixed with water or other vehicle, which very often is not at hand or procurable when required—thus leading to delay or postponement of its use—renders it, so soon as the bottle is once opened, peculiarly liable to change by evaporation; and this want of stability in the composition of the medicine when exposed to the air is largely and injuriously affected by the climate in India, and accounts for the diversity in effects produced by similar doses from the same bottle at different times. These defects largely detract from the utility of chlorodyne on many occasions, and under some

circumstances of situation and occupation prohibit its use altogether. Yet, under proper care and in ordinary times—notwithstanding the defects noted and despite the over-narcotism of the great eliminating abdominal viscera occasionally following its use—chlorodyne has proved, generally speaking, a more useful speciality remedy in the class of ailments above mentioned than any of the others alluded to in this connection, or commonly used for the same purpose. Much of the popularity of chlorodyne—apart from its intrinsic therapeutic qualities—is very probably due to its convenient dose and easy portability. But the defects above mentioned greatly detract from the practical utility of the medicine.

A consideration of all these circumstances, and of the delays, difficulties, and inconveniences attendant upon the measures and means of medical relief resorted to by the authorities or available to the public on occasions of epidemic cholera prevalence in India, together with the general inefficacy of the results attained thereby, led me in 1882, whilst collating and preparing the materials of "The History of Cholera in India" before referred to, to the conviction that something should be done to produce a speciality medicine, which would meet all the requirements of such occasions in regard to the points before noted more fully than any of those which were used in the Government establishment of the Medical Department or were available to the general public. Impressed with this conviction, I carefully considered the drugs which in my own practice and experience—extending at that time over a period of nearly thirty-four years—had proved most efficacious in the treatment of cholera and catarrhal affections of the bowels and lungs generally, and at the same time noted how far the experience of others, as derivable from their published accounts and official reports, was in accord with my own, and confirmatory of the opinions I entertained on this subject.

The result of this investigation was that I devised an original combination of well-known and long-tested pharmacopœia drugs, the therapeutic properties of which, and special efficacy in the class of ailments previously mentioned, were established by the proof of experience. The several ingredients were selected and prepared by a method of my own invention, with special reference to their peculiar fitness for the purposes designed; and the result was the production of a concentrated compound medicine which in its therapeutic effects bears some resemblance to chlorodyne; though it differs from that preparation in its ingredients, and also in the superior advantages it possesses in respect to readiness for administration immediately as drawn from the bottle without any necessary admixture by way of vehicle, or other preparation; and in respect to its stability of composition, with ordinary care, under exposure to the air or the effects of climate.

I gave this medicine the name of "Almi'laj"—an Arabic term signifying "The Remedy"—and distributed it widely in the Punjab and other

parts of India for use as a remedy, preventive and curative, for cholera and all catarrhal affections of the bowels and lungs, as well as for continued and intermittent fevers, neuralgia, and other ailments caused by the effects of adverse weather influences. From my own observation of the use of this medicine on a somewhat extensive scale among the poorer class of natives, as well as from the favourable reports made by others—Natives and Europeans—who used it, I received abundant evidence to satisfy me of its efficacy as a remedy—preventive and curative—in the class of ailments for which it is specially designed. This, however, was no more than was to be expected, owing to the established reputation of its ingredients for efficacy in the class of ailments mentioned; but the convenient form in which it is prepared and put up, insuring its easy portability about the person and readiness for immediate use on emergency, is a novelty the utility of which was largely appreciated, no less than the keeping properties of the medicine. “Alini'laj” is a concentrated compound preparation, the main ingredients of which are quassia, krameria, and capsicum, with morphia—in the proportion of one and a half grains to the fluid ounce of the medicine—anise oil, and glycerine, all combined together in suitable proportions and prepared in a concentrated form, with the express purpose of insuring the preservation of the compound in an unaltered form for an indefinite period.

With the view of making this medicine available to the general public, I desired to secure a patent for it, so as to insure the genuine article being placed in the market, but as this was incompatible with the high administrative appointment I held in the service of Government, I deferred that step until my retirement on pension, a prospect which was not far distant on the completion of my term of service, and in the meantime continued the distribution of the medicine and accumulated evidence of its efficacy up to the time of my departure from India last year. The circumstance above alluded to explains the delay that has occurred in fulfilling the purpose I have mentioned on page 837 of “The History of Cholera in India from 1862 to 1881,” of publishing this short “Practical Treatise on the Nature, Causes, and Treatment of Cholera,” which I am now bringing to a close, as a sequel to that work published in October 1885.

Having recently retired on pension after completion of thirty-one years’ service in the Indian Medical Department, exclusive of one year’s service in the British army during the Crimean War, I have now more leisure than I could command during the last year of my service in India, and have taken advantage of the opportunity to finish this short treatise for the press, and to secure a patent for my medicine, the objects and merits of which I shall presently describe in detail. But in order to show that there is a real want—if this has not been already made sufficiently clear—of a speciality remedy such as that I have invented for general use as a preventive and curative remedy—more especially in seasons of

their epidemic prevalence—for cholera and other allied catarrhal ailments, &c., I here produce an extract somewhat to the point from the same page 837 of the work above mentioned.

"There is no disease in the long list of medical nosology which has been treated by the profession with greater empiricism than that commonly known by the term cholera, the commonly accepted definition of which I have already given in earlier passages of this work. And this diversity and contrariety of practice is the mere natural result of the want of agreement as to the nature and causes of the disease, no less than to the want of appreciation of its true character under the different stages of development and the varied forms of severity in which it presents itself to our notice, in epidemic seasons more especially. In practice it is the habitual rule to ignore the disease in its earlier and usually triflingly mild stages, and to recognise it as cholera only when it presents the symptoms of the gravest and most perilous stage of the disease; and it is this custom which has endowed the disease with a mystery, a dread, and a fatality which it really does not possess. Were it the practice to habitually ignore the ordinary and milder forms of 'cold,' or catarrh of the respiratory passages, and recognise the true nature of the affection only when it had advanced to the stage of diffuse bronchitis or of pulmonary catarrh (pleuro-pneumonia), as the case may be, we should endow that disease with just as fictitious a mystery, as panic a dread, and as unreal a fatality as we have done in regard to cholera. And, indeed, as a matter of fact, this class of pulmonary diseases, as they prevail among the millions of this great country at least, has already acquired characters of mystery, dread, and fatality very akin in all respects to those with which cholera is invested. The cause of this is the same in both cases, namely, want of proper appreciation of the true nature of the diseases and of the various influences operating to produce their graver and more rapidly fatal forms. A catarrh of the respiratory passages under ordinary circumstances often, and in epidemic seasons very much more so, under neglect or maltreatment on the part of the sufferer, passes on into diffuse bronchitis or pleuro-pneumonia. Similarly, whether through helplessness or carelessness, a catarrh of the alimentary canal, under ordinary circumstances, often, as in cases of the sporadic form of the disease, and in epidemic seasons much more commonly so, under neglect or injudicious conduct of the patient—whether helpless or careless—passes on into active diarrhoea, or into the severer stage of the malady known as cholera. In both forms of catarrh the earlier stages and milder attacks are so little inconvenient to the patient that they are seldom much noticed or cared for, until this neglect causes their aggravation and the development of more serious symptoms. The neglect referred to is more often helpless than careless; nevertheless it is the cause, more especially in epidemic seasons, of the greater incidence of the severer forms of these maladies, as well as the allied diseases mentioned in earlier passages, viz., malarious

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fevers. Hence the necessity of a more careful attention to the well-being of the patient in the earliest stages of these several diseases.

"We are here concerned only with the discussion of cholera, and I have no hesitation in asserting my belief, that if we are ever to cope successfully with that dreaded disease, it must be by a careful attention to the earliest signs of its initial stages, and by prompt and judicious treatment as soon as these are detected. The presence of indigestion, or of catarrh of the alimentary canal—in seasons of epidemic cholera most especially—should never be neglected. The appropriate remedies for these ailments are well enough known; but of far greater importance than the mere administration of medicine is the observance of a judicious regimen and wholesome diet, coupled with careful nursing."

Sufficient has already been said in the preceding pages of this treatise on the great importance of precautionary measures for the protection of the individual against the effects of epidemic weather influences by means of suitable clothing, diet, and shelter. But with regard to nursing—"by which is meant ordinary self-management and self-care on the first perceptions of ailment, it is not too much to say that the proper observance of this precaution is itself sufficient to enable the system to recover itself from the first effects of deranged functional offices in the vast majority of instances, and that a careful attention to its observance in seasons of epidemic sickness is one of the surest means of escaping attack.

"As to medicinal treatment, it is impossible to lay down any fixed course applicable to all cases, owing to the varied forms and different degrees of the disease met with when first brought under medical care. In every case it is necessary to be guided in our practice by the symptoms presenting. But in no case of cholera prevalence will it suffice, to meet the necessities of the occasion, merely to distribute cholera pills or other medicines for general use amongst the affected, and then to await the arrival of cases in the severer stages of the disease, or even in a moribund state, as is too generally the custom at present. If cholera is ever to be combated successfully it must be by taking the attack in hand in its earlier and comparatively mild stages, and by care and nursing aiding the efforts of nature to restore the body to its normal state of health. The more thoroughly this early treatment of the disease is pursued the more completely will the suffering and mortality from its assaults be diminished to a minimum and the terrors of its assaults be dissipated. I am well aware, however, of the difficulties which interfere to prevent such an early treatment of the disease in the vast majority of the cases of its incidence, more especially among the general population, owing to the slight inconvenience felt by the sufferers in its earlier stages, and the ignorance prevailing as to the true nature and susceptibilities of such slight attacks. . . . But the object to be aimed at is to reduce the number of such cases to a minimum; and the attainment of this object

will be best effected by a very careful and sustained attention, during epidemic seasons, to the health standard of the individual, and the early treatment of the first signs of disorder."

It is to facilitate this early treatment of the first signs of disorder among the people during seasons of epidemic cholera and allied forms of sickness that I have devised the speciality remedy for which I have invented the name "Almi'laj," as before described.

The original and novel combination of the ingredients of "Almi'laj" has been devised with particular reference to their individual special efficacy as acknowledged remedies of established reputation in the class of ailments previously enumerated due to the effects of adverse weather influences. Whilst the peculiar method of preparation has been designed with the special purpose of producing a concentrated medicine of durable properties and stable composition, easily portable about the person, of convenient dose proportionable to sufferers of all ages, and ready for immediate administration as measured from the bottle without further preparation or any admixture by way of vehicle.

For the sake of easy portability about the person—as when travelling by road or rail or sea, when working in the fields, factory, office, &c. &c., in fact under all circumstances of situation and occupation—so as to be available for immediate use on the occurrence of an emergency, such as in sudden attacks of illness whilst away from home during epidemic seasons or otherwise, Almi'laj is put up in one ounce flat phials of actinic green glass which are graduated in twelve parts, each part containing the full dose for an adult. The full dose of Almi'laj for an adult is forty drops, and lesser doses proportioned to age, sex, constitution, or other requirements of the case can be measured by drops or from the graduated parts of the bottle. In the case of infants and young children the medicine is best given by taking a few drops on the finger tip and introducing it into the mouth. When no spoon or other vessel is at the moment available the medicine may be taken from the palm of the hand. No admixture is necessary as a vehicle or solvent, though if desired Almi'laj may be taken mixed with an equal quantity of water, wine, or spirits; or, preferably, with syrup, honey, or treacle, or on a lump of sugar.

In its uniformity of composition and ready adaptation for immediate use without delay or further preparation Almi'laj supplies a long felt want and a very desirable improvement upon the ordinary course of prescriptions; especially in seasons of epidemic sickness when, owing to the press of work, there is greater risk of mistakes and no certainty of the prescriber's directions being accurately carried out; whilst the delay in compounding what has been prescribed is always more or less great, and not unfrequently renders the use of what has been prescribed or the medicine thus prepared too late for any beneficial result. It is the delay thus involved in the treatment of the earliest symptoms of

these catarrhal diseases, particularly diarrhoea and similar ailments, and more especially in epidemic seasons, that so often leads to a rapid and unchecked progress of the malady, with too frequently the sudden development of fatal symptoms.

It is to obviate these difficulties in practice that I have introduced the use of Almi'laj as a remedy by speciality—preventive and curative—for all catarrhal affections of the bowels and lungs and allied ailments due to the effects of adverse weather influences, and especially for cholera, in its premonitory and incipient stages particularly. For it is a well-known fact that in seasons of epidemic catarrhs—epidemics of cholera and diarrhoea especially—a vast deal of suffering and loss of life is occasioned through the want of some suitable remedy ready at hand for the prompt and easy treatment of the sufferers on the very first signs of commencing ailment being observed. At such seasons of epidemic sickness every household should be provided with a supply, and no traveller should start on a journey without a bottle of some such medicine about him. It is with this object in view—to meet the wants of the public in these respects—that Almi'laj is put up in small bottles of convenient shape for easy portability about the person, and in quantity sufficient to meet all ordinary requirements—the dose varying in proportion to age and constitution from the full dose of forty drops, or a twelfth measure of the bottle, for the adult, to only a few drops for young children.

It is a matter of notoriety and of common observation that in seasons of epidemic sickness a very large proportion of the sufferers from the effects of the prevailing weather influences are at the time travelling or otherwise engaged away from home, or by some other cause are prevented from promptly procuring medicine and advice in the ordinary manner. Or, through ignorance or carelessness, or a desire to avoid trouble and expense, they neglect the first slight signs of ailment, and thus the timely use of a suitable remedy is postponed until, very often, the malady has advanced beyond cure by medicine, and the sufferer has to struggle against the unchecked progress of the disease without the relief to be obtained by the prompt and early use of a suitable remedy.

The object of Almi'laj is to supply the deficiency which leads to these inconveniences and unhappy results by placing within the reach of the public a specific remedy, preventive and curative, for the class of disease before enumerated; and for the cure of which it is specially designed by the established efficacy of its ingredients, and the other important advantages it possesses over any other speciality remedy of the same kind in respect to its concentrated form, durable properties, stable composition, convenient dose proportionable to all ages, easy portability, and readiness for immediate administration without further admixture or preparation.

In its therapeutic action Almi'laj bears a strong resemblance to

chlorodyne in some points; but it possesses some important superior qualities. For instance, Almi'laj suffers no deterioration by exposure to the air, or from the effects of climate, how ever often the bottle may be opened; whereas all volatile medicines, chlorodyne included, rapidly deteriorate and change in quality by exposure to the air, and especially by the effects of climate in hot countries after the bottle has once been opened.

Another very important superior quality of Almi'laj, compared with pungent volatile medicines, is its small dose, suited proportionally to patients of all ages, which can be taken at once as drawn from the bottle and without the necessity of any mixture with water or other solvent as vehicle; whereas pungent volatile medicines such as chlorodyne cannot be swallowed without causing suffocating sensations and distressing spasms in the throat, unless first diluted with water or mixed with some bland liquid as vehicle. This readiness of Almi'laj for immediate use on the moment of emergency is a quality of inestimable advantage, particularly to the traveller and pilgrim by road, rail, or sea, to the soldier on the march or in the field, to the cultivator in the fields, the labourer on public works, the factory hand, &c. &c.; in fact to all whose occupation or pursuits take them away from home or out of reach of the ordinary channels of procuring medicine promptly and expeditiously.

The therapeutic action of Almi'laj is somewhat modified according to the strength of the dose. In doses of thirty to forty drops it is anti-spasmodic and astringent; in doses of twenty to thirty drops it is anodyne and diaphoretic; and in doses of ten to twenty drops it is carminative and tonic. For ordinary use the doses of Almi'laj are from fifteen to forty drops for the adult; from five to twenty drops for minors from four to fourteen years of age; from two to six drops for children between one and four years of age; and for infants under one year of age a drop or two may be given at a dose. The doses may be repeated at intervals of three or four hours or longer according to the effects in each individual case.

Having thus described the properties of Almi'laj and its convenient adaptability as a speciality remedy—preventive and curative—in the class of ailments previously mentioned, I here add some directions as to how it may be used in the treatment of diarrhoea and cholera, particularly in seasons of the epidemic prevalence of those maladies.

During seasons of epidemic cholera and diarrhoea it is a common occurrence for a more or less large proportion of the inhabitants of the locality visited by the epidemic to be affected—slightly or severely as the case may be—by the prevailing epidemic influence. The effects on those affected by this influence are manifested in varying degrees of mildness or severity, as the case may be, in different individuals. Usually they are marked by a state of indisposition or malaise, with symptoms such as languor, low spirits, lassitude of body; uneven or

disturbed breathing relieved now and again by stretching the limbs, or by yawning or by sighing; loss of or vitiated appetite, indigestion, flatulence, irritability of stomach, nausea or a tendency to looseness of the bowels. These symptoms of indisposition at such seasons indicate a predisposition or susceptibility of the sufferer to cholera, and a proneness to the sudden development of the severer forms of the disease on the occurrence of an exciting cause, such as any of those previously indicated. But the most generally active of the exciting causes at such times is the epidemic influence itself. These symptoms, therefore, should not be neglected, and on their very first appearance more than ordinary care should be taken to protect the body against exposure to the weather influences prevailing by attention to clothing, house-shelter, diet, and general self-management. At the same time a tonic or diaphoretic dose of Almi'laj may be taken with advantage, and repeated a second or a third time if necessary in the course of the twenty-four hours; or a dose of from fifteen to twenty or twenty-five drops may be taken morning and evening as a prophylactic. With careful and timely attention to these precautions the great majority of those affected in this manner suffer no further inconvenience from the effects of the prevailing influence.

In a great many instances, however, either owing to neglect or ignorance or to helplessness, these mild symptoms of indisposition—through exposure to the epidemic influences under unfavourable conditions of protection, coupled in most cases with some indiscretion or other in matters of eating and drinking or personal conduct—often pass on into a mild form of cholera or cholericæ. The most important symptom of this stage is a mucous or catarrhal diarrhoea—the premonitory diarrhoea of acute cholera—which is distinguished by copious, loose or watery, faecal and bilious stools of a light yellow or a dark olive-green colour and offensive odour, generally passed without pain and usually followed by a temporary feeling of buoyancy and relief. The occurrence of such symptoms in epidemic seasons is always a grave warning to the sufferer, and should on no account be neglected or made light of. For this kind of diarrhoea is of a most insidious and perilous nature, and its neglect or heedless treatment is almost always speedily followed by an aggravation of symptoms which suddenly develop into acute cholera with collapse. On no account should this stage of premonitory diarrhoea be neglected. For neglect at this stage of the disease commonly leads to very rapidly fatal results.

On the first appearance of this diarrhoea—however mild, trifling, or little inconvenient it may be—the sufferer should take a full dose of Almi'laj without delay, and the dose should be repeated at intervals of three hours for a second, third, or fourth time if necessary; the full dose for an adult ranges from twenty-five to forty drops according to sex and strength of constitution. At the same time the strictest attention must be paid to clothing, shelter from inclemencies of the weather, diet, and

general self-management. Attention to these points is of even greater importance than the mere taking of medicine—of any kind whatever. The clothing must be suitable to the occasion and adequate to keep up a free and natural action of the skin, as well as to protect the body efficiently against chills, draughts, and damp air—especially during the night and early morning, and more particularly when the body is in a state of inactivity or in the repose of sleep.

During this stage of bilious diarrhoea the patient should be confined to the house or other suitable shelter, and in the severer cases to the bedroom, or, preferably, to bed. The room must be kept dry and airy, and if there be moisture in the air—which is almost always the case—a fire must be lighted and kept briskly burning till the air of the room is warmed and equalised. Charcoal must on no account be used for this purpose; and good dry wood is preferable to coal. At night the body must be protected against the risk of chill by sufficient bedding both over and under the body, especially the trunk from the hips to the armpits. The sufficiency of bedding under the body is a point of great importance; where its provision is neglected there is always the risk of congestion of the kidneys, the occurrence of which is signalled by dull heavy pain across the loins.

The diet must be wholesome, nourishing, and digestible, and the meals must be moderate or even sparing in quantity. The preferable articles are beef tea, jugged soup, chicken broth, mutton broth, pish pash of rice and fowl or mutton, &c., with rusks, toast, soft biscuits, and the like; milk boiled with arrowroot, tapioca, sago, gruel, and the like, and sweetened with a little sugar; light puddings of rice, tapioca, vermicelli, macaroni, and the like prepared with milk and sweetened with a little sugar; custards, blancmange, jellies, and the like. Flesh—unless in the form of fine mince or purée and plainly cooked and taken very sparingly and cautiously—should be avoided altogether; as also should vegetables generally, those of a watery and fibrous nature especially. Fish and shell fish, and all preserved or tinned meats generally should be carefully avoided, tinned soups included.

Hot tea, coffee, cocoa, or gruel, or plain hot water peppered or sugared according to taste, are very grateful drinks and refreshing, and in the raw damp hours of the night and early morning are especially comforting; but they should be taken in sips and sparingly at a time so as not to overload the stomach. Large draughts of cold water should be carefully abstained from. To allay thirst and check diarrhoea a wineglass of water acidulated with from ten to twenty drops of the dilute sulphuric acid should be taken in sips; and this medicinal drink may be repeated, if necessary, three or four times in the twenty-four hours.

In respect to self-management, the patient must very carefully avoid all manner of excess in eating and drinking; and, if a smoker, must entirely stop the use of tobacco whilst there is any tendency to looseness

or irritability of the bowels, and so long as he is taking Almi'laj. Excess of any kind must be carefully avoided, whether in daily pursuits and pleasures or in bodily and mental exertion. Exposure to chills, draughts, wet, damp air, and all the exciting causes which favour the supervention of acute cholera, must be carefully guarded against. With early treatment and careful attention to the precautions above described, the stage of bilious or premonitory diarrhoea is usually checked or arrested, and the patient quickly recovers without further suffering, and often experiences a feeling of renewed health.

In many cases, however, owing to the neglect of these necessary precautions, or owing, through helplessness or other unavoidable circumstance, to exposure under unfavourable conditions of bodily protection, &c., to some or other of the exciting causes, the stage of simple bilious diarrhoea becomes suddenly aggravated and passes very rapidly into that of acute cholera. The exciting causes of acute cholera are—in conjunction with the epidemic influence itself—any of those circumstances or conditions above indicated which tend to enfeeble the bodily powers; such as exhaustion from unusual or prolonged bodily or mental exertion, from excessive fatigue, long fasting, deprivation of sleep, and so forth; such as derangement of stomach and digestion from the consumption of unwholesome food—raw, unripe or rotten fruits and vegetables, mouldy bread, meal, rice, &c., rancid butter, oil or fats, decomposed milk, putrid flesh or fish, fermenting liquors, stale sweatmeats and greasy confectionery, foul water, saline purgatives, &c. &c. All these and many others of a like kind act as exciting causes of acute cholera at times or during seasons of the epidemic prevalence of that disease, and occasionally also when epidemic cholera is not present, most especially in those whose digestive system is deranged or who suffer from a catarrhal state of the bowels. All these exciting causes of acute cholera must, therefore, be most carefully guarded against, and particularly so during the period that epidemic cholera is present.

At such times the onset of an attack of acute or malignant cholera is extremely sudden and very rapid in its course, whether the attack end in recovery or in death. In most cases it commences with a feeling of coldness which pervades the whole body and with the sudden supervention of an intensely painful anguish or oppression at the heart or pit of the stomach, coupled with difficulty of breathing, severe sick-headache, and feeling of giddiness or fainting, and the simultaneous outbreak of a profuse cold perspiration about the forehead, temples, and neck. These symptoms are quickly followed by a profoundly depressing nausea or by vomiting, and by purging of very copious watery stools, which, if there has been no previous diarrhoea, are at first thin, faecal, and bilious, but very quickly become copious and watery, with a frothy scum, and contain numerous small white flakes; these stools are usually passed without pain, and with considerable ejective force, and they emit a very peculiar

mawkish odour, like the smell of raw sodden flesh or of the blood in a slaughter-yard. This peculiar smell is also often given off by the perspiration and by the watery matters vomited, and is characteristic of this stage of cholera. These watery stools are more or less turbid, and either of a grey or whitish colour like rice water (serous diarrhoea), or brownish like thin coffee with the grounds, or reddish like diluted claret (haemorrhagic diarrhoea).

These symptoms, according to their intensity, are quickly followed by collapse more or less severe or profound. The state of collapse is marked by lividity of the countenance and a peculiar anxious expression of the features (both of which signs are in many cases observable immediately before the approach of collapse), and the features themselves are generally much pinched and drawn ; by sinking back of the eyes into their sockets ; by coldness, blueness, and sodden appearance of the tongue ; by coldness of the breath, which is very feeble and thick ; by loss of voice, or huskiness, hoarseness, or squeakiness in efforts to speak ; by shrivelling of the skin, which feels cold and clammy ; and by threadiness or loss of pulse at the wrist. There are also now distressing thirst and an intolerable sensation of consuming heat in the belly ; there is much restlessness and loud groaning ; and more or less of cramps in the stomach and extremities, with sometimes shrieks of pain when they are severe ; but the intellect remains clear to the last, and there is a considerable amount of muscular power. Vomiting and purging usually cease in this state or occur occasionally only, though sometimes vomiting of a spasmodic kind is an urgent symptom throughout ; but the skin continues loose, shrivelled, moist, and clammy, and a profuse general perspiration usually ushers in reaction or death, as the case may be. Such an attack may, and very often does, prove fatal in the course of a few hours only ; or the purging and vomiting may cease suddenly and a reaction set in. As the reaction advances all these severe symptoms quickly subside, and with careful management the patient recovers his previous state with astonishing rapidity.)

In this severe form of cholera medicine is useful only in the short period preceding the supervention of collapse. At its very commencement—on the first perception of a feeling of coldness or nausea—a full dose of Almi'laj should be given without delay ; and, according to the progress of the symptoms, the dose may be repeated if necessary every half hour or hour for two or three times. But after collapse has set in it is useless to give medicine of any kind whatever. The most suitable and the safest and the most successful treatment during collapse is that in which judiciously directed efforts are made to support the strength of the sufferer by nourishing food in very small quantities at short intervals ; expressed beef juice, strong chicken broth, jugged mutton soup, jellies, milk, arrowroot, and such like, with brandy or port wine in small and cautious doses, and occasional sips of champagne, &c., are the best forms.

Thirst may be allayed or its urgency alleviated by occasional small sips of champagne, lemonade, or soda-water, by a small lump of ice in the mouth, or by sips now and again of water acidulated with the dilute sulphuric acid as before mentioned. Cramps may be relieved or their severity mitigated by dry hand-rubbing and shampooing, the use of hot water bottles, &c.; and vomiting by mustard plaisters over the pit of the stomach. The air of the room or around the patient must be kept dry, warm, and free; and this is best effected by a good brisk fire as before mentioned. But under any circumstances the use of a fire must be adopted in the treatment of every case of cholera; and if the patient is so situated as to admit of it, the fire should be near his cot or bed; it is the best and speediest means of clearing and equalising the air about the sufferer. A good, brisk, crackling fire without smoke is preferable to one of coal; but charcoal for this purpose is absolutely poisonous and is strictly prohibited.

On recovery from the state of collapse, if urine is not voided within an hour or so a piece of flannel steeped in turpentine should be applied next the skin across the loins to cover the kidneys, and it should be kept in position as long as may be needed by a handkerchief or bandage round the waist. At the same time the lower part of the belly over the bladder should be fomented with hot water with some mustard stirred up in it.

Whilst in the state of collapse the patient must be kept strictly lying down, and warmly covered, as with a light but warm sheet of wool, or silk in preference. And this should be continued during the period of reaction. Quiet must be maintained to encourage sleep.

Recovery from an attack of acute cholera such as above described, when judiciously managed, and not too much dosed with medicine, is usually as rapid and complete as the onset was sudden and severe. The less medicine is administered and the more nursing is attended to in the later stages of acute cholera—especially after collapse has set in—the greater and surer the prospects of recovery with freedom from after complications; provided always that the air about the patient be kept dry and free and the sufferer's body be protected against chills and draughts. Fussiness and repeated doses of medicine to meet every varying change in the patient's state or the impulsive wishes of anxious relatives must be carefully avoided. The simpler and earlier the medicine, and the more thorough and suitable the nursing, the greater are the prospects of the sufferer coming out of the severe ordeal safely.

It is unnecessary, in a short practical treatise such as this is intended to be, to refer to the various methods of treating acute cholera which have been and still are commonly practised, since many of them are only remarkable for their unsuccessful results; more especially those in which the treatment by medicine consists in the administration of repeated strong doses of powerful stimulants, narcotics, astringents, &c., in what-

ever way introduced, whether by mouth, by enema, by subcutaneous injection, or by venous transfusion. From what has been set forth in the preceding sections regarding the nature and causes of cholera, it is clear that the symptoms presented by the disease in the first and second of its several stages are merely the signs of a derangement in the functional processes of some of the great eliminating organs and of the efforts of the body to readjust matters through the vicarious action of other great organs naturally discharging similar functional offices. Whilst the severer symptoms of the third stage are signs of the result of a too violent activity of these vicariously acting organs; in consequence either of unfavourable conditions, or of careless or injudicious conduct on the part of the sufferer, or of mismanagement on the part of his attendants; and occasionally—though comparatively seldom—in consequence of the suddenness and intensity of the incidence of the original causes producing the disease, their action being violently precipitated before the system has had time to make any natural efforts of a remedial nature.

In cases coming under this last category—happily of comparatively rare occurrence—the impediment to the pulmonary circulation and the congestion in the abdominal venous system, produced by constriction of the minute capillaries of the lungs and skin, as before suggested, is so sudden and so great that the sufferer is at once prostrated in collapse and dies asphyxiated often before any remedial effort can be made by the system. Formerly it was the custom among European practitioners in India to treat such cases by blood-letting; but, though the practice was attended with good results when timely resorted to, one never hears of its being adopted nowadays except by Native practitioners. In their hands venesection is a popular remedy and appears to yield satisfactory results not only in such forms of acute cholera but also in ague or the algid stage of intermittent fever. Blood-letting, however, is a very popular remedy in a variety of very dissimilar diseases among all classes of the Native population, even amongst those who have become familiar with the European system of medicine. Venesection in cases of cholera of the kind above described might be resorted to by European practitioners with advantage as a prompt and easy means of relieving the oppression at the heart caused by the impeded pulmonary circulation during the algid stages of acute cholera and intermittent fever; it would certainly prove more beneficial and less injurious than the over-dosing with stimulants, narcotics, astringents, &c., which it is nowadays the fashion to administer—by hook or by crook, by mouth, by enema, and by subcutaneous injection—in all stages of the acute disease.

In the milder forms of acute cholera, and in the earlier stages of the disease, remedies such as those previously indicated are very useful in their way, but their utility depends upon the method and dose in which they are administered. The symptoms of the disease in the three stages

of its progress being merely signs of the remedial efforts made by the system to rectify matters set wrong in a certain portion of its organic machinery by derangement of the functional processes before mentioned—through the adverse operation of weather influences, in conjunction generally with other accidental causes connected with the immediate surroundings or circumstances of the sufferer—the use of medicines merely as such should be of secondary consideration only ; whilst the points really requiring the first attention are those which have been already described as of a nature to protect and fortify the individual against external agencies by precautions relating to clothing, shelter, and diet, so as to enable the system to exert its natural remedial efforts to the best advantage and under favourable conditions. The use of medicines, such as stimulants, tonics, narcotics, astringents, &c., should be resorted to cautiously and in doses calculated, not to suddenly stop or overpower the natural remedial efforts of the body, but to moderate and control this action of the system within safe limits. These objects have been kept in view in determining the proportions of the ingredients of Almi'laj and in fixing the dose of the medicine itself, so as to render it a convenient speciality remedy, preventive and curative, in conjunction with the more important and necessary precautions for the protection of the individual relating to clothing, shelter, and diet.

Amongst the many drugs which have been extensively used in the treatment of cholera there is none which has proved so useful and beneficial a remedy as opium, when it is judiciously administered and in suitable doses to secure its tonic and sedative action rather than its narcotic effects ; its administration in repeated and large doses to produce narcotism being always injurious, and not unfrequently leading to the gravest complications and most unfavourable results by hampering or paralysing the remedial efforts of the vicariously acting organs. But opium, in its different forms and preparations, when properly administered in small doses and not too far pressed, has long been generally considered, and is so still by many of those most experienced in the practical treatment of such diseases, a most useful specific remedy, both preventive and curative, in cholera and allied catarrhal affections of the bowels and lungs, and in a variety of other ailments caused by malaria and adverse weather influences. But to obtain true benefit from the use of opium in this class of diseases the drug must be given in small doses to act as an anodyne tonic and in combination with suitable adjuvants—drugs with mild action either as stimulant, tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, carminative, or other qualities, as the case may be. In full or large doses to produce narcotism, as already stated, opium does harm in such maladies as those above enumerated more often than good, by hampering or paralysing the remedial efforts naturally exerted by the system. It is this abuse of the drug and the evil consequences resulting therefrom which has induced many to condemn the use of opium altogether as a remedy in cholera. But

properly used as above indicated, opium is the best specific remedy we know of in the class of diseases referred to. In cholera it is often given in small doses with castor oil, even by those who condemn its use. Formerly calomel was held in high repute as a remedy in cholera, and is still much relied upon by many. Its prompt action on the liver relieves congestion in that organ, and secondarily in the portal venous system through its action on the intestinal mucous membrane. But the utility of calomel in cholera depends very much upon its timely administration, and if this is secured a single dose of from ten to twenty grains usually suffices. But opium, combined as above indicated, is more to be relied upon as a remedy suited to the generality of cholera cases, and from its tonic properties in small doses (of from a quarter to one grain) serves as a trustworthy prophylactic more especially in combination with bitter tonics, warm stimulants, &c., not only against cholera but against all catarrhal affections and ailments caused by malaria and weather influences.

By many castor oil in repeated small doses, usually combined with opium, is looked on as a sovereign remedy in cholera. It certainly performs the very good office of saving the patient treated by this method from many of the stronger drugs frequently used in such cases and which cannot boast the same bland and nutritive qualities. The great merit of the castor oil and opium treatment is that it allows nature fair play, whilst the mixture itself acts as a soothing salve to the irritated intestinal mucous membrane. The popularity of the treatment of cholera by small doses of castor oil and opium is well merited. And the remedy itself is far superior in every way to the saline treatment which it has happily almost completely superseded. The treatment of cholera by saline purgatives, especially in the earlier stages of the disease, was formerly much in vogue. But the frequently occurring sudden supervention of the severer symptoms of acute cholera, apparently induced by the uncontrollable watery purging they produced, has led to the general abandonment of this mode of treatment in India.

In the above brief sketch I have noticed some of the remedies most commonly used in the treatment of cholera by European practitioners in India. Of the use of chloral, morphia, and other narcotics, by subcutaneous injection, of nitrate of silver by enema, and other drugs and devices resorted to experimentally, it is not necessary to say more here than that they have few advocates and nothing to be recorded favourably in respect to the results of their trial.

Mention has been made on an earlier page of the special cholera medicines—pills and mixtures—commonly used in India and distributed among the people on occasions of the epidemic visitation of that disease, and the principal defects attending their use in practice have been pointed out. Also the reasons have been assigned that led me to introduce a speciality medicine which, whilst free from such faults, afforded the ready means of a prophylactic remedy and a curative agent

in the treatment of cholera and allied ailments on the very first appearance of their symptoms. And I venture to assert that if the same principle is pursued of preparing expressly designed speciality medicines for use as a remedy in other diseases which are prone to prevail extensively among the populations in epidemic form—prepared, that is to say, in concentrated combinations in liquid form and with special provision for the preservation of the therapeutic properties of the compound for a lengthened indefinite period; special provision to adapt the medicine for use by sufferers of all ages by suitability and convenience of dose; and to render it easily portable from place to place for immediate administration on the spur of emergency—then an inestimable boon will be conferred upon the public by placing within their reach reliable medicines suited to the several occasions they may be specially designed to meet. Whilst as regards Government establishments—especially in respect to troops in the field, on the march, on shipboard, &c.—a great saving in expense will be secured in the mere matters of bulk and carriage alone, apart entirely from the intrinsic merits of such forms of medicines.

Speciality medicines of this kind—which may be considered in the light of standard prescriptions (such as are in common use by medical practitioners) specially modified and prepared for the express purposes above indicated, instead of being compounded in bulky quantity and largely diluted with water from time to time as required—furnish a supply, reliable and of uniform composition, always ready at hand for immediate administration without further admixture, and in the case of hospital and dispensary practice save time, trouble and expense, as well as avoiding the risks of mistakes and neglects on the part of compounders. Speciality medicines of the kind indicated might be introduced into Municipal dispensaries in all parts of India with great advantages in respect not only to therapeutic efficacy and security from mistakes and carelessness in compounding, but also in respect to economy in time, labour, and expense; to say nothing of the superior merits of their small doses and generally palatable tastes over the bulky nauseous draughts of the crude materials too commonly dispensed in such institutions.

But such medicines, it must be remembered, though good in their way as useful aids, are not all that is required in the treatment of disease. To be of any practical utility their action must be seconded and supported by careful attention to regimen—such as in the matters detailed in a previous passage as relating to clothing, diet, shelter, and general self-management in regard to cholera and allied diseases. Without proper attention to these most important essentials in the treatment of sickness, such medicines are mere palliatives and can afford but temporary and uncertain benefit. Whilst with a carefully observed and suitable regimen their use may be relied upon as eminently beneficial and efficacious in proportion to the perfection of the regimen.

TABULAR STATEMENTS OF CHOLERA MORTALITY AND OF RAINFALL  
FOR THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FROM 1871  
TO 1881.

In my preface to "The History of Cholera in India from 1862 to 1881" (p. 7), when explaining the details of the statistical portion of that work, I mention having tabulated the registered mortality from cholera among the civil populations by months for the successive years of the series dealt with in each district of the several provinces separately, and similarly also the registered rainfall at one station—usually the headquarters' station—in each district. And in a footnote referring to them observe that I had been obliged to omit these tabular statements, owing to the greatly increased bulk to which they would have extended that book.

But as these monthly mortality and monthly rainfall statements are the sources whence were compiled the statistical tables marked No. I. and No. VI., placed at the head of the cholera history of each province in that work—namely, No. I., "Statement showing the Annual Total Deaths registered from Cholera among the Civil Population in each of the Districts" of the several provinces; and No. VI., "Statement showing the Annual Rainfall registered at one and the same Station in each District" of the several provinces—and as they are useful in themselves, not only as records of the past but as guides also in the future, it has seemed to me advisable to produce them, or at least a good portion of them, here. Another reason, too, which has influenced me in this decision is the fact that they afford a hitherto unattainable means of comparing together, upon a large scale and in all parts of India, the cholera mortality and rainfall in the several districts of each province in the manner that has been pursued in the cholera history of the Punjab province (Section X. of the work cited), with the object of illustrating the nature of the relation observed to subsist between epidemic cholera and the rainfall of the season, by tracing the rise and fall of cholera prevalence—as gauged by the registered mortality—in conformity with the fluctuations of the rainfall, as this last is itself affected by the physical conditions of locality or of geographical area.

For these purposes I have deemed it sufficient to produce here the tabulated records of cholera mortality and of rainfall for the last eleven years of the series of twenty dealt with in the work above mentioned; that is to say, so far as the data allow, for three complete triennial cycles, viz., 1872-73-74, 1875-76-77, and 1878-79-80, with the terminal year, 1871, of the preceding cycle, and the initial year, 1881, of the succeeding cycle. "These triennial cycles," as stated on page 777

of the work above cited, "are shown by the statistical returns to be natural periods, successively following one upon the other, of cholera activity, abatement, and subsidence in more or less regularly recurring orderly sequence, but with very varying degrees of intensity not only in the different cycles but in their component years as well. Of the precise conditions producing these varying degrees of intensity of prevalence of cholera, the statistics available do not afford sufficient data for the expression of any definite explanation, beyond the general statement that the severer epidemic outbreaks of cholera which have been recorded as occurring from time to time in different parts of the Indian continent appear to have taken place during seasons of drought and famine, and to have been more or less seriously aggravated during the first falls of the long withheld rain; whilst as the rainfall increased, and both soil and air became supersaturated with moisture, the activity of the disease has always markedly abated, but sank into subsidence with varying degrees of rapidity, generally in strict relation with the nature of the rainfall. A striking feature in the seasonal prevalence of the disease in some provinces is the regularity of its summer and winter accessions of activity, and occasionally the prolonged continuance of these seasonal periods of activity with increasing intensity during great epidemics which are concurrent with drought and famine. The subject is one requiring careful inquiry and further elucidation by study of the statistics produced in these pages."

Apart from the utility of these cholera mortality tables for the purpose of comparison with the corresponding rainfall tables, they furnish a valuable index to the several districts periodically affected by cholera, to the extent to which the disease prevailed amongst the civil populations of those districts, and to the seasons of its habitual activity or quiescence. Further, these records show that cholera in India is a disease which in its epidemic visitation is very closely related to and dependent upon the climatic and seasonal influences of the country or region in which it prevails; whilst the intensity of prevalence is distinctly modified and controlled by the conditions of locality affecting the soil, the climate, and the life circumstances of the people.

But for a detailed explanation of these conditions, the various forms in which they are found in different parts of India, and the apparently opposite nature of the circumstances presenting in certain provinces in which cholera prevails in periodically recurring epidemics, I must refer the reader to the work before cited; the subject is discussed in Section XII. in the form of summary.

## T A B L E S.

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## NOTE.

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### MADRAS PROVINCE—RAINFALL REGISTER.

IN the district of Vizagapatam the rainfall is that registered at Vizianagram; in Godavari at Rajamandry; in Kistna at Guntoor; in Chingleput at Conjeveram; in South Arcot at Cuddalore; in North Arcot at Vellore; in Nilgiri at Shevaroy Hills; in South Kanara at Mangalore; and in Malabar at Cannanore. In the other districts the rainfall is that registered at the headquarters station of each respectively.

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### BOMBAY PROVINCE—RAINFALL REGISTER.

In Khandesh District the rainfall is that registered at Dhulia; in Dharwar at Bijapur; in North Kanara at Karwar; in Kolaba at the Observatory in Bombay City at Byculla; in Panch Mahal at Godhra; in Thar and Parkar at Umarkot; and in Upper Sind Frontier at Jacobabad. In the other districts it is that at the headquarters station.

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### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—RAINFALL REGISTER.

In the Kumaun District the rainfall is that registered at Nainital; in Garhwal at Pauri; in Tarai at Rudarpur; in Bara Banki at Nawabganj; and in the other districts at their respective headquarters stations.

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### ASSAM PROVINCE—RAINFALL REGISTER.

In the Kamrup District the rainfall is that registered at Ganhati; in Darrang at Tezpur; in Lakhimpur at Dibrugarh; in Cachar at Silchar; in Khasi Hills at Cherapunji; and in the other districts at their respective headquarters stations.

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### BENGAL PROVINCE—RAINFALL REGISTER.

In the Beerbhoom District the rainfall is that registered at Suri; in 24 Pergunnahs at Alipore; in Calcutta at the Observatory; in Nuddea at Kishnaghlar; in Rajshahye at Rampur Baulia; in Backergunge at Barisal; in Tipperah at Comillah; in Shahabad at Arrah; in Tirhoot at Muzafferpore; in Sarun at Chaprah; in Champaran at Motihari; in Sonthal at Nya Dumka; in Lohardagga at Ranchi; in Singbhoom at Chaibasa; in Manbhoom at Purulia; and in the other districts at the headquarters stations respectively.

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Madras Province during the Year 1871 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	11	15	12	8	7	10	7	4	4	6	8	4	96
Vizagapatam . .	11	6	...	...	1	17	8	10	...	...	...	...	53
Godavari . . .	...	49	42	16	...	6	51	34	2	...	...	2	202
Kistna . . .	64	34	35	88	120	141	235	162	77	22	60	88	1,126
Nellore . . .	26	132	132	145	81	152	240	131	84	17	...	...	1,140
Madras Town . .	7	13	24	20	173	83	36	41	85	10	1	..	493
Chingleput . . .	8	18	29	121	226	143	37	31	17	2	...	11	643
South Arcot . .	134	147	150	141	39	22	16	19	12	22	19	13	734
Trichinopoly . .	600	218	96	53	13	29	41	25	18	5	13	16	1,127
Tanjore . . .	320	359	56	31	24	29	32	16	25	25	17	11	945
Madura . . .	187	126	46	25	31	34	15	28	19	16	36	33	596
Tinnevelly . . .	1903	691	131	33	14	4	19	4	9	11	9	10	2,838
Kurnool . . .	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Cuddapah . . .	...	10	169	151	63	130	168	137	116	10	3	...	957
Bellary . . .	...	...	7	2	...	...	11	10	...	3	3	38	71
North Arcot . .	218	345	281	90	29	34	198	189	171	76	102	411	2,144
Salem . . .	473	494	199	426	52	241	121	20	...	2	56	181	2,265
Coimbatore . . .	221	362	173	153	171	138	34	7	2	7	6	7	1,281
Nilgiri . . .	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
South Kanara . .	48	38	45	47	45	63	56	37	25	38	38	45	525
Malabar . . .	225	99	22	22	13	2	5	1	...	...	5	3	397
Monthly Totals .	4474	3156	1652	1572	1103	1279	1330	906	666	269	376	873	17,656

Of the total 17,656 deaths, 9648 were males and 8008 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·72. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 3·97.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Madras Province during the Year 1871 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	...	1·70	3·00	1·50	0·95	3·90	3·20	3·05	6·00	0·75	...	...	24·05
Vizagapatam . .	...	1·00	2·20	1·60	3·30	5·00	1·50	6·40	7·10	...	0·30	...	28·40
Godavari . . .	0·55	0·30	1·95	2·50	5·75	7·10	7·85	4·65	3·04	0·80	4·03	...	38·52
Kistna . . .	1·00	0·80	1·50	0·70	1·95	1·95	6·55	5·40	5·23	4·65	1·30	...	31·03
Nellore . . .	1·35	...	2·10	0·20	1·50	0·40	4·85	3·60	2·90	3·20	22·05	1·25	43·40
Madras Town . .	0·44	0·02	1·19	0·01	0·31	2·84	8·88	1·43	8·18	6·21	26·41	0·43	56·35
Chingleput . . .	...	0·20	1·50	...	2·65	1·45	4·30	4·01	10·44	4·34	17·00	1·45	47·34
South Arcot . .	1·20	...	1·60	0·10	0·25	1·00	3·48	0·45	12·38	11·76	18·86	2·96	54·04
Trichinopoly . .	...	2·40	...	0·70	5·30	1·68	1·57	2·55	4·19	6·31	7·03	2·27	34·00
Tanjore . . .	1·90	1·30	...	0·95	3·55	0·75	2·30	3·00	7·35	6·65	10·95	0·90	39·60
Madura . . .	2·50	1·35	4·58	1·20	1·55	6·50	0·28	3·20	3·20	7·52	4·32	0·50	36·70
Tinnevelly . . .	10·20	1·90	0·95	3·80	1·00	0·50	0·20	0·55	...	4·60	10·40	1·75	35·85
Kurnool . . .	...	...	1·12	...	2·65	1·51	7·50	4·28	5·74	0·12	0·05	...	22·97
Cuddapah . . .	0·30	...	...	...	2·50	0·60	5·38	3·60	0·65	2·00	2·55	...	17·58
Bellary . . .	0·55	...	...	0·20	3·20	2·55	0·35	1·20	3·97	2·00	2·15	...	16·17
North Arcot . .	5·00	...	1·80	0·10	1·00	3·30	3·25	1·25	14·80	4·35	15·15	0·55	50·55
Salem . . .	...	0·40	...	3·40	2·40	...	5·80	2·55	7·50	4·80	3·30	...	30·15
Coimbatore . . .	0·40	0·15	0·46	2·26	1·82	0·82	0·66	...	0·80	4·39	13·68	0·10	25·54
Nilgiri . . .	0·20	0·45	1·18	2·80	5·40	1·70	12·75	6·50	9·30	5·50	7·00	1·40	54·18
South Kanara . .	4·16	1·78	...	1·98	6·94	50·32	51·55	15·62	17·08	9·79	2·09	...	161·31
Malabar . . .	6·78	...	...	4·05	7·30	42·30	47·77	10·75	9·92	4·25	8·47	...	141·59
Monthly Totals .	36·53	13·75	25·13	28·05	61·27	136·17	179·97	84·04	139·77	93·99	177·09	13·56	
Quarterly Totals	75·41			225·49			403·78			284·64			989·32
Monthly Averages	1·74	0·65	1·20	1·34	2·92	6·48	8·57	4·00	6·66	4·48	8·43	0·64	
Quar. Averages .	3·59			10·74			19·23			13·55			47·11

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Madras Province during the Year 1872 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	6	1	59	633	1208	989	302	141	28	17	57	...	3,441
Vizagapatam . . .	...	...	...	16	311	1304	2081	1052	346	125	25	3	5,263
Godavari . . .	...	...	...	...	...	25	239	961	125	12	...	...	1,362
Kistna . . .	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	59	35	...	...	189
Nellore . . .	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	16	2	...	5	56	85
Madras Town . . .	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chingleput . . .	5	...	...	1	33	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
South Arcot . . .	313	241	37	39	32	18	16	8	16	11	17	10	758
Trichinopoly . . .	12	20	5	18	13	6	10	12	6	7	13	6	128
Tanjore . . .	15	18	29	10	22	19	5	...	2	...	...	...	120
Madura . . .	20	7	21	6	3	1	5	3	6	10	7	5	94
Tinnevelly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	53	73	...	129
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot . . .	521	284	174	4	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	998
Salem . . .	214	86	100	150	26	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	581
Coimbatore . . .	3	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Nilgiri . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
South Kanara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar . . .	3	4	8	4	13	7	4	1	...	...	...	2	46
Monthly Totals .	1157	669	453	881	1668	2380	2667	2244	593	271	197	82	13,282

Of the total 13,282 deaths, 7328 were males and 5919 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·43. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 2·64.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Madras Province during the Year 1872 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	...	0·30	...	...	1·30	19·50	5·00	4·80	3·40	17·10	1·30	0·90	53·60
Vizagapatam . . .	...	...	...	1·00	0·20	7·10	6·90	7·30	6·70	7·80	3·00	1·00	41·00
Godavari . . .	...	...	...	0·04	2·11	10·95	7·10	14·30	6·30	13·10	...	...	53·90
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	0·95	3·35	5·25	3·82	7·45	13·05	3·50	1·45	38·82
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	0·25	1·95	0·40	5·15	7·23	0·83	19·03	12·48	4·40	51·72
Madras Town . . .	...	0·28	...	1·65	4·15	0·97	2·71	7·58	2·90	18·48	28·98	5·97	73·67
Chingleput . . .	...	...	...	0·50	6·20	1·92	7·01	12·94	3·06	7·92	27·17	5·37	72·09
South Arcot . . .	...	0·15	0·65	5·75	7·08	...	7·87	7·50	3·10	5·88	32·48	7·24	77·70
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	0·05	2·10	2·79	1·79	6·77	3·06	5·30	5·93	9·88	3·75	41·42
Tanjore . . .	0·60	...	0·55	5·50	3·15	2·55	5·06	3·12	6·60	6·49	8·76	4·60	46·98
Madura . . .	0·20	1·60	0·30	1·30	0·25	3·75	2·80	6·05	4·90	5·00	7·23	4·25	37·63
Tinnevelly . . .	...	0·70	3·10	0·95	0·80	1·30	...	1·30	4·30	0·40	11·30	2·75	26·90
Kurnool . . .	...	...	...	0·76	0·85	5·46	4·92	3·41	8·76	0·74	2·15	2·13	29·18
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	3·00	1·35	3·40	5·25	6·90	7·60	7·45	2·00	36·95
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	0·60	0·60	2·61	1·19	0·45	5·72	5·42	0·87	0·60	18·06
North Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	9·65	1·36	2·31	8·12	3·99	7·17	14·67	2·68	49·95
Salem . . .	...	...	...	1·40	11·30	2·95	2·30	6·35	6·10	3·80	5·55	2·20	41·95
Coimbatore . . .	...	...	...	3·15	0·40	4·91	1·25	0·60	3·29	3·74	5·58	1·29	24·21
Nilgiri . . .	...	...	...	1·90	14·10	1·30	4·10	19·50	10·40	8·30	8·90	22·00	90·50
South Kanara . . .	...	...	...	0·66	6·31	36·67	70·43	35·69	8·98	3·79	1·07	0·91	164·51
Malabar . . .	...	...	...	0·15	11·80	37·45	38·52	21·70	14·15	0·90	0·50	0·20	125·37
Monthly Totals .	0·80	3·03	4·65	27·66	88·94	147·64	190·04	180·07	123·13	161·64	192·82	75·69	1196·11
Quarterly Totals	8·48		264·24			493·24			430·15				
Month. Averages	0·04	0·14	0·22	1·32	4·23	7·03	9·05	8·58	5·86	7·70	9·18	3·60	56·95
Quar. Averages .	0·40		12·58			23·49			20·48				

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Madras Province during the Year 1873 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	...	29	5	...	23	6	10	5	...	1	...	4	83
Vizagapatam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	60	11	...	95
Nellore . . .	356	120	14	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	497
Madras Town . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6
Chingleput . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot . . .	10	6	1	2	1	10	3	3	7	3	3	1	50
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . .	...	5	2	2	8	6	11	2	6	5	6	1	54
Madura . . .	3	5	4	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	25
Tinnevelly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Coimbatore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar . . .	1	...	1	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Monthly Totals .	371	166	27	23	46	29	24	16	42	69	21	6	840

Of the total 840 deaths, 458 were males and 382 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·03. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 0·16.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Madras Province during the Year 1873 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	...	...	0·60	0·45	0·40	1·50	2·30	7·10	12·50	18·30	0·80	1·00	44·95
Vizagapatam . . .	...	...	...	...	2·10	1·20	8·20	14·40	4·00	6·80	2·00	2·00	40·70
Godavari . . .	...	...	...	0·10	0·30	1·40	7·90	4·70	10·50	22·60	0·50	...	48·00
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	0·67	3·03	3·75	3·72	5·22	13·35	0·71	...	30·45
Nellore . . .	...	1·50	...	...	0·18	0·70	0·43	3·15	2·08	20·45	9·33	2·25	40·07
Madras Town . . .	0·01	0·28	...	1·37	0·02	1·96	2·23	3·39	3·02	10·61	13·51	9·43	45·83
Chingleput . . .	...	8·55	...	2·90	0·15	0·81	3·20	2·40	2·59	7·15	2·40	0·85	31·00
South Arcot . . .	0·15	5·95	...	6·50	0·60	0·60	1·75	4·55	3·76	12·62	11·10	1·43	49·01
Trichinopoly . . .	...	4·84	...	2·95	2·90	...	2·10	4·95	5·46	17·02	1·04	0·59	41·85
Tanjore . . .	...	4·86	...	2·34	1·35	...	2·75	4·44	3·22	16·12	2·73	0·85	38·66
Madura . . .	...	2·00	...	6·80	3·70	...	1·45	1·70	1·90	4·45	2·95	1·90	26·85
Tinnevelly . . .	...	3·85	2·07	1·75	3·65	...	...	0·30	...	...	5·85	0·70	18·17
Kurnool . . .	...	...	...	2·98	2·97	1·77	4·67	3·43	3·37	0·20	...	...	19·39
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	0·80	1·50	1·88	6·20	8·20	12·20	0·80	0·45	32·03
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	1·35	2·32	...	...	2·97	2·57	9·85	0·77	...	19·83
North Arcot . . .	...	6·43	...	0·80	0·96	0·32	4·17	4·22	7·29	8·61	2·04	0·94	35·78
Salem . . .	...	0·85	...	2·10	1·40	1·85	2·80	7·00	4·85	11·00	0·40	...	32·25
Coimbatore . . .	...	1·26	...	2·28	3·60	1·41	1·58	2·19	1·91	7·86	0·69	0·09	22·87
Nilgiri . . .	...	2·15	...	3·65	1·00	5·10	3·30	7·40	9·70	11·70	0·60	1·30	45·90
South Kanara . . .	...	0·52	...	0·88	10·11	43·47	23·74	16·53	10·34	9·37	...	0·78	115·74
Malabar . . .	...	5·60	...	5·35	9·55	37·37	42·37	10·12	4·00	4·07	...	0·62	119·05
Monthly Totals .	0·16	48·64	2·67	41·57	48·74	105·19	117·67	116·10	106·54	227·50	58·42	25·18	898·38
Quarterly Totals	51·47			195·50			340·31			311·10			
Month. Averages	0·01	2·31	0·13	1·98	2·32	5·01	5·61	5·53	5·07	10·83	2·78	1·20	42·78
Quar. Averages .	2·45			9·31			16·21			14·81			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Madras Province during the Year 1874 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1874.												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	27	27	7	3	11	2	50	95	21	...	...	...	243
Vizagapatam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Town . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot . . .	...	1	3	1	3	...	3	2	2	2	1	1	19
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . .	5	...	3	2	2	3	3	5	2	1	3	4	33
Madura . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Nilgiri . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Malabar . . .	...	...	...	6	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	13
Monthly Totals .	32	29	13	12	17	10	57	103	25	3	5	7	313

Of the total 313 deaths, 182 were males and 131 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·01. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 0·06.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Madras Province during the Year 1874 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERD IN THE MONTHS OF 1874.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	1·20	...	...	...	1·10	4·70	5·70	...	3·20	18·70	...	...	34·60
Vizagapatam . . .	...	...	...	0·30	1·00	5·00	7·60	1·40	9·00	12·50	2·10	...	38·90
Godavari . . .	...	...	0·80	0·30	2·20	4·40	7·30	1·70	6·40	5·40	...	...	28·50
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	3·46	7·14	4·92	2·95	5·47	6·50	2·45	...	32·89
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	3·58	3·45	4·80	0·78	6·80	13·23	5·55	2·76	40·95
Madras Town . . .	...	...	...	...	7·96	3·76	6·18	2·68	5·19	21·26	10·30	5·57	62·90
Chingleput . . .	...	...	...	...	8·90	5·57	5·09	7·33	21·20	16·10	3·05	2·70	69·94
South Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	4·80	4·30	5·25	4·47	8·18	5·00	8·16	5·63	45·79
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	...	5·05	...	1·16	...	2·33	5·68	5·98	8·54	1·52	30·26
Tanjore . . .	2·30	0·05	0·20	1·05	0·60	1·50	2·80	7·05	6·65	6·15	1·85	1·85	30·20
Madura . . .	0·75	...	3·50	4·20	0·40	1·00	3·40	2·50	4·41	8·45	2·20	30·81	...
Tinnevelly . . .	1·70	0·90	2·05	1·13	0·40	...	...	...	5·35	14·15	0·70	26·38	...
Kurnool . . .	...	...	0·05	4·85	4·70	12·16	2·98	17·05	7·46	0·63	0·63	50·51	...
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	4·50	2·90	4·05	1·60	30·55	11·85	2·60	0·45	58·50	...
Bellary . . .	...	...	0·10	5·60	2·45	3·75	0·65	5·22	7·12	...	...	24·89	...
North Arcot . . .	...	...	...	10·95	7·09	7·36	3·52	15·10	10·57	2·40	1·10	58·09	...
Salem . . .	...	...	0·50	10·85	2·60	2·58	5·60	4·90	5·65	2·80	...	35·48	...
Coimbatore . . .	0·35	0·17	1·80	3·04	2·32	1·82	0·49	1·24	3·29	4·16	0·42	19·10	...
Nilgiri . . .	...	0·30	1·50	17·00	1·30	5·70	9·20	14·40	10·40	2·20	0·05	62·05	...
South Kanara . . .	0·02	...	3·55	22·43	39·29	49·35	19·29	24·76	12·72	3·25	0·45	175·11	...
Malabar . . .	...	...	3·70	21·67	57·73	33·47	19·95	11·54	3·65	1·40	0·20	153·31	...
Monthly Totals .	1·20	5·12	2·22	22·60	140·27	161·26	169·58	93·12	205·43	193·79	88·34	26·23	1109·16
Quarterly Totals .	8·54			324·13			468·13			308·36			
Month. Averages .	0·06	0·24	0·11	1·08	6·68	7·68	8·08	4·43	9·78	9·23	4·20	1·25	52·82
Quar. Averages .	0·41			15·44			22·29			14·68			

The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Madras Province during the Year 1875 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	...	1	1	4	1	...	3	15	20	5	178	114	342
Vizagapatam . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	7	7	22	40
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	1,072	910	353	173	358	3,017
Madras Town . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	248	147	170	129	879
Chingleput . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	215	290	346	318	327	1,503
South Arcot . .	3	6	...	3	3	216	2,338	2,338	906	695	659	1,167	8,334
Trichinopoly . .	...	...	1	...	9	549	2,847	2,008	780	457	260	360	7,271
Tanjore . . .	4	7	2	65	1589	4972	7,184	1,733	945	822	348	454	18,125
Madura . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	113	412	915	2,783	4,074	3,303	11,601
Tinnevelly . . .	...	...	...	9	30	59	227	541	1,341	1,150	1,084	2,073	6,514
Kurnool . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	447	262	118	19	886
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	31	763	1,513	1,394	492	245	213	4,651
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	569	657	672	345	134	2,386
North Arcot . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,357	1,746	937	624	1,194	5,863
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	464	1,549	1,524	1,507	1,360	6,539
Coimbatore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	60	383	427	1,239	2,741	4,680	3,400	12,930
Nilgiri . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	8	12
South Kanara . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Malabar . . .	1	2	2	3	1	1	...	26	146	579	1,227	1,645	3,633
Monthly Totals .	8	16	6	84	1633	5892	14,162	12,918	13,538	13,972	16,017	16,300	94,546

Of the total 94,546 deaths, 50,491 were males and 44,055 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 3·12. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 14·74.

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Madras Province during the Year 1875 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	...	...	...	2·00	2·20	2·97	6·22	3·25	21·75	6·76	...	...	45·15
Vizagapatam . .	0·30	...	...	...	2·00	1·60	3·60	8·95	9·80	11·25	...	...	37·50
Godavari . . .	...	...	0·20	...	6·55	2·22	4·60	4·30	8·25	9·25	...	...	35·37
Kistna . . .	2·50	...	0·80	0·05	1·50	1·10	5·84	9·40	3·23	7·92	...	0·75	32·49
Nellore . . .	...	0·55	0·45	...	...	0·15	2·25	3·90	5·10	7·25	3·15	4·42	27·22
Madras Town . .	0·01	...	1·18	0·76	0·07	0·86	1·76	7·04	4·60	6·47	11·19	3·18	37·12
Chingleput . . .	0·05	...	...	...	1·90	0·70	2·90	7·20	1·75	2·20	2·67	0·91	20·28
South Arcot . . .	...	...	...	2·53	1·35	...	1·00	11·07	6·15	3·65	7·73	4·06	37·54
Trichinopoly . .	0·05	...	...	1·97	6·34	1·93	0·02	6·16	6·02	5·43	2·15	1·02	31·09
Tanjore . . .	0·55	...	...	0·60	2·75	1·55	0·75	5·35	5·80	4·90	4·10	1·30	27·65
Madura . . .	...	...	0·25	4·00	2·70	6·87	2·48	5·92	2·15	20·35	1·40	0·60	46·72
Tinnevelly . . .	...	0·50	0·60	1·95	...	...	...	...	0·40	6·88	4·60	2·50	17·43
Kurnool . . .	...	...	0·32	...	2·80	2·15	9·18	3·33	4·60	2·80	...	...	25·18
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	0·50	4·10	4·05	7·65	10·70	2·60	...	...	29·60
Bellary . . .	...	...	0·30	...	1·97	3·51	1·85	1·77	4·20	3·92	...	...	17·52
North Arcot . .	0·60	...	...	0·38	1·95	1·66	1·75	10·46	4·27	6·43	0·58	1·42	29·50
Salem . . .	...	...	1·15	6·25	2·80	2·00	4·05	3·10	4·55	13·95	0·12	...	37·97
Coimbatore . .	0·04	...	0·99	1·37	2·64	2·73	1·34	0·20	0·42	11·24	1·59	0·33	22·89
Nilgiri . . .	...	...	1·10	1·90	7·50	5·60	3·00	11·00	6·20	13·50	3·00	...	52·80
South Kanara . .	...	...	...	2·30	2·60	36·52	34·94	21·47	6·42	2·59	0·31	0·96	108·11
Malabar . . .	...	...	...	2·38	3·71	43·67	32·75	16·50	6·00	1·90	0·50	0·45	107·86
Monthly Totals .	4·10	1·05	7·34	28·44	53·83	121·89	124·33	148·02	122·36	151·24	43·09	21·30	826·99
Quarterly Totals	12·49			204·16			394·71			215·63			
Month. Averages	0·20	0·05	0·35	1·35	2·56	5·81	5·92	7·05	5·83	7·20	2·05	1·01	39·38
Quar. Averages .	0·60			9·72			18·80			10·26			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Madras Province during the Year 1876 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1876.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	26	19	46	171	155	837	1,416	724	204	102	160	66	3,926
Visagapatam . . .	7	30	11	9	48	351	299	245	125	128	20	1,273	
Godavari . . .	350	115	35	14	1,490	2,008	1,939	641	292	93	...	...	6,977
Kistna . . .	199	279	62	74	674	1,512	2,159	874	387	120	17	370	6,727
Nellore . . .	766	336	99	83	51	176	357	533	638	465	997	3884	8,385
Madras Town . . .	166	194	122	116	148	165	231	240	61	30	98	464	2,035
Chingleput . . .	517	194	52	96	127	188	182	177	110	56	60	191	1,950
South Arcot . . .	2,208	1,781	828	593	958	906	1,325	473	117	18	59	277	9,543
Trichinopoly . . .	522	617	298	224	300	708	525	406	30	70	148	1,426	5,274
Tanjore . . .	1,227	1,359	318	126	414	1,051	1,808	481	201	112	55	863	8,015
Madura . . .	737	438	256	145	103	53	21	...	63	46	140	701	2,703
Tinnevelly . . .	737	269	87	48	120	343	306	731	648	458	768	1,680	6,195
Kurnool . . .	44	87	316	988	855	709	1,211	423	169	38	876	6,042	11,758
Cuddapah . . .	175	143	41	466	641	967	1,520	1,232	1102	540	970	3,777	11,574
Bellary . . .	150	696	1617	2,282	1,505	2,229	1,970	1,010	305	166	1341	2,858	16,129
North Arcot . . .	2,246	1,653	1253	1,374	1,336	923	1,375	594	214	683	853	2,471	14,975
Salem . . .	1,583	1,487	1316	2,395	1,554	613	411	293	152	124	903	3,928	14,759
Coimbatore . . .	613	292	102	40	89	212	119	73	22	9	321	2,157	4,049
Nilgiri . . .	...	...	9	...	...	7	3	...	5	...	1	25	
South Kanara . . .	12	62	42	136	49	41	74	103	99	...	...	618	
Malabar . . .	2,329	1,655	1370	1,452	885	985	1,338	1,056	206	20	...	7	11,303
Month. Totals	14,607	11,683	8299	10,834	11,463	14,681	18,641	10,363	5265	3280	7894	31,183	148,193

Of the total 148,193 deaths, 81,511 were males and 66,682 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 5.08. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 21.78.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Madras Province during the Year 1876 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1876.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	...	...	0.20	0.85	0.60	3.70	3.95	6.00	10.20	10.20	...	...	35.70
Vizagapatam . . .	...	...	...	...	3.00	1.90	1.00	9.80	5.30	17.28	...	...	38.28
Godavara . . .	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.11	5.53	10.15	6.66	2.36	...	...	28.81
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	2.55	3.67	3.63	6.22	2.40	0.30	...	...	18.77
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	1.50	0.57	2.32	5.75	0.07	...	3.30	...	13.51
Madras Town . . .	0.12	...	...	0.71	1.19	3.10	3.77	3.00	3.26	1.04	0.30	0.11	16.60
Chingleput . . .	...	...	...	0.20	0.69	2.77	4.35	3.55	7.06	0.35	4.90	...	23.87
South Arcot . . .	0.04	...	0.06	1.65	0.78	1.03	2.01	7.70	1.51	1.32	12.18	1.29	29.57
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	0.18	...	2.91	0.19	2.25	4.42	4.99	0.16	2.12	3.14	20.36
Tanjore . . .	...	...	0.20	...	2.95	1.25	0.25	6.10	3.55	0.48	2.65	6.45	23.88
Madura . . .	...	...	1.05	0.40	2.95	1.40	0.65	3.62	2.90	5.20	1.15	1.35	20.67
Tinnevelly . . .	...	...	2.35	2.55	1.80	...	...	...	0.88	5.30	4.30	1.80	18.98
Kurnool . . .	...	...	0.15	1.25	0.04	3.73	1.26	1.50	0.11	...	0.55	...	8.59
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	0.20	...	...	0.80	0.75	6.25	1.10	0.35	...	...	9.45
Bellary . . .	...	...	1.40	0.68	0.70	1.89	...	0.91	1.65	...	...	...	7.23
North Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	3.29	3.55	5.85	1.50	3.28	0.88	1.93	...	20.28
Salem . . .	...	...	0.90	0.95	6.20	2.00	4.67	4.77	6.50	0.05	0.30	0.15	26.49
Coimbatore . . .	...	...	1.14	2.60	4.42	0.35	2.38	3.09	1.83	1.70	1.55	0.25	19.31
Nilgiri . . .	...	...	1.80	1.20	6.00	0.80	9.60	7.95	5.70	...	1.50	...	34.55
South Kanara . . .	...	...	0.35	2.70	1.75	38.29	45.93	21.24	9.57	1.54	0.10	...	121.47
Malabar . . .	...	...	0.55	2.10	1.59	30.82	43.59	12.95	5.21	0.45	0.20	...	97.46
Monthly Totals .	0.16	...	10.53	17.84	46.91	103.92	143.74	126.47	83.73	48.96	37.03	14.54	
Quarterly Totals	10.69			168.67			353.94			100.53			633.83
Month. Averages	0.01	...	0.50	0.85	2.23	4.95	6.84	6.02	3.99	2.34	1.76	0.69	
Quar. Averages .	0.51			8.03			16.85			4.79			30.18

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Madras Province during the Year 1877 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . .	6	73	688	469	224	20	6	60	240	147	770	587	3,290
Vizagap'm . .	48	663	920	351	31	190	506	641	863	848	1055	807	6,923
Godavari . .	...	3	23	50	189	227	825	1,324	928	1,168	1436	899	7,072
Kistna . .	1,472	2,529	1,917	559	298	351	1,173	2,391	1,200	193	110	181	12,374
Nellore . .	8,816	4,804	1,556	545	365	218	222	1,132	1,302	280	177	59	19,476
Madras Tn. .	1,596	1,099	626	449	831	373	443	384	213	125	73	34	6,246
Chingleput . .	1,275	413	266	154	333	214	900	591	143	58	13	31	4,391
S. Arcot . .	1,608	1,249	1,770	1,289	2,259	1,738	3,629	4,947	3,370	1,055	1220	1649	25,783
Trichinol'y . .	2,374	619	993	1,170	2,150	1,139	1,596	1,958	2,076	656	383	333	15,447
Tanjore . .	2,982	905	755	487	1,116	1,785	1,632	1,276	1,041	380	194	545	13,098
Madura . .	1,680	914	1,069	1,075	2,519	1,654	1,379	2,292	1,804	539	466	256	15,647
Tinnevelly . .	1,288	1,310	2,467	2,212	1,017	854	892	1,345	1,343	567	351	568	14,214
Kurnool . .	1,989	1,463	2,008	1,715	1,437	566	473	747	31	22	...	...	10,451
Cuddapah . .	9,924	8,216	3,561	2,235	2,829	2,501	1,196	1,667	651	149	104	69	33,102
Bellary . .	4,191	6,953	6,945	3,415	2,708	2,714	2,215	797	224	15	2	4	30,183
N. Arcot . .	9,605	8,432	5,657	2,731	3,461	2,110	3,590	3,559	1,975	891	56	78	42,145
Salem . .	6,788	7,158	8,523	6,875	7,329	2,668	2,074	2,278	2,300	797	553	290	47,633
Coimbatore . .	3,032	3,990	3,093	3,926	6,180	4,005	2,725	2,849	4,060	1,804	731	227	36,622
Nilgiri . .	...	27	30	130	213	61	6	1	6	2	...	...	476
S. Kanara . .	7	12	40	100	69	216	218	220	264	498	654	602	2,900
Malabar . .	31	379	846	1,068	1,581	2,317	1,653	1,278	467	196	68	73	9,957
Mth. Totals	58,712	51,211	43,753	31,005	37,139	25,921	27,353	31,737	24,501	10,390	8416	7292	357,430

Of the total 357,430 deaths, 200,803 were males and 156,627 females.  
Ratio per 1000 of population, 12·24. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 22·97.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Madras Province during the Year 1877 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . .	0·06	1·80	2·70	3·10	8·40	4·80	3·41	5·35	6·75	0·75	0·40	...	37·52
Vizagapatam . .	...	5·50	7·50	2·00	12·80	2·00	5·90	2·40	5·40	2·40	...	...	45·90
Godavari . .	2·95	1·97	0·16	0·75	5·85	2·18	2·48	2·96	7·10	3·00	...	...	29·40
Kistna . .	1·10	1·70	6·50	...	5·70	1·30	3·05	4·15	6·39	7·12	0·70	0·05	37·76
Nellore . .	0·10	0·10	2·67	...	8·70	2·35	0·30	0·55	5·72	13·20	4·15	4·52	42·36
Madras Town . .	0·01	...	0·03	...	21·27	2·36	1·22	2·49	3·15	8·56	21·25	5·86	66·20
Chingleput . .	0·30	...	0·20	...	6·62	4·29	1·15	4·62	7·70	7·59	3·07	3·00	38·54
South Arcot . .	...	...	...	...	7·73	1·22	1·24	2·29	8·26	10·50	9·13	16·95	57·32
Trichinopoly . .	...	...	0·04	0·52	2·23	0·52	0·40	0·31	10·07	13·01	5·54	5·30	37·94
Tanjore . .	...	...	...	...	1·95	3·15	0·87	0·22	6·08	10·22	6·42	9·55	38·46
Madura . .	...	...	0·47	0·13	2·50	2·02	0·65	0·95	5·82	16·80	11·20	13·50	54·04
Tinnevelly . .	...	2·43	0·52	...	2·50	...	...	...	1·72	5·52	15·82	14·60	43·11
Kurnool . .	...	1·07	0·08	3·32	2·05	0·87	2·34	7·80	4·31	0·56	...	...	22·40
Cuddapah . .	...	...	1·90	...	1·77	4·12	1·40	2·26	4·82	3·87	0·75	0·02	20·91
Bellary . .	...	...	...	2·50	0·35	2·12	1·46	1·97	5·31	8·95	0·52	0·80	23·98
North Arcot . .	...	...	0·12	1·12	2·92	3·04	1·10	2·95	11·55	14·12	4·21	2·98	44·11
Salem . .	...	2·70	0·05	3·76	5·95	0·55	3·26	9·80	12·00	2·25	2·20	...	42·52
Coimbatore . .	...	...	0·56	0·55	2·42	3·68	0·03	0·57	1·94	12·99	2·50	2·15	27·39
Nilgiri . .	...	3·20	0·95	3·70	7·90	2·00	1·80	15·22	24·25	5·20	5·15	...	69·37
South Kanara . .	...	...	0·56	0·49	40·82	25·16	34·33	17·68	12·24	1·76	0·04	...	133·08
Malabar . .	...	...	...	2·13	1·65	38·62	10·52	30·40	13·50	18·66	2·72	0·90	119·10
Monthly Totals	4·52	11·07	32·25	14·96	104·13	136·99	63·76	106·17	161·78	210·06	98·15	87·57	
Quarterly Totals	47·84			256·08			331·71			395·78			1031·41
Month. Averages	0·21	0·53	1·54	0·71	4·96	6.52	3·04	5·06	7·70	10·00	4·67	4·17	
Quar. Averages.	2·28			12·19			15·80			18·84			49·11

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Madras Province during the Year 1878 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	500	641	1756	1573	1430	1021	1061	295	48	18	8	33	8,384
Vizagapatam . . .	340	138	714	533	455	688	804	490	159	21	7	107	4,456
Godavari . . .	230	61	20	98	229	724	2616	2348	1629	681	406	506	9,548
Kistna . . .	522	80	52	... 2	270	460	1389	1874	505	346	731	6,231	
Nellore . . .	74	37	5	...	...	...	2	54	116	26	...	...	314
Madras Town . . .	11	8	5	2	1	4	...	3	...	6	19	5	64
Chingleput . . .	17	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	51	10	85
South Arcot . . .	514	182	59	89	44	60	471	465	137	23	21	31	2,096
Trichinopoly . . .	348	65	12	7	4	2	3	10	26	3	2	2	484
Tanjore . . .	671	257	71	56	13	9	218	805	402	134	34	74	2,744
Madura . . .	80	46	10	8	3	...	...	...	85	13	30	...	275
Tinnevelly . . .	271	32	5	3	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	318
Kurnool . . .	...	...	...	...	193	571	399	417	297	18	1	...	1,896
Cuddapah . . .	93	60	10	...	70	341	1579	754	323	21	10	...	3,261
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	286	1643	1647	664	295	33	49	9	...	4,626
North Arcot . . .	67	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Salem . . .	273	209	111	10	10	5	47	20	9	...	...	3	697
Coimbatore . . .	97	7	28	...	...	...	...	80	107	44	2	...	365
Nilgiri . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	5	...	...	...	17
South Kanara . . .	293	45	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	349
Malabar . . .	38	104	123	55	56	26	17	88	182	95	37	62	883
Monthly Totals	4439	1985	2981	2726	4160	5368	8343	7525	5432	1659	983	1566	7,167

Of the total 47,167 deaths, 25,463 were males and 21,704 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 1·62. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 5·82.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Madras Province during the Year 1878 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	0·02	0·25	0·40	...	2·40	0·80	2·90	11·02	5·06	13·45	5·95	10·71	52·96
Vizagapatam . . .	...	...	1·40	0·20	2·40	5·55	8·65	6·15	8·80	19·00	4·50	21·95	78·60
Godavari . . .	...	...	...	0·45	3·30	7·00	13·05	18·00	7·00	8·30	4·30	0·10	61·50
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	1·10	4·55	2·30	11·80	8·25	4·10	10·73	4·50	0·15	47·48
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	0·80	0·70	0·30	6·58	2·63	6·43	2·58	3·18	5·40	28·60
Madras Town	0·11	...	...	0·34	1·60	0·12	4·80	5·62	6·07	6·26	2·10	1·63	28·65
Chingleput . . .	...	...	0·07	1·04	1·50	3·25	5·25	11·25	8·05	4·65	2·35	0·35	37·76
South Arcot . . .	0·33	...	...	0·30	0·27	4·05	0·59	4·80	7·66	3·20	6·75	2·39	30·34
Trichinopoly . . .	0·23	...	...	4·09	1·48	2·88	2·42	3·52	4·92	4·68	1·96	0·37	26·55
Tanjore . . .	2·00	...	...	0·90	2·10	1·65	0·90	8·40	6·50	4·00	1·95	0·70	29·10
Madura . . .	2·15	...	...	2·05	6·50	1·10	1·52	7·56	5·25	6·30	4·50	0·95	37·88
Tinnevelly . . .	1·75	...	0·12	3·62	6·67	1·15	...	0·35	1·80	1·12	5·15	2·85	24·58
Kurnool . . .	...	...	...	1·30	0·22	2·96	10·67	13·10	9·20	9·69	1·00	0·03	48·17
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	0·40	0·90	2·25	14·35	11·43	12·11	5·22	1·85	0·15	48·66
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	1·30	1·90	1·05	3·90	2·90	5·44	4·35	3·37	0·75	24·96
North Arcot . . .	...	...	...	0·40	3·13	2·23	9·12	12·46	4·22	6·32	3·50	3·23	44·61
Salem . . .	...	0·10	3·60	4·90	7·45	2·16	5·10	2·90	3·70	3·15	0·55	33·61	
Coimbatore . . .	0·22	...	...	5·02	1·75	1·00	1·25	1·42	1·84	1·93	2·39	0·87	17·69
Nilgiri . . .	...	...	1·60	4·10	4·65	4·90	9·00	14·97	11·20	11·10	3·60	0·10	65·22
South Kanara . . .	...	...	0·05	4·85	8·94	47·61	33·27	43·72	29·48	12·44	1·30	0·44	182·30
Malabar . . .	...	...	0·05	1·35	8·50	41·70	23·65	47·92	26·00	10·80	6·30	0·15	166·42
Monthly Totals	6·81	0·25	3·79	37·21	68·36	141·30	165·83	240·77	174·03	149·82	73·65	53·82	
Quart. Totals .	10·85			246·87			580·63			277·29			1115·64
Mon. Averages	0·33	0·01	0·18	1·77	3·26	6·73	7·90	11·47	8·28	7·13	3·51	2·56	
Quar. Averages	0·52			11·76			27·65			13·20			53·13

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Madras Province during the Year 1879 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	44	7	14	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	73
Vizagapatam . .	214	152	138	11	1	...	16	37	1	4	...	...	574
Godavari . . .	985	209	102	123	271	1423	3970	1506	300	105	20	...	9,014
Kistna . . .	1375	423	64	117	56	52	199	101	...	...	...	2	2,389
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	13
Madras Town . .	31	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34
Chingleput . .	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
South Arcot . .	84	25	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	118
Trichinopoly . .	5	13	5	6	4	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	40
Tanjore . . .	125	194	208	71	110	123	39	15	7	...	2	...	894
Madura . . .	...	11	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Tinnevelly . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar . . .	82	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Monthly Totals .	2945	1060	561	333	450	1601	4228	1671	310	109	24	4	13,296

Of the total 13,296 deaths, 6934 were males and 6362 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·46. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 2·42.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Madras Province during the Year 1879 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	...	...	2·65	...	3·10	4·17	3·01	2·87	13·01	11·08	3·75	2·30	45·94
Vizagapatam . .	...	...	...	...	10·20	2·90	4·20	6·90	4·10	2·70	3·70	0·10	34·80
Godavari . . .	...	...	1·20	...	6·27	6·00	4·32	10·17	2·05	5·57	6·02	...	41·60
Kistna . . .	...	...	0·85	...	4·48	8·80	4·20	11·50	3·00	3·35	7·75	...	43·93
Nellore . . .	0·95	...	...	...	4·60	4·50	3·20	2·40	0·52	11·15	12·80	0·05	40·17
Madras Town . .	1·30	...	1·50	...	4·43	2·10	4·30	6·61	0·54	18·23	10·91	4·33	54·25
Chingleput . .	1·00	...	1·25	...	2·85	4·53	6·90	6·72	4·07	10·71	3·30	...	41·33
South Arcot . .	0·95	...	1·25	...	2·82	2·92	3·76	4·78	2·46	9·18	10·96	9·85	48·93
Trichinopoly . .	0·60	...	2·62	2·50	0·43	0·22	3·95	3·06	2·54	8·13	1·58	0·71	26·34
Tanjore . . .	...	...	3·75	0·40	0·35	1·70	4·85	6·80	6·25	7·25	2·00	1·70	35·05
Madura . . .	0·09	...	4·31	1·00	1·00	0·58	4·72	4·22	4·50	8·25	3·35	...	32·02
Tinnevelly . .	...	0·30	7·90	0·20	4·80	...	0·75	0·31	2·11	6·00	5·65	4·50	32·52
Kurnool . . .	0·20	...	...	...	3·85	1·75	2·65	7·20	1·77	2·05	0·30	...	19·77
Cuddapah . . .	0·10	0·25	...	...	7·40	5·00	5·32	3·25	3·37	6·52	1·15	...	32·36
Bellary . . .	0·39	...	0·59	3·03	1·50	7·34	2·98	3·54	3·03	0·86	0·02	23·28	
North Arcot . .	1·45	0·80	0·25	...	4·60	7·00	7·47	1·51	1·40	5·82	1·64	...	31·94
Salem . . .	3·20	...	1·35	1·00	2·70	1·05	11·85	5·60	10·45	5·10	0·35	...	42·65
Coimbatore . .	1·01	2·35	0·44	3·64	0·16	3·63	0·35	0·78	4·52	1·93	0·27	19·08	
Nilgiri . . .	3·00	...	1·65	2·90	4·60	5·35	16·40	7·60	8·95	5·50	1·75	...	57·70
South Kanara . .	...	...	0·05	0·10	31·52	30·75	34·50	32·94	10·70	10·88	3·44	0·30	155·18
Malabar . . .	...	...	0·30	1·70	20·10	24·00	25·30	18·41	8·10	8·10	5·20	0·71	111·92
Monthly Totals .	12·64	2·95	33·23	10·83	126·77	114·98	162·62	146·18	94·21	153·12	88·39	24·84	970·76
Quarterly Totals	48·82			252·58			403·01			266·35			
Month. Averages	0·60	0·14	1·58	0·52	6·04	5·47	7·74	6·96	4·49	7·29	4·21	1·18	46·22
Quar. Averages .	2·32			12·03			19·19			12·68			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Madras Province during the Year 1880 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	6	1	...	41	131	49	36	8	...	...	7	216	495
Vizagapatam . .	...	...	...	5	39	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	46
Godavari . . .	...	2	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Kistna . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Nellore . . .	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Madras Town . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chingleput . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot . .	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Trichinopoly . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tanjore . . .	...	6	2	...	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	23
Madura . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tinnevelly . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary . . .	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
North Arcot . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
South Kanara . .	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Malabar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Monthly Totals .	9	24	12	52	175	58	40	10	2	3	9	219	613

Of the total 613 deaths, 315 were males and 298 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·02.

Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 0·13.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Madras Province during the Year 1880 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	0·02	0·59	...	0·05	2·15	12·30	8·80	11·30	14·95	9·60	8·10	...	67·86
Vizagapatam . .	0·10	0·10	...	1·10	5·20	9·10	9·00	9·00	9·80	9·15	1·70	...	54·25
Godavari . . .	...	0·80	...	1·10	1·60	5·10	8·85	2·00	4·35	3·35	2·60	0·20	29·95
Kistna . . .	...	0·15	...	...	1·76	4·55	0·80	6·50	5·90	2·85	9·05	...	31·56
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·72	0·35	4·72	2·15	8·60	30·53	5·12	53·49
Madras Town . .	2·65	2·48	...	...	...	1·11	4·49	4·90	8·82	8·61	22·97	5·77	61·80
Chingleput . .	0·10	...	...	0·17	2·45	1·20	4·35	3·35	6·00	7·00	11·45	4·80	40·87
South Arcot . .	0·95	0·15	...	0·05	...	1·59	4·08	6·57	5·56	6·38	24·82	7·45	57·60
Trichinopoly . .	...	...	0·25	1·56	1·20	...	0·32	7·03	2·00	5·07	13·89	3·24	34·56
Tanjore . . .	0·35	0·07	...	0·70	0·45	0·10	1·05	6·70	1·60	5·95	22·25	3·80	43·02
Madura . . .	...	1·40	...	2·35	1·15	...	0·57	6·16	1·77	14·00	6·24	1·70	35·34
Tinnevelly . .	1·20	0·60	...	5·40	1·75	...	0·25	0·65	...	5·50	18·25	6·45	40·05
Kurnool . . .	...	...	...	1·20	1·57	3·75	1·85	6·21	2·67	2·05	0·94	0·03	20·27
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	0·22	0·95	3·46	2·40	2·05	4·82	5·50	11·47	0·30	31·17
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	0·59	1·18	1·47	1·50	5·22	2·86	6·10	3·39	0·06	22·37
North Arcot . .	...	0·20	...	0·90	3·04	...	2·47	6·86	3·67	5·32	15·08	3·74	41·28
Salem . . .	...	0·65	...	3·42	7·55	3·58	2·27	8·49	2·67	10·55	9·33	2·38	50·89
Coimbatore . .	0·04	0·01	...	2·42	2·45	1·72	0·30	2·65	0·93	10·41	6·12	1·90	28·95
Nilgiri . . .	...	0·80	...	4·65	5·70	2·43	3·95	8·80	3·15	11·80	14·35	2·10	57·73
South Kanara . .	...	...	...	1·20	5·22	40·55	41·50	8·82	8·85	5·58	3·65	2·20	117·57
Malabar . . .	...	...	...	2·70	9·65	34·20	29·25	7·23	4·65	1·70	4·70	1·30	95·38
Monthly Totals .	5·41	8·00	0·25	29·78	55·32	127·93	128·40	125·21	97·17	145·07	240·88	52·54	1015·96
Quarterly Totals .	13·66			213·03			350·78			438·49			
Month. Averages .	0·26	0·38	0·01	1·42	2·63	6·09	6·11	5·96	4·63	6·91	11·47	2·50	48·37
Quar. Averages .	0·65			10·14			16·70			20·88			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Madras Province during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	51	3	10	50	4	50	2	...	...	1	...	...	171
Vizagapatam . .	...	...	1	40	83	90	2	...	...	...	...	...	216
Godavari . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Town . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	81	123
Chingleput . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	21	25
South Arcot . .	...	1	1	...	2	1	7	1	...	2	32	89	136
Trichinopoly . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	617	1159	1804
Tanjore . . .	...	...	...	...	3	6	5	...	4	1	275	2507	2801
Madura . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	267	272
Tinnevelly . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2200	2206
Kurnool . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	1	...	121
North Arcot . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	58	374	494
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	137	344	540
Coimbatore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	129	290	432
Nilgiri . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	63	77
Malabar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	9	5	19
Monthly Totals .	51	4	12	92	92	151	16	1	4	297	1323	7403	9446

Of the total 9446 deaths, 4870 were males and 4576 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·3. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 2·03.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Madras Province during the year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ganjam . . .	...	...	3·52	0·06	1·59	3·81	5·30	8·05	4·50	8·60	0·65	0·45	36·53
Vizagapatam . .	...	...	4·00	0·50	1·80	9·80	6·10	4·20	4·20	12·60	2·70	...	45·90
Godavari . . .	...	...	0·50	2·65	2·00	4·60	5·00	7·90	15·10	...	1·10	...	38·85
Kistna . . .	...	...	0·20	1·00	0·70	5·25	1·35	5·90	6·85	0·70	2·15	...	24·10
Nellore . . .	...	...	0·35	0·30	1·10	1·50	1·70	3·85	5·90	0·75	17·00	3·30	35·75
Madras Town . .	0·52	...	...	...	0·26	2·33	2·60	5·08	8·11	1·91	15·40	7·83	44·04
Chingleput . .	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	4·70	8·95	6·40	0·50	9·65	2·95	33·80
South Arcot . .	1·18	...	...	...	0·32	0·61	2·33	5·24	6·44	...	6·71	8·17	31·00
Trichinopoly . .	0·25	...	1·07	...	0·97	0·02	2·66	7·40	4·99	4·41	3·41	4·04	29·22
Tanjore . . .	1·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·05	1·15	4·50	6·20	2·45	2·85	12·15	30·85
Madura . . .	0·35	...	0·11	...	2·79	0·94	0·70	5·29	9·95	4·56	5·89	1·98	32·56
Tinnevelly . .	1·35	...	1·40	0·75	2·35	...	...	...	1·25	3·20	10·07	2·35	22·72
Kurnool . . .	...	...	1·95	0·43	0·40	2·12	1·43	7·26	3·94	0·95	1·49	...	19·97
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	3·10	7·62	0·90	13·27	6·35	2·16	4·25	...	37·65
Bellary . . .	...	...	0·53	1·95	1·21	0·71	0·14	0·98	6·70	0·80	3·08	...	16·10
North Arcot . .	...	...	...	...	0·76	2·14	1·86	9·72	9·75	2·70	8·82	0·82	36·57
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	5·25	3·50	2·53	15·86	9·49	2·97	6·45	1·03	47·08
Coimbatore . .	0·08	...	0·13	...	5·60	0·97	0·62	0·57	0·19	7·16	6·68	0·64	22·64
Nilgiri . . .	...	...	0·05	0·50	3·20	5·30	4·70	12·50	11·05	1·50	10·40	2·45	51·65
South Kanara . .	...	...	...	...	4·50	24·34	11·34	35·13	12·41	0·90	6·88	...	95·50
Malabar . . .	...	...	...	0·01	4·45	13·60	11·81	30·83	7·00	2·01	8·85	0·45	79·01
Monthly Totals .	4·73	...	13·81	8·15	43·50	89·21	68·92	192·48	146·77	60·83	134·48	48·61	811·49
Quarterly Totals .	18·54			140·86			408·17			243·92			
Monthly Averages	0·22	...	0·66	0·39	2·07	4·25	3·28	9·17	6·99	2·90	6·40	2·31	38·64
Quar. Averages .	0·88			6·71			19·44			11·61			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bombay Province during the Year 1871 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . . .	1	...	...	4	197	329	377	239	96	20	32	44	1339
Násik . . . .	41	36	79	61	333	367	317	175	10	4	...	28	1451
Ahmednagar . . . .	...	...	...	...	14	22	76	110	187	221	19	9	658
Poona . . . .	8	3	...	...	...	1	2	16	68	95	15	35	243
Satara . . . .	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	38	63	6	2	131
Sholapur . . . .	4	1	6	...	1	...	18	89	54	88	13	6	280
Belgaum . . . .	22	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Dharwar . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaladgi . . . .	30	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	55	57	20	167
North Kanara . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri . . . .	10	4	17	15	17	68	208	257	54	7	5	1	663
Kolaba . . . .	22	51	4	12	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	27	121
Bombay City . . . .	77	44	38	28	17	10	5	11	15	34	9	6	294
Thana . . . .	133	70	22	...	...	...	...	99	29	10	16	...	379
Surat . . . .	1	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
Broach . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kaira . . . .	...	2	1	7	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	20
Panch Mahál . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ahmedabad . . . .	1	3	3	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Kurrachee . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . .	351	237	174	137	591	804	1005	1014	555	598	174	181	5821

Of the total 5821 deaths, 2897 were males and 2630 females.\*  
Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·41. Ratio per cent of all deaths registered, 2·08.

\* Exclusive of Bombay City, in which the deaths by sexes are not distinguished.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bombay Province during the Year 1871 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . . .	3·00	...	...	...	...	1·74	1·29	0·72	1·95	0·15	0·72	...	9·57
Násik . . . .	1·03	...	...	0·82	...	5·06	5·33	4·36	1·85	1·47	0·38	...	20·30
Ahmednagar . . . .	7·84	...	...	0·69	0·42	3·87	0·34	1·57	3·25	0·03	0·96	...	18·97
Poona . . . .	5·24	...	...	1·86	1·45	5·69	4·17	3·04	3·64	2·16	1·67	...	28·92
Satara . . . .	8·02	...	...	0·33	1·59	7·89	10·43	7·67	0·77	2·86	1·35	...	40·91
Sholapur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	0·49	2·19	8·81	0·18	0·07	...	13·09
Belgaum . . . .	0·93	...	0·48	1·49	2·07	9·36	9·24	7·35	1·85	5·89	2·08	...	40·74
Dharwar . . . .	0·25	...	...	...	1·26	2·05	0·99	2·26	2·74	2·09	0·46	...	12·10
Kaladgi . . . .	0·21	0·06	0·27	0·57	1·51	4·89	1·71	2·13	8·04	3·94	0·06	0·12	23·51
North Kanara . . . .	2·72	...	...	1·03	8·04	17·16	29·81	9·36	7·18	3·25	3·04	...	81·59
Ratnagiri . . . .	15·77	...	...	0·05	1·87	19·50	18·74	10·32	7·77	0·41	0·78	0·09	75·30
Kolaba . . . .	2·22	...	...	...	1·25	8·91	9·96	8·95	6·01	0·25	2·97	0·06	40·58
Bombay City . . . .	2·10	...	...	...	0·65	11·36	16·26	8·96	7·87	...	...	...	47·20
Thana . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	17·90	22·58	12·55	7·93	0·48	...	...	61·44
Surat . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	11·27	5·84	3·54	2·54	...	1·45	...	24·64
Broach . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3·19	3·21	8·79	1·92	...	2·51	0·42	20·04
Kaira . . . .	...	...	...	...	0·16	3·29	7·15	16·84	3·45	...	2·62	0·05	33·56
Panch Mahál . . . .	0·23	...	...	...	...	2·12	15·31	20·92	5·32	...	0·65	0·12	44·67
Ahmedabad . . . .	...	...	...	0·19	1·40	2·66	8·22	16·86	1·92	...	0·57	0·19	32·01
Kurrachee . . . .	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·04	0·02	0·48
Hyderabad . . . .	0·56	...	...	0·10	...	...	1·80	0·49	...	...	0·58	...	3·53
Thar and Parkar . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	0·30	...	...	...	...	1·90
Shikarpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	1·60
Upper Sind Frontier . . . .	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·39	0·57	...	...	...	0·08	1·34
Monthly Totals . . .	49·33	1·44	0·75	7·03	21·77	139·33	176·52	149·74	84·81	23·16	22·96	1·15	677·99

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bombay Province during the Year 1872 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	...	...	...	...	4	77	259	1137	94	6	...	...	1,577
Násik . . .	14	44	21	30	168	270	413	598	251	76	8	...	1,893
Ahmednagar . . .	...	...	...	7	87	332	354	436	508	104	9	...	1,837
Poona . . .	...	...	...	21	311	1290	1199	553	190	24	20	5	3,613
Satara . . .	6	15	2	28	44	165	559	363	308	150	...	...	1,640
Sholapur . . .	2	6	57	124	325	517	268	110	23	31	...	...	1,463
Belgaum . . .	...	...	...	...	8	97	193	97	111	50	56	5	617
Dharwar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
Kaladgi . . .	5	12	12	11	136	311	511	482	187	40	29	14	1,750
North Kanara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri . . .	...	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	55	18	...	...	91
Kolaba . . .	24	2	...	...	...	22	57	9	...	2	...	...	116
Bombay City . . .	7	2	4	7	6	7	46	54	33	11	3	11	191
Thana . . .	...	...	...	...	...	9	27	52	118	53	18	36	313
Surat . . .	3	1	...	...	...	4	30	99	264	46	7	...	454
Broach . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira . . .	...	...	1	1	5	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	19
Panch Maháls . . .	...	...	...	2	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	30
Ahmedabad . . .	...	...	4	...	4	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	14
Kurrachee . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . .	61	82	113	237	1098	3127	3932	3991	2145	611	174	71	15,642

Of the total 15,642 deaths, 8374 were males and 7268 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 1·03. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 4·39.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bombay Province during the Year 1872 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	...	...	...	0·35	0·10	4·72	9·43	0·85	8·15	0·29	...	...	23·89
Násik . . .	...	...	...	0·25	...	5·24	7·50	1·60	8·04	0·73	...	2·05	25·41
Ahmednagar . . .	...	...	...	0·85	0·40	7·14	4·52	1·00	13·60	0·01	...	0·63	28·15
Poona . . .	...	...	...	0·59	0·83	6·17	8·23	1·59	4·20	0·34	...	0·92	22·87
Satara . . .	...	...	...	1·06	...	8·39	14·70	3·28	6·43	1·08	...	5·38	40·32
Sholapur . . .	...	...	0·66	0·16	0·40	3·37	4·71	5·92	20·32	1·12	0·08	0·87	37·61
Belgaum . . .	...	...	0·13	2·49	1·18	12·72	16·98	4·07	6·39	3·91	0·04	3·08	50·99
Dharwar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	5·54	1·95	12·45	0·77	...	2·46	23·40
Kaladgi . . .	1·05	...	0·24	0·45	1·51	2·70	2·18	6·17	5·61	6·20	0·31	0·02	26·44
North Kanara . . .	...	...	...	...	4·35	48·87	51·26	20·69	5·99	2·84	...	1·50	135·50
Ratnagiri . . .	...	...	...	0·06	0·59	27·35	35·54	11·17	10·35	0·48	...	0·33	85·87
Kolaba . . .	...	...	...	...	0·06	24·43	24·84	9·49	16·59	1·07	...	...	76·48
Bombay City . . .	...	...	...	...	...	34·33	27·98	10·11	17·72	...	...	...	90·14
Thana . . .	...	...	...	...	...	29·58	33·29	11·57	11·52	0·10	...	...	86·06
Surat . . .	...	...	...	...	...	16·73	12·46	4·98	19·12	0·46	...	...	53·75
Broach . . .	...	...	...	...	...	8·53	14·56	2·87	10·24	...	...	...	36·20
Kaira . . .	...	...	...	...	0·30	11·75	13·26	4·81	2·83	...	...	...	32·95
Panch Maháls . . .	...	...	...	0·09	...	8·32	24·53	7·90	7·40	...	...	...	48·24
Ahmedabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6·08	16·85	7·07	3·24	...	...	...	33·24
Kurrachee . . .	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·06	6·42	0·02	1·01	...	...	...	7·60
Hyderabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·05	1·56	1·20	...	...	...	8·81
Thar and Parkar . . .	...	0·05	0·02	0·04	0·10	0·08	4·95	3·89	1·47	0·03	...	...	10·63
Shikarpur . . .	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·34	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	1·01
Upper Sind Frontier	0·18	0·02	0·55	0·57	...	...	0·63	4·50	1·32	...	...	...	7·77
Monthly Totals . . .	1·32	0·07	1·60	7·06	9·82	266·79	346·75	127·63	195·19	19·43	0·43	17·24	993·33

**II2 NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.**

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bombay Province during the Year 1873 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum . . .	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Dharwar . . .	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Kaladgi . . .	17	61	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
North Kanara . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri . . .	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Kolaba . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay City . .	22	13	17	12	8	7	3	1	2	3	2	2	92
Thana . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat . . .	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	12
Broach . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira . . .	...	...	1	1	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16
Panch Maháls . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ahmedabad . . .	...	5	15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Kurrachee . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . .	61	100	35	34	24	10	4	3	3	3	2	2	283

Of the total 283 deaths, 165 were males and 118 females.  
Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·02. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 0·1.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bombay Province during the Year 1873 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	0·30	...	...	1·34	6·72	4·24	4·67	8·04	...	4·69	...	...	30·00
Násik . . .	0·72	...	...	3·36	3·07	3·62	4·58	4·90	0·73	1·23	...	...	22·21
Ahmednagar . . .	0·89	...	0·13	0·72	7·77	3·77	7·56	7·05	...	3·16	...	...	31·05
Poona . . .	0·20	...	0·18	3·61	6·32	3·30	3·39	8·17	0·18	1·20	0·03	...	26·58
Satara . . .	...	...	0·60	1·22	4·94	19·08	6·16	5·20	3·18	1·54	0·02	...	41·94
Sholapur . . .	0·81	...	1·29	2·40	7·00	3·03	4·86	7·88	0·81	0·25	...	...	28·33
Belgaum . . .	0·59	0·25	2·30	6·10	4·67	16·17	5·37	5·39	3·92	0·65	...	...	45·41
Dharwar . . .	0·23	...	0·15	1·58	0·96	1·52	4·22	5·32	3·59	...	...	...	17·57
Kaladgi . . .	...	...	0·74	1·61	0·10	0·77	1·99	3·33	7·19	...	...	...	15·73
North Kanara . .	...	...	...	0·15	31·81	23·41	11·28	8·16	1·79	...	...	...	76·60
Ratnagiri . . .	0·12	...	...	0·42	30·20	30·11	11·15	10·94	0·70	...	...	...	83·64
Kolaba . . .	0·05	...	...	0·51	20·36	16·98	23·96	7·77	0·07	...	...	...	69·70
Bombay City . .	...	...	...	1·15	15·97	21·88	36·61	11·81	...	...	...	...	87·42
Thana . . .	...	...	...	1·21	20·29	32·26	27·60	14·58	...	0·30	...	...	96·24
Surat . . .	...	...	...	1·26	8·41	18·36	13·72	5·68	...	...	...	...	47·43
Broach . . .	0·06	...	...	...	5·34	17·46	7·21	4·92	0·36	...	...	...	35·35
Kaira . . .	...	...	...	0·19	1·27	5·53	12·91	2·96	...	...	...	...	22·86
Panch Maháls . .	0·02	0·20	...	...	...	14·26	13·59	4·51	...	...	...	...	32·58
Ahmedabad . . .	0·02	...	...	...	0·34	7·98	14·46	0·70	...	...	...	...	23·50
Kurrachee . . .	1·38	...	0·01	...	0·03	...	...	0·64	...	...	0·44	...	2·50
Hyderabad . . .	0·33	...	...	...	0·17	0·34	2·13	...	...	...	0·18	...	3·15
Thar and Parkar . .	0·05	0·02	0·04	0·10	0·08	4·95	3·89	1·47	0·03	...	...	...	10·63
Shikarpur . . .	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	3·56	...	...	...	...	...	4·07
Upper Sind Frontier . .	1·07	...	...	0·58	...	0·03	2·47	...	...	...	0·20	...	4·35
Monthly Totals . .	3·31	4·24	0·28	5·43	27·54	175·79	249·05	227·98	128·78	22·55	13·02	0·87	858·84

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bombay Province during the Year 1874 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1874.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Satara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaladgi . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
North Kanara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay City . . .	1	...	2	2	7	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	19
Thana . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat. . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Broach . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira. . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Panch Maháls . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad . . .	...	...	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Kurrachee . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . .	2	...	4	8	13	1	3	1	3	2	...	...	37

Of the total 37 deaths, 24 were males and 13 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·002.

Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 0·01.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bombay Province during the Year 1874 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1874.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	9·18	10·20	1·14	3·14	...	...	...	23·66
Násik. . .	...	...	0·15	0·03	12·74	9·36	4·76	6·83	1·43	0·16	0·08	...	35·54
Ahmednagar . . .	0·18	...	0·26	3·51	3·56	5·62	2·16	13·48	2·42	0·06	...	...	31·25
Poona . . .	0·26	...	0·89	1·55	8·93	6·96	4·96	6·36	8·16	0·89	0·10	...	39·06
Satara . . .	0·80	...	0·36	3·32	12·72	9·97	3·92	11·53	2·64	0·10	0·40	...	45·76
Sholapur . . .	0·05	...	0·39	2·56	5·16	8·56	2·95	12·61	2·39	...	...	...	34·67
Belgaum. . .	...	...	0·67	5·66	14·20	17·17	7·03	10·42	7·60	0·87	...	...	63·62
Dharwar. . .	0·03	...	0·40	2·11	4·92	4·16	1·32	18·68	2·99	0·03	...	...	34·64
Kaladgi . . .	0·30	...	0·43	2·44	3·93	2·64	0·52	22·06	2·98	...	...	...	35·30
North Kanara . . .	...	...	...	10·52	34·12	63·12	17·92	20·59	3·10	0·05	...	...	149·42
Ratnagiri . . .	0·11	...	...	2·79	28·39	60·17	15·65	13·32	1·90	0·80	...	...	123·13
Kolaba . . .	...	...	...	0·05	18·68	41·24	11·14	11·05	0·02	...	...	...	82·18
Bombay City . . .	...	...	...	...	21·04	46·50	11·24	14·78	...	...	...	...	93·56
Thana . . .	...	...	...	...	27·53	69·34	19·53	14·09	0·37	...	0·10	130·96	...
Surat. . .	...	...	...	...	16·72	14·47	5·81	4·80	...	...	...	...	41·80
Broach . . .	...	...	...	...	12·45	12·22	14·59	0·30	...	...	...	...	39·56
Kaira. . .	...	...	...	...	3·04	12·41	4·35	3·42	...	...	...	...	23·22
Panch Maháls . . .	...	...	...	...	2·85	29·03	4·81	9·05	...	...	...	...	45·74
Ahmedabad. . .	...	...	...	0·87	3·43	20·88	10·96	4·16	...	...	...	...	40·30
Kurrachee . . .	0·55	0·10	...	...	0·87	6·05	0·97	...	...	...	...	...	8·54
Hyderabad . . .	0·29	0·39	...	...	...	3·98	5·16	...	...	...	...	...	9·82
Thar and Parkar . . .	0·44	...	...	...	...	6·77	5·69	0·10	...	...	...	...	12·56
Shikarpur . . .	0·46	0·10	0·06	0·39	...	6·11	3·82	0·02	...	...	...	...	10·39
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4·92	2·61	...	...	...	...	...	8·54
Monthly Totals . . .	1·74	2·32	0·06	3·94	35·41	244·46	471·85	163·01	200·79	36·00	2·96	0·68	1163·22

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bombay Province during the Year 1875 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	...	...	...	26	809	1,660	2,825	870	22	12	...	...	6,224
Násik . . .	...	...	10	481	1014	610	386	201	93	14	3	...	2,812
Ahmednagar . . .	...	...	65	456	1,297	1,994	815	197	89	20	...	...	4,933
Poona . . .	...	...	43	1402	1,704	775	505	201	16	...	...	...	4,646
Satara . . .	...	...	...	...	53	1,505	1588	416	95	9	...	...	3,666
Sholapur . . .	...	...	...	1	...	94	2,453	731	210	33	3	11	3,536
Belgaum . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	281	445	1460	451	50	2,736
Dharwar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	1056	539	477	2,288
Kaladgi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	544	441	157	172	38	1,365
North Kanara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	23	18	47
Ratnagiri . . .	...	...	...	8	3	1	13	238	246	162	178	51	900
Kolaba . . .	...	...	...	...	3	18	312	721	361	37	1	...	1,453
Bombay City . . .	1	1	...	31	67	132	279	168	43	53	38	21	834
Thana . . .	...	...	...	3	182	1,679	1,545	1653	492	234	93	88	5,969
Surat . . .	...	...	...	...	1	315	288	76	89	124	53	19	965
Broach . . .	...	...	...	...	44	614	167	37	...	...	...	...	862
Kaira . . .	...	...	...	95	838	942	150	14	4	...	40	21	2,104
Panch Maháls . . .	...	...	...	41	289	673	83	3	...	...	...	...	1,089
Ahmedabad . . .	...	...	...	1	251	577	68	164	17	...	...	...	1,078
Karachi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	25
Hyderabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Shikarpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . .	1	1	10	795	5359	10,374	12,906	8609	3493	3548	1640	819	47,555

Of the total 47,645 deaths, ? were males and ? females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 2.93. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 12.66.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bombay Province during the Year 1875 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3.93	5.16	3.87	6.72	...	...	...	19.68
Násik . . .	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.22	0.03	8.95	10.47	5.86	6.97	0.63	0.10	1.29	34.69
Ahmednagar . . .	...	0.13	0.28	0.14	...	1.73	2.00	4.13	8.94	1.00	0.06	1.41	19.82
Poona . . .	0.12	...	0.51	0.73	...	6.84	11.34	11.34	7.45	1.53	...	0.39	40.25
Satara . . .	...	...	0.19	3.11	...	5.75	19.79	7.39	16.13	2.10	0.33	0.45	55.24
Sholapur . . .	...	...	0.30	0.06	0.25	3.79	4.23	7.35	4.39	3.22	0.02	1.12	24.73
Belgaum . . .	...	...	0.80	3.64	1.37	15.37	24.97	8.29	3.30	4.74	1.11	0.02	63.61
Dharwar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3.97	1.42	2.34	2.01	4.08	...	...	13.82
Kaladgi . . .	...	0.21	0.49	0.89	...	8.13	1.97	1.90	6.69	2.28	...	0.58	23.14
North Kanara . . .	...	...	1.40	0.16	0.89	31.89	40.85	23.41	10.94	0.80	...	...	110.34
Ratnagiri . . .	...	...	...	...	0.07	39.61	44.92	15.10	18.97	0.06	...	0.34	119.07
Kolaba . . .	0.47	...	...	...	...	24.36	15.39	12.23	31.76	...	0.35	...	84.56
Bombay City . . .	...	...	...	...	...	26.75	16.04	15.91	29.38	...	...	...	88.08
Thana . . .	0.15	...	...	...	0.10	33.06	29.03	16.01	19.87	...	...	...	98.22
Surat . . .	...	0.45	...	...	...	15.30	16.13	5.22	8.51	...	...	...	45.61
Broach . . .	...	0.27	...	...	...	10.67	25.67	5.82	14.32	...	...	0.09	56.84
Kaira . . .	...	2.02	...	...	...	1.19	17.31	4.71	10.52	0.01	...	...	35.76
Panch Maháls . . .	...	0.77	0.17	0.02	1.29	5.32	21.98	3.40	13.04	0.35	...	...	46.34
Ahmedabad . . .	...	0.94	0.04	0.29	1.10	1.03	7.83	1.95	10.15	0.28	...	...	23.61
Karachi . . .	0.05	0.41	...	...	...	...	3.74	0.10	2.70	...	1.38	1.13	9.51
Hyderabad . . .	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	10.98	...	0.16	...	0.44	...	11.78
Thar and Parkar . . .	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	7.46	0.07	2.37	...	0.04	...	10.04
Shikarpur . . .	...	0.58	...	...	0.12	...	2.45	...	0.17	...	0.80	0.03	4.15
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	0.82	...	...	...	...	...	1.17	...	0.82	...	0.51	0.07	3.39
Monthly Totals . . .	0.84	6.31	3.63	6.08	9.66	247.64	342.30	156.40	236.28	21.08	5.14	6.92	1042.28

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bombay Province during the Year 1876 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1876.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	13	...	...	29
Násik . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	212	52	8	...	...	333
Ahmednagar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	380	442	87	53	42	1,115
Poona . . .	...	...	...	...	...	21	157	278	108	46	88	21	719
Satara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	259	816	503	160	140	38	22	1,938
Sholapur . . .	...	...	...	...	25	97	1094	503	154	98	170	94	2,235
Belgaum . . .	54	193	454	614	1077	794	385	108	42	150	136	943	4,950
Dharwar . . .	642	834	1797	1081	643	486	160	61	155	162	280	791	7,092
Kaladgi . . .	67	80	459	889	1575	968	612	195	29	71	22	105	5,072
North Kanara . . .	65	167	188	216	100	88	12	10	...	...	30	53	929
Ratnagiri . . .	17	45	79	12	2	8	10	30	...	1	...	2	206
Kolaba . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	49	10	...	...	...	70
Bombay City . . .	1	...	2	4	5	9	119	141	64	23	6	...	374
Thana . . .	17	5	...	...	2	196	79	256	97	28	...	13	693
Surat . . .	17	50	112	105	390	151	156	109	26	5	10	1	1,132
Broach . . .	...	...	...	...	135	190	313	105	3	...	...	...	746
Kaira . . .	...	...	1	176	609	388	127	12	2	...	...	...	1,315
Pach Mahál . . .	...	...	...	...	109	76	78	...	...	...	...	...	263
Ahmedabad . . .	19	79	427	676	632	387	93	415	64	26	...	...	2,818
Kurrachee . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar . . .	...	...	...	...	8	50	29	1	...	...	...	...	88
Shikarpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . .	899	1453	3519	3773	5312	4168	4423	3371	1421	858	833	2087	32,117

Of the total 32,117 deaths, 17,559 were males and 14,558 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 1·91. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 8·72.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Bombay Province during the Year 1876 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1876.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5·59	3·64	2·80	0·70	...	...	...	12·73
Násik . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1·54	9·52	5·65	0·80	...	0·20	...	17·71
Ahmednagar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3·24	2·30	1·28	1·82	0·09	0·26	...	8·99
Poona . . .	...	...	...	0·31	3·93	6·05	3·18	1·14	0·73	...	...	...	15·34
Satara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4·72	24·39	4·16	0·32	...	0·30	...	33·89
Sholapur . . .	...	1·52	0·24	...	...	2·05	2·36	3·60	0·54	0·26	...	...	10·57
Belgaum . . .	...	2·44	1·19	...	...	6·01	21·11	2·25	1·94	0·97	...	...	35·91
Dharwar . . .	...	0·88	1·02	...	...	2·13	0·59	0·25	0·74	...	...	...	5·61
Kaladgi . . .	...	0·90	0·77	1·10	9·60	1·00	0·10	2·53	1·07	...	...	...	17·07
North Kanara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	32·55	42·67	8·53	4·34	...	...	...	88·09
Ratnagiri . . .	...	...	...	...	...	20·85	23·70	6·98	6·81	...	...	...	58·34
Kolaba . . .	...	...	...	...	0·01	12·97	23·69	8·66	4·68	...	...	...	50·01
Bombay City . . .	...	...	...	...	...	13·53	27·34	11·94	6·12	...	...	...	58·93
Thana . . .	...	...	...	...	...	13·72	42·45	17·35	9·66	...	...	...	83·18
Surat . . .	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	17·69	22·70	1·86	...	...	...	49·68
Broach . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3·69	12·57	12·61	3·51	...	...	...	32·38
Kaira . . .	...	0·06	...	0·39	0·39	14·60	12·18	2·76	...	...	...	...	30·38
Panch Mahál . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	18·34	14·45	16·75	...	...	...	49·80
Ahmedabad . . .	...	...	...	...	0·25	8·84	7·99	5·05	...	...	...	...	22·13
Kurrachee . . .	0·06	0·07	...	...	...	4·00	1·24	...	0·03	...	...	...	5·40
Hyderabad . . .	0·17	...	0·06	...	...	5·28	3·17	...	...	...	...	...	8·68
Thar and Parkar . . .	0·02	...	...	...	...	8·46	3·80	0·33	...	...	...	...	12·61
Shikarpur . . .	0·31	0·23	0·15	...	0·10	0·17	3·10	3·28	...	0·16	...	...	7·50
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	0·20	0·02	0·26	...	...	0·09	3·91	1·71	...	0·39	0·03	...	6·61
Monthly Totals . . .	0·70	0·31	6·34	3·22	1·91	144·71	327·60	159·86	72·40	3·12	1·34	0·03	721·54

116 NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bombay Province during the Year 1877 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Khandesh . . .	...	...	...	...	4	111	192	548	620	351	76	39	22	1,694
Násik . . .	...	...	...	...	4	111	192	548	620	351	76	39	4	1,963
Ahmednagar . . .	2	6	53	166	353	640	992	247	102	166	29	7	36	2,760
Poona . . .	213	107	198	379	721	611	899	439	34	29	7	36	3,673	
Satara . . .	20	52	412	1879	1545	1616	859	138	29	135	15	2	6,702	
Sholapur . . .	174	188	22	66	287	383	90	48	32	53	2	9	1,354	
Belgaum . . .	1098	1076	2223	1185	1403	844	218	57	5	5	13	230	8,357	
Dharwar . . .	1542	1941	2112	1648	928	431	123	5	36	9	4	...	8,779	
Kaladgi . . .	542	797	1356	1986	1529	549	126	158	78	3	...	...	7,124	
North Kanara . . .	142	152	324	426	205	219	363	405	229	177	111	51	2,804	
Ratnagiri . . .	...	90	45	56	64	803	1297	462	197	67	31	13	3,125	
Kolaba . . .	...	18	29	32	77	544	204	165	31	...	...	24	1,124	
Bombay City . . .	1	61	111	185	337	704	495	337	162	42	21	54	2,510	
Thana . . .	...	...	...	101	730	680	726	673	159	122	46	100	3,337	
Surat . . .	...	...	1	1	9	100	168	327	142	140	59	31	978	
Broach . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	76	66	41	30	1	302	
Kaira . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	108	60	205	
Panch Mahál . . .	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	117	54	176	
Ahmedabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	175	106	285	
Kurrachee . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thar and Parkar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shikarpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Monthly Totals . . .	3734	4488	6887	8114	8299	8320	7673	5143	1874	1110	813	797	57,252	

Of the total 57,252 deaths, 31,344 were males and 25,908 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 3·54. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 9·12.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bombay Province during the Year 1877 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	1·68	0·68	...	...	...	3·46	2·69	10·22	1·99	1·40	...	0·84	22·96
Násik . . .	0·25	0·15	...	...	...	4·42	2·93	1·27	5·89	4·18	...	0·15	19·24
Ahmednagar . . .	0·02	0·16	2·15	0·94	9·93	0·49	3·63	4·51	2·73	0·42	0·11	25·09	
Poona . . .	0·02	0·12	0·12	0·02	0·02	8·85	1·42	1·38	4·68	2·95	1·90	...	21·48
Satara . . .	1·10	...	...	0·59	4·11	4·59	4·66	8·41	6·42	0·39	...	...	30·27
Sholapur . . .	0·11	0·48	1·60	0·14	8·40	3·76	5·75	10·86	3·79	...	1·39	...	36·28
Belgaum . . .	...	...	3·66	1·23	16·43	3·12	7·69	6·63	7·42	0·04	0·60	...	46·82
Dharwar . . .	0·40	2·60	0·31	4·98	2·24	4·23	13·78	8·77	...	3·41	...	40·72	
Kaladgi . . .	0·21	0·06	0·27	0·57	1·51	4·89	1·71	2·13	8·04	3·94	0·06	0·12	23·51
North Kanara . . .	...	...	...	1·05	23·98	10·89	21·90	11·51	16·02	0·45	1·26	...	87·06
Ratnagiri . . .	...	...	...	...	45·00	9·92	11·68	11·74	6·18	0·63	...	...	85·15
Kolaba . . .	0·22	0·52	...	...	35·58	11·10	8·51	8·89	8·33	...	...	...	73·15
Bombay City . . .	...	...	...	...	29·06	12·93	13·41	7·48	7·88	...	...	...	70·76
Thana . . .	1·43	0·11	...	0·44	12·00	17·53	18·00	6·54	5·94	...	...	...	61·99
Surat . . .	...	...	...	...	3·13	2·48	3·98	3·65	3·42	...	0·07	...	16·73
Broach . . .	0·23	...	...	0·10	3·79	2·75	1·87	4·22	7·45	...	...	...	20·41
Kaira . . .	1·30	...	0·63	0·91	4·42	7·01	0·01	5·52	5·44	...	1·10	...	26·34
Panch Mahál . . .	0·60	...	...	0·29	3·92	4·71	0·21	5·75	1·91	...	0·76	...	18·15
Ahmedabad . . .	0·30	...	0·08	0·87	2·33	5·69	0·60	5·64	5·64	...	0·50	...	21·65
Kurrachee . . .	1·58	0·08	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·02	0·03	...	2·09
Hyderabad . . .	0·43	0·03	0·55	...	...	...	...	2·39	...	...	...	...	3·40
Thar and Parkar . . .	0·16	0·10	0·20	0·40	...	...	...	3·85	0·17	...	...	...	4·88
Shikarpur . . .	0·91	0·11	0·80	0·70	...	...	...	0·23	...	0·06	0·37	...	3·18
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	0·07	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	0·86	0·51	...	2·59
Monthly Totals . . .	3·27	8·84	2·70	13·18	8·80	228·68	107·96	121·13	143·31	109·98	4·83	11·22	763·90

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bombay Province during the Year 1878 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . . .	...	...	...	...	5	389	1525	3356	725	1	53	23	6,077
Násik . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	18	257	499	81	16	...	...	871
Ahmednagar . . . .	...	...	...	3	98	365	1034	546	180	41	...	...	2,267
Poona . . . .	2	14	7	229	568	1,292	933	396	145	15	...	...	3,601
Satara . . . .	...	...	...	52	837	3,157	1195	94	49	2	...	...	5,386
Sholapur . . . .	...	...	...	116	1189	705	909	155	...	...	...	...	3,074
Belgaum . . . .	259	131	349	2492	1979	470	63	1	13	...	...	...	5,757
Dharwar . . . .	...	...	156	396	411	291	161	314	61	...	...	...	1,790
Kaladgi . . . .	16	...	59	360	987	481	290	37	...	...	...	...	2,230
North Kanara . . . .	32	11	2	3	12	2	...	...	6	6	...	...	74
Ratnagiri . . . .	50	86	49	19	29	75	147	47	12	10	35	...	559
Kolaba . . . .	12	...	...	...	2	321	206	198	47	1	...	...	787
Bombay City . . . .	35	109	224	128	137	99	156	116	43	53	40	25	1,165
Thana . . . .	172	149	18	64	142	361	463	260	24	62	54	40	1,809
Surat . . . .	90	100	31	225	299	432	211	52	73	157	56	...	1,726
Broach . . . .	2	5	96	169	308	312	115	19	...	1	...	...	1,027
Kaira . . . .	25	7	404	560	357	190	50	...	1	...	...	...	1,594
Panch Mahál . . . .	33	4	85	926	1458	1,379	222	22	1	...	...	...	4,130
Ahmedabad . . . .	7	...	99	654	1146	629	193	58	3	4	...	...	2,793
Kurrachee . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar . . . .	...	...	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Shikarpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . . .	735	616	1586	6415	9964	10,950	7891	5928	1882	434	254	88	46,743

Of the total 46,743 deaths, 25,076 were males and 21,667 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 2·89. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 8·77.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bombay Province during the Year 1878 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6·08	8·23	13·75	9·81	1·06	...	...	38·93
Násik . . . .	...	...	...	0·23	...	3·10	12·99	14·62	18·38	2·64	...	...	51·96
Ahmednagar . . . .	...	...	...	0·86	0·05	1·64	4·06	8·54	6·78	2·66	0·22	...	24·81
Poona . . . .	...	...	...	0·63	...	1·94	10·43	8·73	4·69	6·65	0·51	...	33·58
Satara . . . .	...	...	...	0·30	1·00	3·48	13·26	12·91	10·14	3·53	...	...	44·62
Sholapur . . . .	...	...	...	1·25	0·39	4·19	9·83	19·02	19·77	12·59	0·99	...	68·03
Belgaum . . . .	...	...	...	2·63	1·20	5·60	12·09	14·34	6·10	6·64	5·37	...	53·97
Dharwar . . . .	...	...	...	0·64	0·44	2·24	7·90	7·49	6·77	7·09	2·08	...	34·65
Kaladgi . . . .	0·21	0·06	0·27	0·57	1·51	4·89	1·71	2·13	8·04	3·94	0·06	0·12	23·51
North Kanara . . . .	...	...	...	...	0·48	42·04	35·84	61·48	39·75	5·48	8·26	...	193·33
Ratnagiri . . . .	0·03	...	...	...	...	35·18	42·16	48·45	27·29	9·20	0·55	...	162·83
Kolaba . . . .	0·03	...	...	0·02	0·02	19·99	48·33	20·46	16·42	4·89	2·61	...	112·77
Bombay City . . . .	...	...	...	...	4·04	20·89	16·06	25·23	6·64	0·55	...	...	73·41
Thana . . . .	...	...	...	...	3·70	32·13	19·64	39·66	4·76	0·27	...	...	100·16
Surat . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	28·06	17·09	28·61	2·10	...	...	89·31
Broach . . . .	...	...	...	0·08	0·12	6·10	27·89	17·52	13·16	2·98	...	...	67·85
Kaira . . . .	...	...	...	0·09	0·88	2·95	20·01	12·68	5·57	...	...	...	42·18
Panch Mahál . . . .	0·09	...	...	...	0·33	1·58	29·37	22·18	10·21	0·38	...	...	64·14
Ahmedabad . . . .	...	...	...	...	1·01	2·29	20·39	18·64	5·56	...	...	...	47·89
Kurrachee . . . .	0·29	0·31	...	...	...	0·07	11·25	11·26	0·65	...	...	...	23·83
Hyderabad . . . .	0·12	0·11	...	0·20	0·15	4·31	11·56	...	...	...	...	...	16·45
Thar and Parkar . . . .	0·08	...	...	...	0·43	2·05	9·89	0·74	...	...	...	...	13·19
Shikarpur . . . .	0·01	0·14	...	0·02	...	0·11	3·76	6·23	...	...	...	...	10·27
Upper Sind Frontier . . . .	0·05	0·58	...	0·10	0·08	0·03	2·72	7·88	...	...	...	...	11·44
Monthly Totals . . . .	0·68	1·29	0·38	7·42	15·45	210·55	392·34	431·74	249·84	72·65	20·65	0·12	1403·11

118 NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bombay Province during the Year 1879 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	86	10	...	...	...	136
Násik . . .	...	...	...	...	...	28	74	30	2	...	...	...	134
Ahmednagar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6	71	74	35	...	...	...	186
Poona . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	94	100
Satara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	...	...	22
Belgaum . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaladgi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Kanara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	26
Ratnagiri . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba . . .	35	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	40	25	180
Bombay City . . .	27	10	13	4	29	14	33	74	64	41	10	4	323
Thana . . .	...	...	...	13	117	200	129	98	50	38	75	50	770
Surat . . .	...	...	...	1	81	30	30	24	123	195	25	...	509
Broach . . .	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Kaira . . .	...	...	...	2	23	5	77	22	...	...	...	...	129
Panch Mahál . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad . . .	16	...	8	40	104	34	25	39	8	...	...	...	274
Kurrachee . . .	...	...	...	...	219	607	322	26	1	...	...	...	1175
Hyderabad . . .	...	...	...	...	380	909	144	...	...	...	...	...	1433
Thar and Parkar . . .	...	...	...	...	8	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Shikarpur . . .	...	...	...	...	204	673	133	37	95	184	33	...	1359
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	...	...	...	...	8	85	6	...	...	...	...	...	99
Monthly Totals . . .	78	18	21	64	1176	2684	1088	510	401	541	183	173	6937

Of the total 6937 deaths, 4007 were males and 2930 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·43.

Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 1·79.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bombay Province during the Year 1879 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	...	...	...	...	0·77	7·01	3·02	3·86	3·72	1·99	...	...	20·37
Násik . . .	...	...	...	...	4·29	14·11	3·89	8·02	3·24	2·53	...	...	36·08
Ahmednagar . . .	...	0·11	...	...	1·69	5·63	8·33	6·36	1·15	5·20	0·20	...	28·67
Poona . . .	...	...	...	...	7·13	8·16	2·63	7·00	0·69	0·95	0·55	...	27·11
Satara . . .	0·08	...	0·42	2·02	10·77	7·38	14·84	1·38	2·31	1·08	...	...	40·28
Sholapur . . .	0·35	0·02	0·32	2·36	3·35	3·57	8·99	0·41	3·21	0·44	0·04	...	23·06
Belgaum . . .	0·05	...	0·64	5·35	13·40	8·66	17·13	1·40	3·81	4·40	0·07	...	54·91
Dharwar . . .	0·12	0·02	0·41	1·45	4·14	7·94	3·77	4·18	4·33	0·98	0·18	...	27·52
Kaladgi . . .	2·40	0·26	0·05	1·42	3·53	6·81	2·81	0·42	4·97	0·51	0·03	...	23·21
North Kanara . . .	...	...	0·21	18·77	30·15	25·96	34·73	6·53	11·92	2·03	0·02	...	130·32
Ratnagiri . . .	...	...	...	...	11·73	22·85	14·87	39·21	5·70	2·84	0·32	...	97·52
Kolaba . . .	...	...	0·03	...	5·23	16·56	11·21	22·36	5·61	0·40	...	...	61·40
Bombay City . . .	...	...	...	...	4·04	20·89	16·06	25·23	6·64	0·55	...	...	73·41
Thana . . .	...	...	...	...	3·70	32·13	19·64	39·66	4·76	0·27	...	...	100·16
Surat . . .	0·02	...	...	...	0·11	8·95	5·26	12·51	5·08	3·30	...	...	35·23
Broach . . .	...	...	...	...	0·46	10·48	5·04	10·99	12·14	2·40	...	...	41·51
Kaira . . .	0·12	...	...	...	0·04	6·18	5·01	10·06	5·07	...	...	...	26·48
Panch Mahál . . .	0·50	...	...	...	0·85	9·70	8·42	17·40	5·54	2·21	...	...	44·62
Ahmedabad . . .	0·02	...	...	...	0·07	9·01	6·14	10·47	6·15	...	...	...	31·86
Kurrachee . . .	...	1·00	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·87	0·01	...	...	...	1·92
Hyderabad . . .	0·20	0·32	...	...	0·70	1·52	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	3·29
Thar and Parkar . . .	0·08	...	0·06	1·67	0·30	1·37	1·63	...	...	0·04	...	...	5·15
Shikarpur . . .	0·40	...	...	...	0·18	...	1·21	...	...	...	...	...	1·61
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	0·68	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	1·31
Monthly Totals . . .	3·77	2·69	2·37	71·54	239·59	171·66	299·85	81·45	53·19	10·51	0·38	...	937·00

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bombay Province during the Year 1880 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	55
Násik . . . . .	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	11
Ahmednagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	461	
Poona . . . . .	388	20	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	
Satara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Belgaum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kaladgi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
North Kanara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ratnagiri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	
Kolaba . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	30	
Bombay City . . . . .	8	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	30
Thana . . . . .	22	40	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	70	
Surat . . . . .	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	
Broach . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kaira . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Panch Mahál . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	
Ahmedabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Kurrachee . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thar and Parkar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Monthly Totals . . . . .	418	110	15	18	4	2	2	8	10	3	2	92	684

Of the total 684 deaths, 351 were males and 333 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·04. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 0·21.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Bombay Province during the Year 1880 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0·60	1·79	2·28	2·67	11·37	3·41	0·94	...	23·06
Násik . . . . .	...	0·01	...	...	...	2·71	8·60	1·19	4·22	2·99	0·31	...	20·03
Ahmednagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·84	2·89	1·38	10·99	2·38	1·11	...	20·14
Poona . . . . .	...	0·33	1·12	1·74	4·28	3·75	0·19	6·00	2·24	1·37	...	21·02	
Satara . . . . .	...	0·23	...	1·31	7·34	6·52	1·97	4·56	4·66	2·09	...	28·68	
Sholapur . . . . .	...	0·48	0·31	0·09	4·21	9·08	5·44	12·47	3·44	0·50	...	36·02	
Belgaum . . . . .	...	1·05	1·17	1·51	5·59	10·30	3·59	2·89	8·10	0·97	...	35·17	
Dharwar . . . . .	...	0·37	0·63	0·29	4·67	2·02	2·14	4·86	8·98	3·05	0·15	27·16	
Kaladgi . . . . .	...	1·22	0·41	3·94	2·16	1·67	4·17	4·87	9·75	0·65	...	28·84	
North Kanara . . . . .	...	...	0·05	1·33	31·87	33·72	9·55	13·02	5·13	1·87	...	96·54	
Ratnagiri . . . . .	...	0·01	0·01	0·01	32·15	37·97	11·31	16·16	2·34	1·00	...	100·96	
Kolaba . . . . .	1·01	0·02	...	...	21·48	18·37	4·08	22·80	1·18	...	...	67·94	
Bombay City . . . . .	...	0·26	...	...	17·52	21·27	4·50	26·02	1·66	...	...	71·23	
Thana . . . . .	...	...	...	...	22·43	31·00	8·10	21·50	3·12	...	...	86·15	
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7·70	9·67	6·77	5·15	3·21	...	...	32·50	
Broach . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6·59	27·00	4·29	16·39	3·06	0·21	...	57·54	
Kaira . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4·41	29·85	9·93	14·48	0·43	...	...	59·10	
Panch Mahál . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·62	7·77	5·65	13·40	0·59	...	29·13	
Ahmedabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2·36	14·95	2·44	8·12	0·82	...	...	28·69	
Kurrachee . . . . .	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·88	...	...	...	4·09	
Hyderabad . . . . .	0·42	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	1·55	...	...	...	2·47	
Thar and Parkar . . . . .	0·29	...	...	...	0·93	0·70	0·43	2·36	...	...	...	4·71	
Shikarpur . . . . .	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·14	1·26	
Upper Sind Frontier . . . . .	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·64	...	0·19	...	...	0·11	1·59	
Monthly Totals . . . . .	...	2·62	3·98	3·70	11·47	182·65	280·52	89·79	227·33	67·49	14·07	0·40	884·02

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bombay Province during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	...	...	11	...	7	59	716	1847	490	28	13	5	3,176
Násik . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	476	420	503	59	...	1,461
Ahmednagar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	1347	800	173	18	...	2,645
Poona . . .	45	22	...	...	...	...	39	509	409	177	178	33	1,412
Satara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	89	367	307	62	40	866
Sholapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	855	221	13	37	...	1,307
Belgaum . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	140	68	78	3	349
Dharwar . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5
Kaladgi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	12	4	50	4	40	138
North Kanara . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ratnagiri . . .	...	1	...	5	...	3	143	238	78	16	...	...	484
Kolaba . . .	31	24	7	...	...	8	150	290	97	8	18	54	687
Bombay City . . .	...	...	2	9	68	85	111	73	48	33	9	91	529
Thana . . .	...	...	...	1	78	98	90	155	74	11	24	...	531
Surat . . .	1	...	2	...	189	1199	780	515	59	6	...	...	2,751
Broach . . .	...	...	...	...	2	47	51	15	4	1	...	...	120
Kaira . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	45	9	...	...	72
Panch Mahál . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad . . .	...	...	1	3	...	...	17	70	68	...	...	...	159
Kurrachee . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . .	79	47	23	20	344	1499	2618	6568	3327	1403	500	266	16,694

Of the total 16,694 deaths, 8684 were males and 8010 females.  
Ratio per 1000 of population, 1·01. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, ?

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bombay Province during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED* IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Khandesh . . .	...	...	...	...	2·01	3·30	4·27	2·61	2·10	1·00	0·32	0·43	16·04
Násik. . .	...	...	0·18	2·08	1·42	10·86	3·34	2·85	1·58	0·13	...	...	22·44
Ahmednagar . . .	...	...	...	0·21	2·76	1·88	2·28	8·75	1·15	0·85	...	...	17·88
Poona . . .	0·01	1·35	...	0·43	7·88	2·27	2·28	2·53	0·48	...	...	...	17·23
Satara . . .	...	0·50	1·53	0·43	16·78	7·77	3·26	1·77	3·88	...	...	...	35·92
Sholapur . . .	0·70	1·71	3·23	2·08	7·67	4·40	0·84	2·17	...	...	...	...	22·80
Belgaum. . .	0·51	1·26	0·86	19·73	11·97	4·11	1·44	4·17	...	...	...	...	44·05
Dharwar . . .	1·57	0·43	2·04	0·42	5·27	4·77	5·09	3·19	...	...	...	...	22·78
Kaladgi . . .	0·11	0·70	3·01	0·76	1·24	3·28	3·73	2·13	5·08	...	...	...	20·04
North Kanara . . .	0·02	3·15	18·45	27·60	24·36	10·43	3·47	9·15	...	...	...	...	96·63
Ratnagiri . . .	0·01	...	0·53	18·59	28·46	24·84	6·45	2·00	1·18	...	...	...	82·06
Kolaba . . .	0·04	...	0·36	15·29	29·47	19·06	4·56	4·17	0·09	...	...	...	73·04
Bombay City . . .	...	...	0·27	11·87	33·73	22·16	6·97	2·25	...	...	...	...	77·25
Thana . . .	0·14	...	16·15	40·08	21·08	10·68	3·33	...	...	...	...	...	91·46
Surat . . .	0·18	...	...	0·63	15·07	7·05	5·71	1·28	0·13	...	...	...	29·87
Broach . . .	0·20	...	...	5·03	25·64	9·02	3·83	0·18	...	...	...	...	43·88
Kaira . . .	0·20	...	...	2·03	27·15	13·57	4·48	0·30	...	...	...	...	47·73
Panch Mahál . . .	...	...	...	...	3·90	22·08	11·27	5·47	0·07	...	...	...	42·79
Ahmedabad . . .	0·08	0·35	4·75	...	1·09	18·39	7·17	7·09	...	...	0·10	...	33·84
Kurrachee . . .	0·03	0·37	2·45	...	0·04	1·71	2·04	1·05	...	...	...	...	10·02
Hyderabad . . .	0·10	3·40	...	...	0·60	6·61	3·72	...	...	...	...	...	14·43
Thar and Parkar . . .	0·03	0·37	2·45	...	...	2·82	5·77	1·94	...	...	...	...	13·38
Shikarpur . . .	0·19	0·22	0·70	...	...	0·16	1·01	...	...	...	...	...	2·28
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	0·17	0·12	0·14	...	...	0·06	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	0·72
Monthly Totals . . .	0·47	1·51	17·17	16·69	108·30	338·16	221·70	108·63	34·58	30·82	0·53	878·56	

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Central Provinces during the Year 1871 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murwara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	5
Burhanpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Mandla . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Betul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghpat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
Wardha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Chanda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sironcha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Monthly Totals . . . . .	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	3	...	...	...	7	19

Of the total 19 deaths, 10 were males and 9 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·003. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 0·02

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Central Provinces during the Year 1871 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . . . .	1·02	0·35	...	0·10	1·15	14·65	24·12	15·33	11·39	...	0·30	0·50	68·91
Damoh . . . . .	0·60	0·10	...	...	1·10	11·90	13·95	13·60	14·80	...	...	...	56·05
Murwara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . . . .	0·37	0·61	...	0·02	0·71	12·41	19·71	11·20	13·19	...	...	1·00	59·22
Narsinghpur . . . . .	1·00	2·40	...	...	1·90	21·20	20·70	9·80	13·20	...	...	...	70·20
Hoshangabad . . . . .	1·05	...	...	...	0·90	14·30	15·40	12·80	22·40	...	0·20	0·05	67·31
Nimar . . . . .	3·24	...	...	...	0·64	2·41	3·36	3·87	7·57	...	0·15	0·07	21·31
Burhanpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . . . .	...	0·50	...	...	1·80	14·20	24·80	2·30	8·10	...	0·50	...	52·20
Betul . . . . .	2·02	0·53	...	...	0·36	11·36	12·19	3·72	15·62	...	1·21	...	47·01
Chhindwara . . . . .	1·02	0·85	...	...	0·80	12·30	8·96	2·46	7·41	...	0·17	...	33·97
Seoni . . . . .	...	0·40	...	...	1·40	15·60	11·82	5·60	7·66	...	1·60	1·20	45·28
Balaghpat . . . . .	0·20	0·65	...	...	0·90	29·50	21·20	12·90	10·40	...	...	...	75·75
Bhandara . . . . .	...	0·42	...	0·20	0·78	17·64	19·20	3·76	10·43	...	...	...	52·43
Nagpur . . . . .	0·17	0·20	...	...	1·33	12·80	17·15	2·04	12·86	...	...	0·20	46·75
Wardha . . . . .	0·10	0·10	...	0·10	1·33	4·84	13·94	1·20	7·58	...	...	0·20	29·19
Chanda . . . . .	0·64	0·69	0·48	0·10	0·56	8·13	13·10	1·96	12·85	...	0·02	38·53	...
Sironcha . . . . .	0·10	0·30	...	...	1·20	4·14	9·46	5·80	8·52	2·40	...	...	31·92
Raipur . . . . .	...	0·54	0·21	0·01	1·28	11·48	13·72	2·62	8·70	...	0·02	38·58	...
Bilaspur . . . . .	...	...	...	0·20	1·05	10·93	14·71	6·07	8·56	...	...	...	41·52
Sambalpur . . . . .	...	0·70	...	1·73	0·45	8·47	14·57	8·58	7·14	...	...	...	41·64
Monthly Totals . . . . .	11·53	9·34	0·69	2·46	19·64	238·26	292·06	125·61	208·38	2·40	4·13	3·06	917·56
Quarterly Totals	21·56			260·36			626·05			9·59			
Month. Averages	0·61	0·49	0·04	0·13	1·03	12·54	15·37	6·61	10·97	0·12	0·22	0·16	
Quar. Averages .	1·14			13·70			32·95			0·50			48·29

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Central Provinces during the Year 1872 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	15
Murwara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8	4	26	23	1	...	...	...	62
Narsinghpur . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	12	13	13	...	50
Hoshangabad . . . . .	31	11	1	...	...	1	5	27	30	47	...	...	153
Nimar . . . . .	...	...	39	177	42	177	192	179	43	...	...	...	849
Burhanpur . . . . .	...	...	1	6	60	29	38	31	...	...	...	...	165
Mandla . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghpat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	3	12	8	...	...	...	...	24
Wardha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	62	...	...	...	267
Chanda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Sironcha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . .	31	11	41	184	111	214	285	487	148	60	13	7	1592

Of the total 1592 deaths, 904 were males and 688 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·22. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 0·88.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Central Provinces during the Year 1872 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . . . .	0·32	0·53	0·30	1·30	...	3·55	20·63	12·67	7·16	...	...	0·20	46·66
Damoh . . . . .	...	...	0·80	1·50	0·30	2·60	13·50	26·10	4·60	0·20	...	1·60	51·20
Murwara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . . . .	0·27	0·14	2·04	0·65	...	5·45	28·67	21·95	6·14	1·48	...	0·40	67·19
Narsinghpur . . . . .	...	...	1·30	2·00	...	8·50	13·90	23·50	5·00	4·10	...	0·30	58·60
Hoshangabad . . . . .	...	...	0·02	0·07	0·01	0·09	12·60	14·00	7·70	1·50	...	0·20	36·19
Nimar . . . . .	...	...	0·06	0·86	...	3·79	17·15	4·19	9·38	0·56	...	2·03	38·02
Burhanpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . . . .	...	...	0·70	0·40	...	10·70	15·40	20·70	6·30	5·20	...	1·70	61·10
Betul . . . . .	...	...	0·04	1·17	...	8·07	12·17	7·63	8·02	1·00	...	0·94	39·04
Chhindwara . . . . .	...	...	0·48	0·91	...	10·10	11·03	12·20	11·26	1·08	0·80	0·58	48·44
Seoni . . . . .	...	...	0·20	0·80	0·45	15·77	14·43	16·25	7·99	0·90	...	0·50	57·29
Balaghpat . . . . .	...	0·10	...	1·00	...	21·50	15·80	23·30	11·30	1·20	...	...	74·20
Bhandara . . . . .	...	...	...	1·70	...	7·90	24·59	15·52	5·94	0·62	...	...	56·27
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	0·06	1·01	...	4·01	7·44	9·35	14·80	4·22	...	0·05	40·94
Wardha . . . . .	...	...	...	0·99	...	4·67	10·08	6·04	7·51	3·84	...	...	33·13
Chanda . . . . .	...	...	0·32	2·05	0·20	6·93	18·84	8·19	10·88	0·77	...	0·52	48·70
Sironcha . . . . .	...	...	...	0·22	...	9·10	14·34	8·99	14·58	3·13	...	0·90	51·26
Raipur . . . . .	0·73	0·48	0·41	...	0·45	19·47	21·12	19·06	7·18	3·34	...	...	72·24
Bilaspur . . . . .	...	...	...	0·72	...	9·74	13·06	8·45	7·99	...	...	2·43	42·39
Sambalpur . . . . .	...	0·30	0·30	0·33	...	19·56	19·07	18·72	8·50	2·61	0·06	...	69·45
Monthly Totals . . .	1·32	1·55	7·03	17·68	1·41	171·50	303·82	276·81	162·23	35·75	0·86	12·35	992·31
Quarterly Totals . . .	9·90			190·59			742·86			48·96			
Month. Averages . . .	0·07	0·08	0·37	0·93	0·07	9·03	15·99	14·57	8·54	1·88	0·04	0·65	52·22
Quar. Averages . . .	0·52			10·03			39·10			2·57			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Central Provinces during the Year 1873 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Narsinghpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nimar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Burhanpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sironcha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bilaspur . . .	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Sambalpur . . .	...	40	190	69	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	309
Monthly Totals .	1	41	210	71	...	...	...	...	4	7	10	...	344

Of the total 344 deaths, 185 were males and 159 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·05. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 0·25.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Central Provinces during the Year 1873 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . .	1·08	...	0·18	...	0·23	1·15	10·22	11·00	17·75	...	...	...	41·61
Damoh . . .	0·80	...	...	...	0·40	0·90	18·66	18·45	20·15	...	...	0·05	59·41
Murwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	...	0·49	0·24	...	0·76	0·33	16·89	12·98	14·21	...	...	0·21	46·11
Narsinghpur . . .	0·40	0·50	0·20	...	0·10	1·60	15·20	11·90	17·20	0·46	...	...	47·56
Hoshangabad . . .	0·60	...	...	...	0·10	1·00	10·40	10·40	19·60	...	...	...	42·10
Nimar . . .	0·60	2·01	0·05	...	0·66	6·32	7·42	6·47	7·39	...	...	...	30·92
Burhanpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . .	...	0·15	0·70	...	1·20	3·30	19·70	11·50	9·05	...	...	1·50	47·10
Betul . . .	0·35	...	...	...	0·66	3·69	6·10	5·45	10·54	...	...	...	26·79
Chhindwara . . .	...	0·76	0·48	...	0·12	7·65	6·50	3·94	10·17	...	0·26	0·48	30·36
Seoni . . .	...	0·95	1·05	0·63	1·22	3·78	11·60	7·79	14·47	...	...	1·04	42·53
Balaghat . . .	...	0·20	1·50	...	1·00	1·80	21·90	11·98	9·10	...	...	0·60	48·08
Bhandara . . .	...	0·30	1·10	...	0·30	1·54	13·19	12·14	18·44	...	...	...	47·01
Nagpur . . .	...	1·02	0·70	0·35	0·58	4·80	6·03	8·02	9·11	...	...	0·02	30·63
Wardha . . .	...	0·40	...	0·20	1·00	6·10	7·05	8·22	6·88	...	...	...	29·85
Chanda . . .	...	...	0·03	...	2·38	3·09	12·64	12·49	7·68	...	...	0·02	38·33
Sironcha . . .	...	...	...	0·20	1·79	0·94	11·75	11·92	6·11	1·97	...	...	34·68
Raipur . . .	...	0·02	0·46	...	0·48	5·00	11·55	10·20	7·08	0·27	...	0·10	35·16
Bilaspur . . .	...	...	2·13	...	1·03	2·38	15·36	6·83	5·84	...	...	0·31	33·88
Sambalpur . . .	...	...	1·33	...	0·36	3·15	29·59	9·72	4·77	1·75	...	0·37	51·04
Monthly Totals .	3·83	6·80	10·15	1·38	14·37	58·52	251·75	191·40	215·54	4·45	0·26	4·70	763·15
Quarterly Totals	20·78			74·27			658·69			9·41			
Month. Averages	0·20	0·36	0·53	0·07	0·76	3·08	13·25	10·07	11·35	0·23	0·01	0·25	40·16
Quar. Averages .	1·09			3·91			34·67			0·49			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Central Provinces during the Year 1874 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1874.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burhanpur . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Betul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sironcha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12
Monthly Totals . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	12 14

Of the total 14 deaths, 5 were males and 9 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·002. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 0·01.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Central Provinces during the Year 1874 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1874.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . .	0·94	...	0·01	...	1·30	15·78	23·66	21·39	5·73	...	...	...	68·81
Damoh . . .	0·20	...	...	...	0·45	11·92	18·59	16·20	13·45	...	...	0·10	60·91
Murwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . .	0·36	0·13	...	...	0·97	19·58	25·12	36·14	4·38	0·20	...	0·05	86·93
Narsinghpur . .	...	...	...	...	0·80	15·60	19·30	14·90	2·70	...	...	...	53·30
Hoshangabad . .	...	...	...	...	0·15	11·35	15·30	12·80	5·10	...	...	...	44·70
Nimar . . .	...	...	...	...	0·06	7·12	13·17	6·72	3·92	...	...	...	30·99
Burhanpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . .	0·85	1·25	0·75	...	2·20	23·60	14·05	17·90	7·35	1·00	...	...	68·95
Betul . . .	...	...	...	...	0·02	5·34	15·09	6·44	3·57	...	...	...	30·46
Chhindwara . . .	...	0·06	0·04	0·04	0·52	14·16	17·73	5·10	7·55	0·16	...	0·12	45·48
Seoni . . .	0·20	...	...	...	0·45	11·92	18·59	16·20	13·45	...	...	0·10	60·91
Balaghat . . .	...	...	...	...	...	14·94	16·80	19·50	4·40	0·50	...	...	56·14
Bhandara . . .	1·77	0·22	...	...	0·50	8·63	16·56	13·25	9·66	1·02	...	...	51·61
Nagpur . . .	...	0·25	...	...	0·57	8·53	19·43	7·33	4·61	0·04	...	0·12	40·88
Wardha . . .	...	0·45	...	...	0·44	5·68	14·01	2·22	6·78	0·38	0·22	...	30·18
Chanda . . .	0·06	0·49	0·10	0·41	0·68	11·20	11·11	10·24	10·95	0·43	0·19	0·03	45·89
Sironcha . . .	...	0·09	...	0·15	1·17	11·41	12·86	17·57	10·43	1·68	0·31	...	55·67
Raipur . . .	0·73	0·48	0·41	...	0·45	19·47	21·12	19·06	7·18	3·34	...	...	72·24
Bilaspur . . .	1·04	0·82	1·51	0·25	0·23	7·14	7·59	23·19	10·35	3·96	...	0·10	56·18
Sambalpur . . .	1·35	0·07	0·69	...	2·50	16·46	11·57	27·83	5·43	4·37	0·20	...	70·47
Monthly Totals . .	7·50	4·31	3·51	0·85	13·46	239·83	311·65	293·98	136·99	17·08	0·92	0·62	
Quar. Totals . .	15·32			254·14			742·62			18·62			1030·70
Month. Averages	0·39	0·23	0·19	0·04	0·71	12·62	16·40	15·47	7·21	0·90	0·05	0·03	
Quar. Averages	0·81			13·37			39·08			0·98			54·24

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Central Provinces during the Year 1875 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	...	...	...	20
Damoh . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murwara . . . .	...	...	...	...	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Jubbulpore . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	11
Narsinghpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	30	31	...	...	...	93
Hoshangabad . . . .	...	...	...	10	192	158	50	63	91	39	19	7	629
Nimar . . . .	...	...	...	21	34	40	63	180	43	26	13	3	423
Burhanpur . . . .	...	...	...	13	...	3	179	31	...	...	...	...	226
Mandla . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	38	2	...	...	47
Betul . . . .	...	...	...	...	12	...	55	116	129	9	4	...	325
Chhindwara . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	190	6	...	...	650
Seoni . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Balaghat . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bhandara . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	45	4	42	35	85	45	5	261
Nagpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1541	481	29	...	...	2,111
Wardha . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1355	541	69	19	...	2,015
Chanda . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	283	33	59	9	551
Sironcha . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	2	...	20
Raipur . . . .	...	16	...	227	779	1279	1397	521	120	76	34	...	4,449
Bilaspur . . . .	7	77	32	498	604	466	748	79	14	...	...	...	2,525
Sambalpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	77	137	24	...	...	254
Monthly Totals . . . .	...	7	93	77	984	1654	2220	6224	2624	465	237	58	14,643

Of the total 14,643 deaths, 7858 were males and 6785 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 1·97. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 9·51.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Central Provinces during the Year 1875 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . . .	...	0·51	...	...	0·31	5·19	28·60	19·26	5·70	1·18	...	...	60·75
Damoh . . . .	0·75	0·30	...	0·15	1·25	14·10	27·90	7·75	10·75	2·80	...	...	65·75
Murwara . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . . .	0·20	0·08	...	0·10	...	7·49	22·60	8·80	11·54	0·82	...	...	51·63
Narsinghpur . . . .	...	...	...	0·40	0·20	21·50	28·60	14·00	8·80	1·40	...	...	74·90
Hoshangabad . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	9·02	23·79	11·31	18·72	0·39	...	...	63·23
Nimar . . . .	...	1·06	...	0·09	...	4·29	7·95	7·25	10·64	...	...	...	31·28
Burhanpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . . .	0·90	0·50	...	...	0·80	14·80	26·50	10·60	4·30	3·70	...	...	62·10
Betul . . . .	...	1·45	...	...	...	9·49	20·30	11·87	10·57	0·03	...	0·52	54·23
Chhindwara . . . .	0·15	0·70	...	0·30	0·18	9·09	15·20	6·47	15·78	2·93	...	...	50·80
Seoni . . . .	0·75	0·30	...	0·15	1·25	14·10	27·90	7·75	10·75	2·80	...	...	65·75
Balaghat . . . .	0·20	1·25	...	...	0·30	18·60	28·00	12·80	7·40	2·60	...	...	71·15
Bhandara . . . .	...	1·10	...	...	1·26	9·66	21·69	14·55	8·98	0·98	...	...	58·22
Nagpur . . . .	0·39	1·50	...	0·11	...	12·57	20·84	8·73	6·84	3·88	...	...	54·86
Wardha . . . .	...	0·71	...	0·15	2·47	10·15	12·72	7·47	7·22	8·48	...	...	49·37
Chanda . . . .	0·06	...	0·36	0·82	9·83	16·08	11·81	7·92	3·96	...	...	...	50·84
Sironcha . . . .	0·29	...	0·21	0·03	0·59	12·67	12·24	9·41	10·85	2·92	...	...	49·21
Raipur . . . .	0·25	...	0·11	0·85	16·51	17·97	8·05	8·01	2·11	...	...	...	53·86
Bilaspur . . . .	0·55	0·10	...	0·01	0·81	9·66	14·37	5·75	8·46	1·15	...	...	40·86
Sambalpur . . . .	1·17	...	...	0·29	0·44	7·43	23·36	15·44	14·65	2·51	...	...	65·29
Monthly Totals . . . .	5·66	9·56	0·21	2·25	11·53	216·15	396·61	199·07	187·88	44·64	...	0·52	
Quarterly Totals	15·43			229·93			783·56			45·16			1074·08
Month. Averages	0·30	0·50	0·01	0·12	0·61	11·37	20·87	10·48	9·89	2·35	...	0·03	
Quar. Averages .	0·81			12·10			41·24			2·38			56·53

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Central Provinces during the Year 1876 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1876.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . . .	...	...	...	...	18	331	1265	1141	216	4	...	...	2,975
Damoh . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6	112	556	139	4	...	...	817
Murwara . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	37	134	39	4	...	...	...	214
Jubbulpore . . . .	...	...	2	11	48	67	532	492	116	10	...	...	1,278
Narsinghpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	42	1358	1854	858	80	...	...	...	4,192
Hoshangabad . . . .	...	...	86	441	738	742	248	83	29	4	...	...	2,371
Nimar . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	117	74	15	...	...	223
Burhanpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	7	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . . .	...	...	41	78	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Betul . . . .	...	...	107	172	282	130	75	433	106	29	19	...	1,353
Chhindwara . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	6	...	83	5	123
Seoni . . . .	...	...	...	18	39	17	94	130	29	22	82	11	442
Balaghat . . . .	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	19	65
Bhandara . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	132	96	13	230	59	605
Nagpur . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	1	9	101	62	38	456	30	701
Wardha . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	23	15	177	81	53	88	6	443
Chanda . . . .	12	...	122	247	514	851	624	600	150	1	76	51	3,248
Sironcha . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	46	24	65	...	...	...	...	135
Raipur . . . .	...	...	...	40	52	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	105
Bilaspur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Sambalpur . . . .	...	7	46	20	90	204	72	102	46	66	...	5	658
Monthly Totals . .	12	7	407	1032	1825	3835	5176	5062	1234	260	1076	198	20,124

Of the total 20,124 deaths, 10,222 were males and 9902 females.  
Ratio per 1000 of population, 2·72. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 8·94.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Central Provinces during the Year 1876 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1876.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2·89	29·82	11·38	8·85	0·26	...	...	53·20
Damoh . . . .	...	...	0·85	...	0·70	4·15	12·80	10·95	10·95	1·30	...	...	41·70
Murwara . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . . .	...	...	...	...	1·02	2·19	28·33	12·72	12·37	...	...	...	56·63
Narsinghpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	17·04	13·55	9·70	...	...	...	41·39
Hoshangabad . . . .	...	...	0·02	...	0·66	3·72	17·15	17·17	11·73	...	...	...	50·45
Nimar . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	7·51	11·62	5·85	...	...	...	25·83
Burhanpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . . .	...	...	4·50	...	0·30	4·40	20·85	6·45	8·55	0·35	...	...	45·40
Betul . . . .	...	...	0·25	...	0·67	3·46	13·90	10·42	26·94	...	...	...	55·64
Chhindwara . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4·87	11·31	10·43	13·85	0·25	...	...	40·71
Seoni . . . .	...	...	0·85	...	0·70	4·15	12·80	10·95	10·95	1·30	...	...	41·70
Balaghat . . . .	...	...	0·40	...	0·80	2·00	27·70	11·20	13·70	0·30	...	...	56·10
Bhandara . . . .	...	...	...	...	0·50	5·65	11·04	14·17	6·87	0·22	...	...	38·45
Nagpur . . . .	...	...	0·17	...	0·37	2·81	13·95	10·15	9·06	0·91	...	...	37·42
Wardha . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1·69	11·70	10·79	7·84	0·03	...	...	32·05
Chanda . . . .	...	...	0·03	...	0·62	1·09	10·40	15·77	6·82	0·12	...	...	34·85
Sironcha . . . .	...	...	...	0·06	0·19	4·08	12·46	6·83	4·17	...	...	...	27·79
Raipur . . . .	...	...	0·10	...	0·63	6·18	13·14	9·80	13·67	0·04	...	...	43·56
Bilaspur . . . .	...	...	...	...	0·22	7·88	18·64	7·81	9·51	0·15	...	...	44·21
Sambalpur . . . .	...	...	0·81	...	1·12	6·49	21·93	11·32	17·74	3·77	...	...	63·18
Monthly Totals . .	...	...	7·98	0·06	8·50	69·65	312·47	213·48	209·12	9·00	...	...	830·26
Quarterly Totals . .	...	7·98	...	78·21	...	735·07	...	9·00	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Averages . .	...	...	0·41	...	0·45	3·67	16·45	11·23	11·01	0·47	...	...	43·69
Quarterly Averages . .	0·41	...	4·12	...	38·69	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Central Provinces during the Year 1877 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	285	58	...	344
Damoh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	18	...	28
Hoshangabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burhanpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara . . .	6	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	34
Seoni . . .	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Balaghat . . .	7	23	9	41	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Bhandara . . .	109	118	32	76	51	34	...	...	1	...	...	...	421
Nagpur . . .	2	9	41	4	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	60
Wardha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda . . .	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sironcha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	50	13	81	20	...	5	...	169
Raipur . . .	76	78	81	119	329	800	370	106	26	...	...	...	1985
Bilaspur . . .	...	18	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Sambalpur . . .	...	43	110	19	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	183
Monthly Totals .	205	303	288	259	390	943	384	187	52	304	103	...	3418

Of the total 3418 deaths, 1960 were males and 1458 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·46.      Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 1·93.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Central Provinces during the Year 1877 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . .	3·04	0·38	...	1·09	0·31	5·78	7·21	4·19	0·87	2·73	...	1·74	27·34
Damoh . . .	3·80	1·60	0·68	3·50	0·70	11·85	9·65	8·55	5·00	5·95	0·25	3·33	54·86
Murwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	2·33	1·09	1·98	3·52	2·62	17·26	7·05	9·82	1·63	1·07	...	...	48·37
Narsinghpur . . .	1·90	2·22	0·88	0·46	1·07	4·30	24·53	7·19	6·88	2·75	...	2·85	55·03
Hoshangabad . . .	1·43	0·47	0·18	0·10	0·38	4·28	15·51	7·78	1·40	2·68	...	3·26	37·47
Nimar . . .	0·64	2·82	...	0·12	0·12	4·87	6·83	11·41	0·94	0·94	0·06	1·69	30·44
Burhanpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . .	2·95	...	2·70	6·30	1·19	12·53	7·83	6·70	4·52	1·31	...	0·66	46·69
Betul . . .	3·08	0·73	0·79	0·10	...	9·73	11·46	13·36	2·30	5·33	0·23	2·86	49·97
Chhindwara . . .	6·30	1·52	0·37	2·19	1·60	7·49	5·51	11·21	6·09	4·10	1·26	2·29	49·93
Seoni . . .	3·80	1·60	0·68	3·50	0·70	11·85	9·65	8·55	5·00	5·95	0·25	3·33	54·86
Balaghat . . .	4·40	2·70	...	2·40	3·65	12·46	16·44	15·18	5·83	3·38	1·20	0·90	68·54
Bhandara . . .	4·10	...	0·20	3·53	2·78	9·49	15·65	16·38	7·48	1·26	0·34	0·74	61·95
Nagpur . . .	4·23	0·66	0·25	2·16	1·09	9·88	14·86	12·76	4·53	4·76	0·10	1·57	56·85
Wardha . . .	1·73	1·00	...	1·72	0·69	5·07	11·58	5·32	4·34	2·29	0·20	1·82	35·76
Chanda . . .	1·40	0·02	1·19	4·36	0·89	2·24	11·19	6·83	3·74	1·85	...	1·37	35·08
Sironcha . . .	0·58	1·43	1·57	2·65	8·53	3·53	12·00	5·65	5·76	4·44	...	...	46·14
Raipur . . .	3·54	0·25	0·73	3·58	2·18	10·87	5·05	16·07	0·70	2·74	...	0·51	46·22
Bilaspur . . .	2·35	0·80	1·20	2·30	7·55	13·75	17·85	24·32	6·49	3·87	...	0·15	80·63
Sambalpur . . .	4·24	1·43	0·23	0·49	1·71	16·96	13·53	20·62	6·03	1·50	...	0·87	67·61
Monthly Totals .	55·84	20·72	13·63	44·07	37·76	174·19	223·38	211·89	79·53	58·90	3·89	29·94	953·74
Quarterly Totals	90·19			256·02			514·80			92·73			
Month. Averages	2·94	1·09	0·72	2·31	1·99	9·17	11·76	11·15	4·18	3·10	0·20	1·58	50·19
Quar. Averages .	4·75			13·47			27·09			4·88			

I 28 NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Central Provinces during the Year 1878 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . .	...	...	...	6	...	9	399	288	54	24	...	...	780
Damoh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	356	48	...	...	...	589
Murwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	30	66	...	...	...	115
Jubbulpore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	115	104	41	36	...	299
Narsinghpur . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hoshangabad . .	...	4	...	42	139	355	331	149	29	6	...	...	1,055
Nimar . . .	...	...	10	36	138	182	143	613	231	30	2	...	1,385
Burhanpur . .	...	...	...	...	20	12	601	279	167	12	...	...	1,091
Mandla . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	264	144	13	...	...	655
Betul . . .	...	...	4	...	18	28	119	208	327	68	78	22	872
Chhindwara . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	195	135	23	55	...	505
Seoni . . .	...	...	...	...	...	69	177	168	76	2	33	1	526
Balaghat . . .	...	...	...	...	2	117	127	74	33	...	...	...	353
Bhandara . . .	...	...	...	...	100	484	870	523	86	21	...	...	2,084
Nagpur . . .	...	...	...	...	62	195	1,243	1,271	516	138	...	...	3,425
Wardha . . .	...	...	...	...	35	156	416	970	1,268	190	...	...	3,035
Chanda . . .	...	...	...	25	267	533	791	760	254	...	...	...	2,630
Sironcha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . .	...	...	...	55	3,666	4,346	4,026	1,311	227	196	163	3086	17,076
Bilaspur . . .	...	...	...	...	39	935	1,493	267	119	3	31	41	2,928
Sambalpur . .	...	...	...	17	17	734	541	145	57	37	23	10	1,581
Monthly Totals .	...	4	14	181	4,503	8,155	11,815	7,986	3,942	804	421	3160	40,985

Of the total 40,985 deaths, 21,707 were males and 19,278 females.  
Ratio per 1000 of population, 5·53. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 12·02.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Central Provinces during the Year 1878 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . .	0·14	...	0·03	0·07	3·29	6·00	10·52	9·88	6·56	0·09	...	...	36·58
Damoh . . .	0·65	3·75	0·20	0·10	3·84	2·58	15·38	16·05	9·20	2·05	0·25	...	54·05
Murwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . .	0·12	0·47	...	0·12	0·32	1·85	11·71	12·41	7·20	0·17	0·11	...	34·48
Narsinghpur . .	...	0·56	...	1·70	1·29	3·49	19·72	19·78	6·78	0·50	0·02	...	53·84
Hoshangabad . .	0·12	0·98	...	0·04	2·59	1·15	18·11	12·97	13·99	0·32	...	...	50·27
Nimar . . .	...	...	...	0·20	0·24	4·33	13·05	16·93	8·62	0·79	...	...	44·16
Burhanpur . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . .	0·96	1·89	0·51	1·89	1·79	4·01	10·43	17·20	6·06	0·39	...	...	45·13
Betul . . .	0·05	0·64	0·40	0·29	0·74	2·91	23·63	12·33	8·52	1·38	...	...	50·89
Chhindwara . .	0·79	1·01	...	0·60	0·83	1·92	24·71	12·83	5·38	5·79	0·03	...	53·89
Seoni . . .	0·65	3·75	0·20	0·10	3·84	2·58	15·38	16·05	9·20	2·05	0·25	...	54·05
Balaghat . . .	0·93	1·64	0·12	0·92	1·20	6·42	21·47	22·87	8·80	0·23	0·21	...	64·81
Bhandara . . .	0·81	0·96	0·40	1·10	1·43	3·36	21·61	17·57	9·43	1·86	...	...	58·53
Nagpur . . .	...	0·65	0·96	1·54	1·30	3·86	17·91	19·45	12·78	4·37	...	...	62·82
Wardha . . .	...	0·55	0·17	0·90	0·48	4·31	15·11	21·59	...	3·24	...	...	46·35
Chanda . . .	...	0·26	0·69	0·99	1·52	2·75	19·37	23·81	8·23	1·34	...	...	58·96
Sironcha . . .	0·03	...	0·03	0·15	2·34	6·05	16·39	17·68	4·29	3·63	0·79	...	51·38
Raipur . . .	0·09	0·29	...	1·00	2·22	3·67	14·88	11·71	7·26	1·93	1·24	0·99	45·28
Bilaspur . . .	...	1·25	0·45	6·93	3·65	1·62	5·48	17·03	4·41	...	2·00	0·10	42·92
Sambalpur . .	...	0·45	0·25	2·27	3·56	2·12	11·83	12·67	5·81	2·29	...	2·24	43·49
Monthly Totals .	5·34	19·10	4·41	20·91	36·47	64·98	306·69	310·81	142·52	32·42	4·90	3·33	
Quarterly Totals		28·85			122·36			760·02			40·65		951·88
Monthly Averages	0·28	1·00	0·23	1·10	1·92	3·42	16·14	16·36	7·50	1·71	0·26	0·17	
Quar. Averages .		1·51			6·44			40·00			2·14		50·09

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Central Provinces during the Year 1879 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	18	...	...	...	28
Murwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur . . .	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hoshangabad . . .	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nimar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Burhanpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . .	...	...	...	...	59	218	265	346	203	...	...	...	...
Betul . . .	2	...	...	5	...	11	95	42	4	5	...	...	1,091
Chhindwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Seoni . . .	...	...	...	6	346	221	106	32	60	22	...	...	...
Balaghat . . .	...	...	...	127	1025	414	62	67	...	...	...	...	793
Bhandara . . .	...	...	24	817	810	303	134	70	116	7	...	...	1,695
Nagpur . . .	...	...	1	89	165	83	26	40	...	...	4	...	2,281
Wardha . . .	...	...	...	...	29	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	408
Chanda . . .	...	...	...	6	513	426	272	66	11	4	...	...	35
Sironcha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,298
Raipur . . .	...	32	202	2168	4663	2841	1162	311	23	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur . . .	...	17	123	726	3385	2536	978	210	65	...	...	...	11,402
Sambalpur . . .	6	71	106	103	3	...	3	3	24	3	...	...	8,040
Monthly Totals .	8	120	469	4049	10,998	7060	3104	1198	524	41	4	...	27,575

Of the total 27,575 deaths, 14,574 were males and 13,001 females.  
Ratio per 1000 of population, 3·72. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 10·80.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Central Provinces during the Year 1879 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . .	...	0·85	...	...	0·75	4·93	11·88	13·81	3·23	3·88	...	...	39·33
Damoh . . .	...	0·80	...	...	0·38	7·17	12·99	13·88	5·74	3·52	...	...	44·48
Murwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	...	0·73	...	...	0·06	8·60	10·84	17·45	8·67	3·92	...	...	50·27
Narsinghpur . . .	...	0·19	...	...	0·98	9·20	11·81	17·19	6·47	4·53	...	...	50·37
Hoshangabad . . .	...	0·15	...	...	0·39	4·41	9·07	20·23	14·86	2·60	...	...	51·71
Nimar . . .	...	0·11	...	...	2·80	8·54	4·20	7·23	10·18	3·87	...	...	36·93
Burhanpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . .	...	0·94	...	...	0·98	9·92	9·60	25·03	4·86	1·52	...	...	52·85
Betul . . .	...	0·30	...	...	0·98	11·04	6·64	17·88	8·22	5·48	...	...	50·54
Chhindwara . . .	...	0·71	...	...	5·49	9·13	7·78	11·71	6·72	3·13	...	...	44·67
Seoni . . .	...	2·03	...	...	2·10	15·75	9·45	16·34	4·62	2·61	...	...	52·90
Balaghat . . .	...	0·75	...	...	5·74	13·46	7·56	37·21	5·23	1·84	...	...	71·79
Bhandara . . .	...	0·19	...	...	4·20	5·89	6·58	22·51	7·43	2·04	...	...	48·84
Nagpur . . .	...	0·63	...	...	5·92	13·46	8·48	13·50	6·54	3·65	...	...	52·18
Wardha . . .	...	0·73	...	...	5·18	7·91	10·49	14·84	4·06	2·22	...	...	45·43
Chanda . . .	...	0·61	...	...	4·12	7·20	6·73	33·54	7·02	5·82	2·11	0·02	67·17
Sironcha . . .	...	0·50	...	0·33	5·50	6·58	9·30	27·80	2·56	3·02	3·37	...	58·96
Raipur . . .	...	...	...	...	1·86	10·92	13·29	21·72	12·00	3·87	...	...	63·66
Bilaspur . . .	...	...	...	...	1·22	8·45	8·12	16·49	7·23	3·14	...	...	44·65
Sambalpur . . .	...	0·30	...	...	7·85	8·09	25·07	27·95	7·57	1·70	...	...	78·53
Monthly Totals . .	...	10·52	...	0·33	56·50	170·65	189·88	376·31	133·21	62·36	5·48	0·02	1005·26
Quarterly Totals . .	10·52	...	227·48	...	699·40	...	67·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Averages . .	...	0·55	...	0·02	2·97	8·98	9·99	19·81	7·01	3·28	0·29	...	52·90
Quarterly Averages . .	0·55	...	11·97	...	36·81	...	3·57	...	...	...	...	...	...

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Central Provinces during the Year 1880 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nimar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burhanpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seoni . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Balaghat . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sironcha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . .	...	...	17	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Bilaspur . . .	...	...	15	17	12	2	2	...	91	86	9	...	48
Sambalpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
Monthly Totals . . .	1	...	32	94	12	2	2	91	86	9	...	1	330

Of the total 330 deaths, 167 were males and 163 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·04. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 0·15.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Central Provinces during the Year 1880 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . .	...	...	...	...	0·30	5·72	13·15	4·03	9·97	1·37	2·87	...	37·11
Damoh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1·73	15·92	3·55	4·70	2·10	1·41	...	29·71
Murwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6·30	19·11	7·13	10·89	4·73	2·06	0·03	50·25
Narsinghpur . . .	...	...	...	...	0·09	4·76	11·75	8·05	13·68	0·76	2·46	...	41·55
Hoshangabad . . .	...	...	...	...	0·09	10·73	13·65	20·30	10·25	0·96	2·16	...	58·14
Nimar . . .	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·79	1·20	3·73	9·92	3·88	0·68	...	20·22
Burhanpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . .	0·69	...	...	0·21	14·56	29·60	6·33	7·59	2·19	0·70	...	...	61·87
Betul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6·70	6·62	5·99	15·56	2·49	1·52	...	38·88
Chhindwara . . .	...	...	...	0·09	6·91	6·10	6·88	14·25	4·06	0·37	...	...	38·66
Seoni . . .	...	...	0·01	0·16	15·74	8·72	8·18	16·14	2·50	0·15	...	...	51·60
Balaghat . . .	0·24	...	...	0·11	22·89	34·20	14·05	14·04	3·00	0·05	...	...	88·58
Bhandara . . .	...	...	...	0·23	16·88	22·44	6·60	13·35	3·89	0·01	...	...	63·40
Nagpur . . .	...	...	...	0·34	9·21	8·06	2·91	10·31	2·64	0·07	...	...	33·54
Wardha . . .	...	...	...	1·30	4·86	11·56	3·71	10·31	1·78	0·62	...	...	34·14
Chanda . . .	0·44	0·41	0·04	0·25	4·89	17·10	5·03	14·89	4·54	2·49	...	...	50·08
Sironcha . . .	...	...	0·67	0·64	3·22	21·14	3·54	10·78	0·87	2·13	...	...	42·99
Raipur . . .	0·24	...	...	...	11·50	12·13	10·33	10·62	0·73	0·88	0·04	...	46·47
Bilaspur . . .	0·45	...	...	0·09	12·17	22·09	7·51	15·81	5·98	0·10	...	...	64·20
Sambalpur . . .	1·44	...	0·09	1·80	16·48	15·92	24·70	9·05	1·30	0·42	0·02	...	71·22
Monthly Totals . . .	3·50	0·41	0·81	5·72	176·04	290·46	152·55	222·11	49·77	21·15	0·09	...	922·61
Quarterly Totals . . .	3·91	...	182·57	...	665·12	...	71·01	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Averages . . .	0·18	0·02	0·04	0·30	9·27	15·29	8·03	11·69	2·62	1·11	...	...	48·55
Quarterly Averages . . .	0·20	...	9·61	...	35·01	...	3·73	...	...	...	...	...	...

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Central Provinces during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . .	...	...	1	27	102	147	12	...	...	...	...	...	289
Damoh . . .	...	...	8	3	27	193	47	13	4	...	...	...	295
Murwara . . .	...	...	16	176	301	204	25	...	...	...	...	...	722
Jubbulpore . . .	...	...	...	196	630	642	201	21	4	...	3	...	1697
Narsinghpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	34	123	264	161	181	16	...	779
Hoshangabad . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	28	15	...	...	50
Nimar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	4	...	...	16
Burhanpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	1	...	...	...	18
Mandla . . .	...	...	3	...	...	34	26	...	...	...	...	...	63
Betul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Chhindwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	99	11	...	...	223
Seoni . . .	...	...	...	...	1	147	133	136	40	2	...	...	459
Balaghat . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	93	39	1	...	...	148
Bhandara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	169	440	182	21	3	819
Nagpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	306	680	309	28	...	1402
Wardha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	484	332	24	5	...	857
Chanda . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	106	89	79	17	...	296
Sironcha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . .	7	6	2	14	114	265	216	...	39	5	...	...	668
Bilaspur . . .	44	90	46	...	4	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	210
Sambalpur . . .	12	32	28	43	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	127
Monthly Totals .	12	83	152	494	1086	1519	958	1961	1969	813	90	3	9140

Of the total 9140 deaths, 4729 were males and 4411 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 1·23. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, ?

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Central Provinces during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Saugor . . .	...	0·25	1·27	0·10	...	1·87	7·04	13·93	2·54	0·39	...	...	27·39
Damoh . . .	...	0·39	1·71	...	...	7·13	6·30	22·24	3·52	0·73	...	...	42·02
Murwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	0·01	0·24	2·10	0·05	0·27	6·81	21·45	17·10	1·75	0·11	0·16	...	50·05
Narsinghpur . . .	...	0·33	1·28	...	0·44	9·15	15·79	13·48	3·11	...	0·35	...	43·93
Hoshangabad . . .	...	...	1·68	...	0·20	18·87	24·06	12·30	6·44	4·33	0·23	0·03	68·14
Nimar . . .	...	...	1·08	...	0·17	3·33	17·79	3·59	5·83	1·18	0·48	...	33·45
Burhanpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . .	...	...	3·77	0·35	...	7·96	29·13	12·74	6·83	0·65	0·32	...	61·75
Betul . . .	...	...	2·58	...	0·29	13·55	18·02	6·32	2·98	1·55	0·51	...	45·80
Chhindwara . . .	0·33	0·01	2·08	0·02	0·66	12·09	13·37	12·79	9·66	0·81	0·63	...	52·45
Seoni . . .	...	0·25	3·08	0·14	0·12	10·99	13·62	13·40	9·75	2·38	0·50	...	54·23
Balaghat . . .	...	0·06	1·02	0·15	0·70	11·31	26·16	15·44	5·55	1·46	1·07	...	62·92
Bhandara . . .	...	...	2·82	0·27	...	16·83	18·77	19·66	7·69	0·03	1·13	...	67·20
Nagpur . . .	0·03	...	2·13	...	0·76	19·71	14·28	11·56	10·24	0·44	0·61	...	59·76
Wardha . . .	0·06	0·09	3·56	...	1·06	15·01	17·00	9·19	11·58	2·75	1·04	...	61·34
Chanda . . .	...	...	3·10	0·61	...	12·71	14·63	11·34	10·31	0·39	4·53	...	57·62
Sironcha . . .	...	...	0·94	0·22	0·31	10·38	14·15	9·82	5·16	1·11	0·42	...	42·51
Raipur . . .	...	0·49	3·75	0·29	0·52	12·87	18·39	15·20	5·47	1·09	1·01	...	59·08
Bilaspur . . .	...	...	3·09	0·17	1·01	8·85	22·74	18·92	9·93	0·59	0·02	...	65·32
Sambalpur . . .	...	...	2·37	0·13	1·73	9·71	26·24	16·87	6·84	8·35	0·13	0·04	72·41
Monthly Totals .	0·43	2·11	43·41	2·50	8·24	209·13	338·93	255·89	125·18	28·34	13·14	0·07	
Quarterly Totals	45·95			219·87			720·00			41·55			1027·37
Month. Averages	0·02	0·11	2·28	0·13	0·43	11·01	17·84	13·47	6·59	1·49	0·69	...	
Quar. Averages	2·41			11·57			37·90			2·19			54·07

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Berar Province during the Years 1871-2 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ellichpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wún . . .	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Basim . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	29	7	1	48
Akola . . .	...	...	...	...	...	45	117	49	...	...	4	1	216
Buldana . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	21	125	77	17	14	312
Monthly Totals .	2	1	...	2	...	45	175	71	135	106	28	16	581

## 1872.

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	35	148	40	85	...	2	312
Ellichpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	8
Wún . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	226	244	47	2	13	534
Basim . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	229	60	...	...	...	320
Akola . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	112	63	18	...	...	214
Buldana . . .	5	2	...	...	...	...	17	103	41	20	2	...	190
Monthly Totals .	5	2	...	...	...	2	106	818	450	176	4	15	1578

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Berar Province during the Years 1871-2 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	0·60	...	...	...	1·06	6·66	7·42	1·21	6·72	...	...	0·16	23·83
Ellichpur . . .	1·96	...	...	...	0·20	5·47	4·68	1·42	4·04	...	...	...	17·77
Wún . . .	0·70	...	...	...	1·20	6·05	7·10	1·70	10·05	...	0·20	...	27·00
Basim . . .	1·03	0·10	...	...	0·34	3·78	2·72	2·59	5·90	0·26	0·85	...	17·57
Akola . . .	2·87	...	...	...	...	4·93	3·01	1·35	3·05	0·26	2·00	...	17·47
Buldana . . .	5·23	...	...	...	...	2·86	2·23	1·84	6·33	...	1·59	0·10	20·18
Monthly Totals .	12·39	0·10	...	...	2·80	29·75	27·16	10·11	36·09	0·52	4·64	0·26	...
Quarterly Totals .	12·49				32·55				73·36			5·42	123·82
Monthly Averages	2·06	0·02	...	...	0·47	4·96	4·53	1·69	6·01	0·09	0·77	0·04	20·64
Quar. Averages .	2·08				5·43				12·23			0·90	

## 1872.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	...	...	...	1·65	...	7·15	13·65	7·49	4·70	1·20	...	...	35·84
Ellichpur . . .	...	...	...	0·82	...	4·12	10·23	4·89	10·38	0·66	...	0·3	31·13
Wún . . .	...	...	...	...	...	9·45	16·40	5·00	9·37	2·25	...	...	42·47
Basim . . .	...	...	0·03	2·91	...	9·52	14·48	13·57	11·32	1·93	...	0·53	54·29
Akola . . .	...	...	...	1·73	...	8·01	7·10	3·62	12·32	7·95	...	0·20	40·93
Buldana . . .	...	...	...	2·24	...	6·68	15·39	7·81	10·29	1·10	...	1·64	45·15
Monthly Totals .	...	...	0·03	9·35	...	44·93	77·25	42·38	58·38	15·09	...	2·40	...
Quarterly Totals .	0·03			54·28				178·01			17·49		249·81
Monthly Averages	...	...	...	1·56	...	7·49	12·88	7·06	9·73	2·51	...	0·40	41·63
Quar. Averages .	...	...		9·05				29·67			2·91		

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Berar Province during the Years 1873-74 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Amraoti . . .													
Ellichpur . . .													
Wún . . .													
Basim . . .													No cholera during the year.
Akola . . .													
Buldana . . .													
Monthly Totals .													

## 1874

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1874.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Amraoti . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wún . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basim . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Monthly Totals .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Berar Province during the Years 1873-74 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	0·14	0·79	...	...	1·34	6·94	7·62	8·28	7·19	...	...	...	32·30
Ellichpur . . .	0·76	0·28	...	...	0·42	5·23	5·56	5·41	7·45	...	...	...	25·11
Wún . . .	...	...	...	...	3·47	5·44	5·53	4·37	8·66	...	...	...	27·47
Basim . . .	...	0·12	0·02	...	2·30	5·25	7·29	9·73	14·36	...	0·24	...	39·31
Akola . . .	0·10	0·36	0·11	...	0·43	4·80	4·52	7·14	4·17	...	0·94	...	22·57
Buldana . . .	0·12	1·20	...	...	1·10	3·38	8·17	6·55	7·27	...	0·50	...	28·29
Monthly Totals .	1·12	2·75	0·13	...	9·06	31·04	38·69	41·48	49·10	...	1·68	...	175·05
Quarterly Totals .	4·00			40·10			129·27			1·68			
Month. Averages .	0·19	0·46	0·02	...	1·51	5·17	6·45	6·91	8·18	...	0·28	...	
Quar. Averages .	0·67			6·68			21·54			0·28			29·17

## 1874

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1874.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	...	...	...	0·33	0·54	7·88	9·88	2·85	5·30	0·18	...	0·10	27·06
Ellichpur . . .	0·01	...	...	0·58	0·41	5·17	14·29	4·80	5·70	0·08	0·28	...	31·32
Wún . . .	...	0·75	0·22	...	2·81	7·10	16·17	3·00	9·00	0·75	1·15	0·05	41·00
Basim . . .	...	...	0·19	0·02	1·79	10·26	25·40	3·34	5·78	2·80	0·10	...	49·68
Akola . . .	...	...	0·01	...	0·08	8·93	9·54	1·03	6·80	0·24	0·05	...	26·68
Buldana . . .	...	...	...	0·10	0·68	7·09	5·34	2·14	5·00	0·97	0·08	...	21·40
Monthly Totals .	0·01	0·75	0·42	1·03	6·31	46·43	80·62	17·16	37·58	5·02	1·66	0·15	
Quarterly Totals .	1·18			53·77			135·36			6·83			197·14
Monthly Averages .	...	0·13	0·07	0·17	1·05	7·74	13·44	2·86	6·26	0·84	0·28	0·02	
Quar. Averages .	0·20			8·96			22·56			1·14			32·86

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Berar Province during the Years 1875-6 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	...	...	...	...	...	19	696	1344	888	177	39	...	3,163
Ellichpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	106	1,397	553	49	2	...	...	2,107
Wún . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1042	605	102	13	...	1,765
Basim . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5	314	642	186	18	...	...	1,165
Akola. . .	...	...	...	...	165	3033	3,712	874	63	...	...	...	7,847
Buldana . . .	...	...	...	...	84	462	4,252	1385	216	19	...	...	6,418
Monthly Totals	...	...	...	...	249	3625	10,374	5840	2007	318	52	...	22,465

## 1876.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	...	0·82	...	...	0·03	7·50	8·92	5·14	7·87	2·64	...	...	32·92
Ellichpur . . .	...	0·40	...	...	...	7·55	9·26	3·44	7·08	0·08	...	...	27·81
Wún . . .	...	1·20	0·10	0·60	0·10	13·35	14·75	8·70	9·65	9·90	0·10	...	58·45
Basim . . .	...	...	...	0·07	...	12·60	7·19	7·42	17·15	4·67	...	...	49·10
Akola . . .	...	0·09	...	0·02	0·30	7·67	7·12	5·43	12·52	0·90	...	0·17	34·22
Buldana . . .	...	...	...	0·20	...	5·80	6·46	4·17	12·12	1·41	...	0·47	30·63
Monthly Totals . .	...	2·51	0·10	0·89	0·43	54·47	53·70	34·30	66·39	19·60	0·10	0·64	233·13
Quarterly Totals. .	2·61			55·79			154·39			20·34			
Monthly Averages .	...	0·42	0·02	0·15	0·07	9·08	8·95	5·72	11·06	3·27	0·02	0·10	38·86
Quarterly Averages .	0·44			9·30			25·73			3·39			

## 1876.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1876.												Total.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Amraoti . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	4·23	9·19	7·18	8·61	...	...	...	29·25
Ellichpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2·59	5·51	8·95	9·33	...	...	...	26·38	
Wún . . .	...	...	...	...	0·30	3·18	10·69	11·08	2·74	0·79	...	...	...	28·78
Basim . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6·84	9·96	10·63	2·30	0·81	...	...	...	30·54
Akola . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2·66	6·89	8·43	3·03	0·06	...	...	...	21·07
Buldana . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4·26	8·22	10·29	2·26	0·15	...	...	...	25·18
Monthly Totals . .	...	...	...	...	0·34	23·76	50·46	56·56	28·27	1·81	...	...		161·20
Quarterly Totals. .	...			24·10			135·29			1·81				
Monthly Averages .	...	...	...	...	0·06	3·96	8·41	9·43	4·71	0·30	...	...		26·87
Quarterly Averages .	...			4·02			22·55			0·30				

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Berar Province during the Years 1877-78 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	...	...	...	6	29	26	3	20	17	5	...	...	106
Ellichpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	30	1	...	...	...	48
Wún . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	48	11	...	...	74
Basim . . .	14	...	...	...	...	42	13	26	52	5	3	10	165
Akola . . .	...	...	29	34	96	47	26	82	80	...	...	...	394
Buldana . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	21	5	9	4	...	55
Monthly Totals .	14	...	29	40	125	131	59	194	203	30	7	10	842

1878.

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	...	1	...	...	1	17	733	2,002	1470	485	64	52	4,825
Ellichpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	762	141	13	1	6	1,136
Wún . . .	...	...	30	112	639	1203	2,049	766	75	17	...	...	4,891
Basim . . .	2	...	...	22	912	4706	4158	1,653	240	5	...	...	11,698
Akola . . .	...	...	...	...	9	73	883	2,674	666	34	3	...	4,342
Buldana . . .	...	...	...	31	1286	1296	2254	2,123	409	15	...	...	7,414
Monthly Totals .	2	1	...	83	2320	6731	9444	11,263	3692	627	85	58	34,306

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Berar Province during the Years 1877-78 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	2·11	1·34	0·32	1·88	0·38	7·51	4·02	4·58	0·93	2·16	0·04	3·93	29·20
Ellichpur . . .	...	...	...	0·12	0·19	2·09	12·59	13·45	6·54	4·01	...	...	38·99
Wún . . .	...	...	...	1·65	0·15	3·69	9·97	9·45	6·10	0·75	...	1·75	33·51
Basim . . .	1·49	0·71	1·01	0·86	0·27	6·72	5·40	3·97	4·15	2·70	0·16	0·44	27·88
Akola . . .	3·01	1·12	0·35	...	0·18	6·85	2·63	3·44	2·61	1·45	0·24	2·44	24·32
Buldana . . .	1·68	0·52	0·81	0·47	0·05	3·92	3·59	9·24	2·42	3·39	0·01	1·17	27·27
Monthly Totals .	8·29	3·69	2·49	4·98	1·22	30·78	38·20	44·13	22·75	14·46	0·45	9·73	181·17
Quarterly Totals .	14·47			36·98			105·08			24·64			
Monthly Averages .	1·38	0·61	0·42	0·83	0·20	5·13	6·37	7·35	3·79	2·41	0·08	1·62	30·19
Quarterly Averages .	2·41			6·16			17·51			4·11			

1878.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	...	0·35	0·08	0·17	0·89	4·11	11·87	12·98	7·85	4·37	...	...	42·67
Ellichpur . . .	0·03	...	...	0·05	0·42	2·83	12·06	10·50	6·05	4·92	0·12	...	36·98
Wún . . .	...	0·15	0·45	1·65	0·25	3·52	12·75	20·65	5·08	2·07	...	...	46·57
Basim . . .	...	...	0·15	1·84	0·27	4·84	12·01	24·53	9·16	3·31	...	...	56·11
Akola . . .	...	...	0·77	0·21	0·03	5·11	6·19	14·36	9·56	6·84	...	...	43·07
Buldana . . .	...	...	...	0·81	0·11	5·13	6·96	14·26	8·67	6·45	...	...	42·39
Monthly Totals .	0·03	0·50	1·45	4·73	1·97	25·54	61·84	97·28	46·37	27·96	0·12	...	267·79
Quarterly Totals .	1·98			32·24			205·49			28·08			
Monthly Averages .	0·01	0·08	0·24	0·79	0·33	4·25	10·31	16·21	7·73	4·66	0·02	...	44·63
Quarterly Averages .	0·33			5·37			34·25			4·68			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Berar Province during the Years 1879-80 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	3	...	...	...	1	11	34	41	...	...	...	...	90
Ellichpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	18	67	34	...	...	...	...	119
Wún . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basim . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14
Buldana . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals .	3	...	...	...	1	29	115	75	...	...	...	...	223

1880.

Amraoti . . .	{	No cholera this year.
Ellichpur . . .		
Wún . . .		
Basim . . .		
Akola . . .		
Buldana . . .		
Monthly Totals .	...	...

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Berar Province during the Years 1879-80 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	...	0·10	...	...	3·27	6·52	4·49	11·96	5·48	2·40	...	...	34·22
Ellichpur . . .	...	0·22	...	...	1·25	4·26	7·23	8·24	6·87	3·95	...	...	32·02
Wún . . .	...	0·19	...	...	6·32	9·17	5·27	15·85	6·05	1·25	...	...	44·10
Basim . . .	...	0·25	...	...	5·38	10·55	5·71	10·13	7·16	3·73	...	...	42·91
Akola . . .	...	0·31	...	...	0·84	4·99	5·29	7·99	5·23	1·25	...	...	25·90
Buldana . . .	...	1·23	...	...	2·01	9·66	6·31	10·20	11·15	2·42	...	...	42·98
Monthly Totals .	...	2·30	...	...	19·07	45·15	34·30	64·37	41·94	15·00	...	...	222·13
Quarterly Totals .	2·30			64·22			140·61			15·00			
Monthly Averages	...	0·38	...	...	3·18	7·52	5·72	10·73	6·99	2·50	...	...	37·02
Quar. Averages .	0·38			10·70			23·44			2·50			

1880.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	...	...	...	...	0·36	3·86	1·47	1·48	6·49	0·96	1·78	...	16·40
Ellichpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4·90	1·72	2·11	7·51	1·52	1·83	...	19·59
Wún . . .	...	...	...	...	0·28	2·95	6·95	5·50	9·27	1·65	2·20	...	28·80
Basim . . .	...	...	0·07	0·06	0·10	3·71	6·49	3·36	7·38	0·75	6·67	...	28·59
Akola . . .	...	...	...	...	0·56	2·27	1·83	2·82	7·20	1·39	3·33	...	19·40
Buldana . . .	...	...	...	...	0·03	4·38	5·48	2·45	12·93	1·40	2·50	...	29·17
Monthly Totals .	...	...	0·07	0·06	1·33	22·07	23·94	17·72	50·78	7·67	18·31	...	
Quarterly Totals .	0·07			23·46			92·44			25·98			141·95
Monthly Averages	...	...	0·01	0·01	0·22	3·68	3·99	2·95	8·47	1·28	3·05	...	
Quar. Averages .	0·01			3·91			15·41			4·33			23·66

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Berar Province during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	157	165	36	10	...	380
Ellichpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	22	47	4	...	100
Wún . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	96	35	...	74	309
Basim . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	144	227	12	27	9	427
Akola . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	111	559	231	48	9	...	959
Buldana . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	753	323	39	...	...	1229
Monthly Totals .	...	...	...	...	...	1	245	1744	1064	217	50	83	3404

Of the total 3404 deaths, 1760 were males and 1644 females.  
Ratio per 1000 of population, 1·6.      Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Berar Province during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Amraoti . . .	...	...	1·30	0·10	0·61	11·46	11·84	8·05	2·78	1·82	0·97	...	38·93
Ellichpur . . .	...	...	1·31	...	0·57	14·46	10·35	4·52	3·63	1·05	0·61	...	36·50
Wún . . .	...	...	1·15	0·05	0·70	10·35	11·60	9·25	7·80	0·70	1·75	...	43·35
Basim . . .	...	...	0·49	0·35	0·16	5·64	13·93	12·38	3·00	1·12	2·28	...	39·35
Akola . . .	...	...	1·52	0·16	0·27	6·69	7·35	10·56	3·16	1·92	1·02	...	32·65
Buldana . . .	...	0·04	0·52	0·27	0·81	11·50	7·46	7·99	3·30	1·73	0·68	...	34·30
Monthly Totals .	...	0·04	6·29	0·93	3·12	60·10	62·53	52·75	23·67	8·34	7·31	...	
Quarterly Totals .	6·33			64·15			138·95			15·65			225·08
Monthly Averages	...	0·01	1·05	0·15	0·52	10·02	10·42	8·79	3·94	1·39	1·22	...	37·51
Quar. Averages .	1·06			10·69			23·15			2·61			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bengal Province during the Year 1872 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . . . . .	133	96	113	196	170	216	130	213	288	106	97	398	2,156
Bankura . . . . .	34	16	...	1	44	50	53	20	17	...	2	31	268
Beerbhumi . . . . .	26	7	32	29	24	8	21	51	84	32	156	256	726
Midnapur . . . . .	115	187	82	94	65	26	31	7	...	6	43	106	762
Hooghly and Serampore . .	87	46	72	39	7	16	30	92	30	44	93	93	649
Howrah . . . . .	151	83	47	47	28	7	8	23	9	25	90	258	776
24-Pergunnahs . . . . .	968	468	236	122	87	50	17	43	38	73	261	729	3,092
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea . . . . .	584	474	168	357	236	7	50	21	2	5	3	82	1,989
Jessore . . . . .	755	251	212	178	92	36	18	9	17	7	76	520	2,171
Murshidabad . . . . .	89	104	186	99	13	...	1	1	9	1	1	35	539
Dinagepore . . . . .	423	78	176	130	71	8	...	...	...	38	103	373	1,400
Maldah . . . . .	9	14	1	1	5	1	2	11	...	...	1	7	52
Rajshahye . . . . .	188	50	60	103	23	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	429
Rungpore . . . . .	57	4	18	18	62	27	69	73	93	195	402	967	1,985
Bogra . . . . .	59	9	3	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	104
Pubna . . . . .	110	23	24	147	92	13	10	1	...	1	2	83	506
Darjiling . . . . .	...	...	...	22	43	57	52	28	...	...	1	2	205
Julpaiguri . . . . .	8	2	2	7	11	21	35	16	5	29	97	298	531
Dacca . . . . .	62	31	27	95	90	35	30	7	13	6	78	296	770
Furridpore . . . . .	291	41	21	37	12	1	1	2	1	1	4	17	429
Backergunge . . . . .	111	86	186	234	122	28	29	13	21	8	33	209	1,080
Mymensing . . . . .	51	26	29	71	41	8	1	2	1	1	96	554	881
Chittagong . . . . .	151	86	114	127	275	196	84	12	37	10	45	165	1,302
Noakhollie . . . . .	25	28	31	16	20	7	...	...	...	4	25	205	361
Tipperah . . . . .	50	16	35	46	55	1	5	2	...	5	133	517	865
Patna . . . . .	10	1	12	23	42	319	333	315	52	18	2	22	1,149
Gya . . . . .	2	3	3	50	240	494	550	369	54	11	14	2	1,792
Shahabad . . . . .	30	...	1	29	54	171	51	48	60	41	55	...	540
Tirhut { Mozafferpore . .	52	4	...	5	69	188	83	308	400	297	65	19	1,490
{ Durbhanga . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun . . . . .	3	8	7	4	24	59	84	155	142	28	4	...	518
Champarun . . . . .	...	...	...	2	51	65	36	83	191	75	...	...	503
Monghyr . . . . .	...	...	28	30	92	395	253	99	27	2	3	1	930
Bhagulpore . . . . .	...	...	29	12	3	5	31	35	44	35	12	2	208
Purneah . . . . .	20	1	14	59	18	30	5	14	28	151	16	356	
Sonthal . . . . .	14	8	27	32	17	12	11	...	...	3	...	4	128
Cuttack . . . . .	11	64	322	573	609	619	551	113	57	26	3	4	2,952
Poori . . . . .	2	57	82	177	111	486	203	33	41	3	6	6	1,207
Balasore . . . . .	35	53	189	278	250	346	60	21	10	14	1	5	1,262
Hazaribagh . . . . .	...	...	15	14	24	38	15	1	2	1	1	...	111
Lohardugga . . . . .	1	...	7	4	5	3	21	2	1	1	...	1	46
Singbhumi . . . . .	1	3	1	8	2	1	...	1	2	4	...	4	27
Manbhumi . . . . .	13	3	3	...	63	139	56	3	4	...	2	3	289
Monthly Totals . . .	4711	2450	2602	3480	3403	4177	3046	2240	1766	1186	2161	6314	37,536

Of the total 37,536 deaths, 21,289 were males and 16,247 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·63. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 10·81.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bengal Province during the Year 1872 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Burdwan . . .	... 0·60	... 2·02	2·51	7·27	6·66	8·33	5·52	9·44	...	0·12	42·47			
Bankura . . .	... 0·96	... 2·14	2·70	5·60	5·34	8·01	8·85	10·81	...	...	44·41			
Beerbhumi . . .	0·07 2·48	... 1·62	5·09	3·28	12·74	10·37	5·77	9·42	0·10	...	50·94			
Midnapore . . .	... 0·12	0·82	...	1·88	11·04	8·97	12·92	8·56	11·26	0·02	...	55·59		
Hooghly . . .	0·50 3·70	... 2·18	2·40	7·99	9·08	7·62	8·38	8·16	...	1·00	51·01			
Howrah . . .	... 2·28	0·28	2·79	1·71	9·99	4·92	9·82	8·26	7·51	0·02	0·11	47·69		
24-Pergunnahs . . .	... 2·28	0·21	1·47	2·57	8·15	6·96	10·26	7·37	9·40	...	0·12	48·79		
Calcutta . . .	0·22 2·82	0·21	1·83	1·99	9·45	5·55	11·52	8·42	8·93	0·02	0·09	51·05		
Nuddea . . .	0·08 1·75	... 0·42	4·90	9·53	6·69	5·62	7·27	5·73	0·08	...	42·07			
Jessore . . .	0·09 2·41	0·19	10·13	6·57	12·32	9·59	8·74	12·56	6·67	...	0·14	69·41		
Murshidabad . . .	0·04 2·81	0·14	0·63	3·30	13·66	9·00	9·48	14·37	12·19	...	...	65·62		
Dinagepore . . .	0·95 0·87	0·03	...	4·00	14·02	17·66	16·73	10·92	10·61	...	...	75·79		
Maldah . . .	0·09 1·34	0·02	0·49	2·81	11·84	14·43	5·69	7·72	8·08	...	...	52·51		
Rajshahye . . .	... 2·37	0·06	1·00	2·71	6·74	10·37	4·94	15·48	10·41	...	...	54·08		
Rungpore . . .	... 0·10	0·61	1·73	10·89	16·49	16·56	13·54	17·64	8·69	...	...	86·25		
Bogra . . .	... 1·12	...	0·72	12·19	11·43	16·13	5·95	13·47	5·87	...	...	66·88		
Pubna . . .	... 2·08	0·14	2·53	8·04	10·85	6·42	8·94	12·39	7·99	...	...	59·38		
Darjiling . . .	0·36 0·50	1·14	4·36	3·70	20·54	30·57	21·21	14·52	10·56	...	...	107·46		
Julpaiguri . . .	0·96 ...	0·65	6·83	11·03	23·76	23·80	26·98	22·98	8·98	0·03	...	126·00		
Dacca . . .	0·05 0·70	0·50	6·40	9·00	8·25	14·00	9·30	12·00	4·20	...	...	64·40		
Furridpore . . .	... 0·68	...	2·31	8·73	2·91	13·66	7·82	9·74	7·42	...	0·08	53·35		
Backergunge . . .	0·37 0·96	0·86	5·26	10·41	15·96	14·43	11·37	17·41	5·44	0·11	0·56	83·14		
Mymensing . . .	... 0·86	...	4·85	6·58	16·66	15·56	15·65	22·31	3·89	...	...	86·36		
Chittagong . . .	0·44 1·14	...	5·11	4·96	10·80	30·80	15·59	14·19	4·74	...	0·75	88·53		
Noakhollie . . .	0·59 0·14	0·44	5·86	14·44	16·22	22·04	23·35	20·71	5·61	0·63	0·07	110·10		
Tipperah . . .	0·26 1·55	2·15	6·24	7·58	4·69	25·76	14·61	9·10	9·51	0·10	0·26	81·81		
Patna . . .	2·02 0·85	0·02	...	1·16	4·83	8·15	5·54	7·07	1·53	...	...	31·17		
Gya . . .	0·43 1·81	...	0·75	0·15	1·64	10·67	9·82	5·48	1·38	...	...	32·13		
Shahabad . . .	2·22 0·80	0·12	0·10	0·80	4·37	13·08	4·39	9·10	0·55	...	...	35·53		
Tirhut—														
Mozufferpore . . .	2·10 0·20	0·20	0·32	4·82	3·70	16·70	9·63	11·20	1·70	...	...	50·57		
Durbhanga . . .	0·96 0·16	0·04	...	0·57	3·05	18·35	7·06	8·64	3·30	...	...	42·13		
Sarun . . .	2·30 0·20	0·37	...	1·31	3·21	11·44	7·00	12·17	0·48	...	...	38·48		
Chumparun . . .	0·51 ...	...	0·50	2·50	13·40	13·62	6·06	13·70	...	...	...	50·29		
Monghyr . . .	1·27 0·81	...	0·48	0·53	1·18	13·20	9·27	10·89	3·63	...	...	41·26		
Bhagulpore . . .	0·21 0·27	...	1·78	0·79	5·44	8·43	6·21	6·57	4·28	...	...	33·98		
Purneah . . .	1·20 0·64	...	0·80	1·98	14·29	17·19	7·76	10·89	5·46	...	...	60·21		
Sonthal . . .	... 1·90	0·06	1·36	2·09	8·80	12·70	9·78	6·90	5·54	...	0·15	49·28		
Cuttack . . .	0·63 ...	0·65	2·38	17·73	12·72	9·54	8·76	16·16	2·39	0·20	...	71·16		
Poori . . .	0·15 ...	0·03	0·82	23·75	8·71	10·70	7·04	16·19	7·75	...	...	75·14		
Balasore . . .	2·07 ...	0·77	3·06	12·13	14·27	10·96	13·97	11·97	0·82	1·27	...	71·29		
Hazaribagh . . .	0·24 0·75	0·14	0·81	0·62	2·42	7·99	11·57	6·88	3·68	...	...	35·10		
Lohardugga . . .	... 1·46	0·10	1·39	1·62	10·54	10·34	9·00	10·44	3·86	0·24	...	48·99		
Singbhum . . .	... 0·25	0·17	1·90	1·59	9·52	11·65	7·31	12·52	5·66	0·05	0·54	51·16		
Manbhum . . .	... 1·08	...	1·74	2·59	12·89	9·51	8·01	5·19	6·68	0·53	...	48·22		
Monthly Totals	18·53	50·65	9·67	92·30	182·07	442·33	576·41	453·97	483·32	303·57	12·89	5·47		
Quar. Totals .	78·85			716·70			1513·70			321·93			2631·18	
Mon. Averages	0·42	1·15	0·22	2·10	4·14	10·05	13·10	10·32	10·98	6·90	0·29	0·13		59·80
Quar. Averages	1·79			16·29			34·40			7·32				

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bengal Province during the Year 1873 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . . . . .	375	308	561	368	99	116	137	104	18	1	1	2	2,090
Bankura . . . . .	27	184	276	177	141	37	84	60	9	...	...	...	995
Beerbhumi . . . . .	185	77	167	100	24	107	40	67	18	1	...	...	786
Midnapore . . . . .	110	91	128	152	140	205	178	21	5	12	3	13	1,058
Hooghly and Serampore . . . . .	34	38	83	204	37	23	9	9	6	5	4	2	454
Howrah . . . . .	102	120	237	140	55	47	28	18	20	20	49	44	880
24-Pergunnahs . . . . .	479	482	665	694	339	84	45	16	8	12	9	22	2,795
Culcutta . . . . .	133	189	221	163	153	99	59	31	26	24	28	29	1,155
Nuddea . . . . .	72	24	111	129	59	76	43	12	4	6	52	137	725
Jessore . . . . .	354	63	128	607	574	98	29	5	17	8	23	327	2,233
Murshidabad . . . . .	102	135	387	325	225	99	14	12	1	2	9	26	1,337
Dinagepore . . . . .	129	59	59	210	58	...	2	...	...	1	3	6	527
Maldah . . . . .	23	84	338	670	181	49	4	5	3	1	1	30	1,389
Rajshahye . . . . .	16	13	36	156	70	10	3	...	2	...	56	245	607
Rungpore . . . . .	222	69	46	22	13	6	6	18	...	6	...	5	413
Bogra . . . . .	8	1	39	199	44	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	295
Pubna . . . . .	50	8	42	117	50	10	7	1	3	2	30	164	484
Darjiling . . . . .	...	...	...	7	4	4	2	3	...	...	...	1	21
Julpaiguri . . . . .	...	1	2	6	3	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	18
Dacca . . . . .	154	39	20	83	80	38	11	18	17	41	615	753	1,869
Furridpore . . . . .	12	21	27	76	12	1	1	10	...	...	61	82	303
Backergunge . . . . .	177	66	204	678	908	277	63	19	13	10	44	267	2,726
Mymensing . . . . .	168	39	24	83	106	147	163	87	120	115	168	288	1,508
Chittagong . . . . .	120	53	55	126	62	21	29	74	191	14	20	178	943
Noakhollie . . . . .	205	57	58	100	75	38	2	6	6	2	98	199	846
Tipperah . . . . .	349	174	153	267	346	123	20	20	9	11	257	547	2,276
Patna . . . . .	6	4	76	180	365	349	493	826	170	28	6	12	2,515
Gya . . . . .	...	...	5	138	224	288	769	1648	994	291	8	...	4,365
Shahabad . . . . .	2	13	9	129	173	461	1510	1345	689	329	27	5	4,692
Tirhoot { Mozufferpore . . . . .	1	...	1	299	1640	922	1238	1235	523	181	...	...	6,040
{ Durbhungah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun . . . . .	12	4	6	12	34	156	396	734	349	42	9	3	1,757
Chumparun . . . . .	...	1	...	...	2	14	48	776	313	42	22	...	1,218
Monghyr . . . . .	1	3	15	278	330	321	163	133	61	19	9	1	1,334
Bhagulpore . . . . .	10	1	138	340	166	169	41	18	18	11	1	...	913
Purneah . . . . .	...	1	37	751	70	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	866
Sonthal . . . . .	9	6	36	55	140	98	23	38	27	20	...	15	467
Cuttack . . . . .	164	343	640	242	55	252	423	106	55	66	27	9	2,382
Poori . . . . .	40	84	70	14	...	169	365	77	2	...	...	...	821
Balasore . . . . .	67	255	416	185	95	228	617	92	5	3	1	1	1,965
Hazaribagh . . . . .	...	12	7	2	14	33	159	58	29	3	11	...	328
Lohardugga . . . . .	...	1	5	3	16	25	139	159	37	...	...	1	386
Singbhum . . . . .	6	10	1	3	4	5	77	83	7	5	6	1	208
Manbhum . . . . .	...	10	18	54	95	154	350	118	18	13	6	4	840
Monthly Totals . . .	3924	3143	5487	8544	7281	5365	7792	8064	3793	1350	1665	3422	59,830

Of the total 59,830 deaths, 23,982 were males and 25,848 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·94. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 12·14.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Bengal Province during the Year 1873 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . . .	... ...	2·00	4·17	3·44	6·44	19·60	17·15	4·44	0·20	0·08	1·15	58·67	
Bankura . . .	... ...	5·49	1·45	2·26	3·28	15·18	14·72	3·65	0·80	0·44	0·07	47·34	
Beerbhum . . .	0·02 ...	1·13	0·30	1·12	3·92	24·74	17·49	3·74	0·91	0·08	...	53·45	
Midnapore . . .	0·18 ...	0·72	1·95	9·21	7·11	13·97	6·60	4·92	0·11	0·01	0·04	44·82	
Hooghly . . .	... ...	6·90	2·39	4·59	4·48	15·36	6·72	3·77	0·60	0·10	0·75	39·66	
Howrah . . .	0·05 ...	1·20	1·81	3·58	4·41	19·31	8·83	6·63	0·74	0·23	0·78	47·57	
24-Pergunnahis . . .	... ...	1·11	1·45	3·75	3·55	15·73	12·11	5·12	1·54	0·03	0·50	44·89	
Calcutta . . .	... ...	1·18	1·84	3·78	4·30	14·76	10·23	5·82	2·40	0·14	0·82	45·27	
Nuddea . . .	... ...	1·15	2·71	3·94	3·52	18·15	14·80	2·42	0·08	0·03	...	46·80	
Jessore . . .	0·16 0·04	0·65	2·84	3·43	8·21	9·85	14·09	4·57	0·61	0·06	0·74	45·25	
Murshidabad . . .	0·20 0·01	1·50	0·68	0·70	3·01	9·71	10·30	4·96	0·42	0·02	...	31·51	
Dinagepore . . .	0·50 0·28	0·61	0·66	0·41	18·27	8·24	12·62	1·62	...	...	0·32	43·53	
Maldah . . .	0·45 ...	0·29	1·19	0·06	4·36	7·08	7·76	4·91	0·92	...	0·24	27·26	
Rajshahye . . .	0·48 0·15	1·49	1·09	0·31	6·90	6·73	11·27	3·12	0·32	0·27	0·01	32·14	
Rungpore . . .	0·05 0·24	0·90	8·24	1·07	13·09	3·93	14·11	2·63	...	...	0·38	44·64	
Bogra . . .	0·22 0·12	0·47	3·12	2·01	6·74	7·95	12·83	3·29	...	...	0·38	37·13	
Pubna . . .	0·06 0·11	0·80	7·13	3·14	5·98	15·51	7·19	4·81	0·45	...	0·08	45·26	
Darjiling . . .	0·27	1·45	6·10	5·08	12·76	22·46	18·66	10·36	0·02	...	...	77·16	
Julpaiguri . . .	0·05 0·05	0·75	7·48	2·67	28·93	15·68	13·79	18·76	...	...	0·15	88·31	
Dacca . . .	0·05 0·70	0·50	6·40	9·00	8·25	14·00	9·30	12·00	4·20	...	...	64·40	
Furridpore . . .	1·40	0·43	8·10	5·20	5·14	7·85	11·53	10·90	...	0·02	...	50·57	
Backergunge . . .	0·59 ...	1·12	2·82	5·28	7·67	16·42	17·29	7·86	1·96	0·30	0·80	62·11	
Mymensing . . .	0·10 0·10	0·85	3·70	3·23	21·82	10·42	16·88	4·02	0·27	...	0·61	62·00	
Chittagong . . .	0·35 ...	...	5·71	5·34	21·29	19·36	18·49	10·95	3·95	0·23	0·72	86·39	
Noakhollie . . .	0·01 ...	4·83	8·95	9·00	19·30	28·39	26·84	11·61	7·38	1·25	1·34	118·90	
Tipperah . . .	0·05 1·71	5·53	6·38	18·14	9·72	25·65	4·64	0·55	0·34	0·78	...	73·49	
Patna . . .	0·19 0·02	0·80	0·10	0·13	3·41	13·04	11·78	0·94	...	...	0·13	30·54	
Gya. . .	0·17 ...	0·94	...	0·30	1·52	18·44	10·01	4·13	...	...	0·06	35·57	
Shahabad . . .	0·32 0·06	1·06	...	0·70	1·91	19·76	10·91	3·00	...	...	0·08	37·80	
Tirhut—													
Mozufferpore .	2·20 ...	2·20	0·60	...	3·99	10·11	7·11	2·82	...	...	0·03	29·06	
Durbhanga . . .	0·02 ...	1·43	0·90	0·16	3·89	7·04	7·24	2·78	...	...	0·42	23·88	
Sarun . . .	0·29 ...	1·70	1·00	...	3·42	15·57	10·80	1·10	...	...	...	33·88	
Chumparun . . .	0·90 ...	3·00	0·80	0·90	8·02	15·11	11·58	0·73	...	...	0·20	41·24	
Monghyr . . .	0·34 0·02	1·07	0·18	1·12	2·63	13·30	15·32	3·68	...	0·02	0·04	37·72	
Bhagulpore . . .	0·40 ...	0·60	0·60	0·15	5·37	11·07	6·68	3·67	...	0·06	0·32	28·92	
Purneah . . .	0·27 ...	0·82	2·56	0·44	6·34	10·98	10·69	6·75	...	...	0·37	39·22	
Sonthal . . .	0·26 ...	1·54	0·14	2·14	5·47	19·95	13·70	9·64	...	0·06	0·01	52·91	
Cuttack . . .	...	2·71	1·66	1·12	2·98	10·55	10·07	6·27	2·54	0·35	0·36	38·61	
Poori . . .	...	1·11	0·85	4·19	2·58	8·51	15·81	9·21	12·53	1·19	1·74	57·72	
Balasore . . .	...	0·92	1·77	4·58	3·64	12·00	11·77	7·61	4·69	0·77	0·60	48·35	
Hazaribagh . . .	...	0·94	0·11	0·22	2·20	23·03	20·32	12·07	0·15	...	0·10	59·14	
Lohardugga . . .	0·04 ...	1·59	0·50	1·21	2·26	17·59	13·93	12·20	0·63	...	...	49·95	
Singbhum . . .	0·19 ...	2·32	1·65	2·66	3·42	11·47	10·01	5·94	0·88	...	0·25	38·79	
Manbhum . . .	...	2·36	1·78	1·17	1·70	19·33	12·50	3·01	0·15	...	...	42·00	
Monthly Totals .	9·07	3·66	60·34	113·01	119·17	315·62	626·95	567·48	257·07	50·00	6·08	15·37	
Quarterly Totals		73·07		547·80			1451·50			71·45		2143·82	
Month. Averages	0·21	0·08	1·37	2·57	2·71	7·17	14·25	12·90	5·84	1·13	0·14	0·35	
Quar. Averages .	1·66			12·45			32·99			1·62		48·72	

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bengal Province during the Year 1874 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

## SELECTED AREAS.

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . . . . .	3	9	13	26	9	20	27	32	...	...	15	8	162
Bankura . . . . .	1	1	3	7	26	15	7	2	4	...	...	...	66
Beerbhumi . . . . .	...	4	86	180	169	148	16	1	2	1	4	...	611
Midnapore . . . . .	6	15	98	84	108	158	32	29	14	5	2	3	554
Hooghly and Serampore . .	15	58	84	80	66	36	14	2	17	6	3	4	385
Howrah . . . . .	76	140	83	77	89	62	49	54	29	48	69	57	833
24-Pergunnahs . . . . .	...	1	...	...	6	6	3	...	...	...	4	2	22
Calcutta . . . . .	24	43	28	18	20	14	2	2	4	...	6	7	168
Nuddea . . . . .	18	4	38	82	52	4	1	...	...	1	10	5	215
Jessore . . . . .	...	...	...	3	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Murshidabad . . . . .	...	...	6	39	18	1	2	...	...	...	4	1	71
Dinagepore . . . . .	...	...	4	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10
Maldah . . . . .	2	...	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	13
Rajshahye . . . . .	...	...	...	87	181	25	...	2	...	67	18	2	382
Rungpore . . . . .	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	8	37	5	...	...	59
Bogra . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	6
Pubna . . . . .	9	2	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	67	20	7	114
Darjiling . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Julpaiguri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	66	14	17	26	13	...	1	...	2	45	101	107	392
Furridpore . . . . .	7	...	1	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	101	23	162
Backergunge . . . . .	4	2	15	22	5	2	11	3	...	5	14	8	91
Mymensing . . . . .	9	2	5	20	13	9	3	2	14	13	97	21	208
Chittagong . . . . .	20	23	20	6	58	20	2	2	...	...	...	7	158
Noakhollie . . . . .	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	24	28
Tipperah . . . . .	5	...	...	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	35
Patna . . . . .	2	...	...	6	14	21	13	2	14	15	14	6	107
Gya . . . . .	1	2	...	...	...	4	54	54	29	8	7	...	159
Shahabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	9
Tirhut { Mozufferpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Durbhunga . . . . .	11	...	1	1	31	54	6	67	9	...	...	...	180
Sarun . . . . .	...	1	...	...	6	1	33	118	38	15	...	1	213
Champarun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5	38	3	...	...	...	...	...	46
Monghyr . . . . .	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	7	3	3	...	...	19
Bhagulpore . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	3	58	123	27	7	1	...	220
Purneah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15
Sonthal . . . . .	1	...	3	...	76	72	14	6	1	2	...	2	177
Cuttack . . . . .	...	1	2	...	4	1	56	40	10	1	...	...	115
Poori . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	21	56	9	1	...	...	1	90
Balasore . . . . .	4	1	...	4	18	22	8	1	...	2	...	2	60
Hazaribagh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	17
Lohardugga . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	5
Singbhum . . . . .	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Manbhum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	25	49	51	16	3	1	...	...	145
Monthly Totals . . .	282	330	520	797	1053	809	548	592	268	331	501	314	6345

Of the total 6345 deaths, 3494 were males and 2851 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 2.36. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 9.55.

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bengal Province during the Year 1874 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1874.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . .	1·20	4·07	2·45	1·77	3·95	18·18	5·90	6·26	7·05	10·61	...	...	61·44
Bankura . .	1·45	2·84	0·74	0·07	2·76	11·64	7·35	12·14	5·05	5·87	...	...	49·91
Beerghum . .	0·53	3·80	1·33	0·53	2·06	14·28	7·18	10·87	21·63	7·34	0·25	...	69·80
Midnapore . .	1·59	2·52	1·00	0·82	1·25	7·04	5·83	10·18	7·09	15·29	1·64	...	54·25
Hooghly . .	0·84	4·06	0·60	0·36	5·22	3·69	6·37	4·08	6·43	8·34	0·38	...	40·37
Howrah . .	0·55	3·49	0·86	0·37	1·82	4·57	6·36	9·46	9·71	13·54	0·50	...	51·23
24-Pergunnahs	0·95	4·13	1·86	0·32	1·84	5·10	8·38	11·12	13·82	13·02	0·09	...	60·63
Calcutta . .	0·94	3·77	1·94	1·20	1·16	6·89	8·89	10·19	12·67	13·71	0·12	...	61·48
Nuddea . .	1·27	4·66	1·10	0·70	5·61	11·65	5·69	3·90	10·42	3·64	0·48	...	49·12
Jessore . .	2·22	2·35	1·61	0·84	5·88	10·45	3·42	10·46	8·83	6·82	0·09	...	52·97
Murshidabad	1·10	1·93	0·22	2·60	3·97	9·55	6·10	2·96	11·25	10·03	...	...	49·71
Dinagepore . .	0·13	1·82	0·91	3·06	3·85	14·23	17·91	6·06	17·73	13·59	...	...	79·29
Maldah . .	0·55	1·25	1·55	2·61	3·09	8·90	11·90	4·70	23·14	11·07	...	...	68·76
Rajshahye . .	0·45	2·54	0·24	2·73	6·82	6·24	5·93	5·72	16·39	8·98	...	...	56·04
Rungpore . .	3·80	1·55	1·40	4·30	8·73	18·80	19·76	3·64	18·35	14·24	...	...	94·57
Bogra . .	2·49	5·66	0·10	6·90	8·01	16·35	10·83	9·70	16·50	9·28	...	...	85·82
Pubna . .	0·55	1·89	1·66	5·22	10·57	8·58	3·15	8·11	10·84	3·98	0·13	...	54·68
Darjiling . .	...	1·00	0·82	6·95	3·30	29·37	14·71	22·10	26·08	20·59	...	0·08	125·00
Julpaiguri . .	1·18	0·78	0·96	3·54	11·74	24·99	21·06	17·27	56·49	9·57	...	...	147·58
Dacca . .	0·88	1·88	4·07	3·09	13·04	6·40	6·18	5·08	7·59	3·98	...	...	52·19
Furridpore . .	1·16	4·07	4·34	2·58	14·13	7·33	4·34	5·30	21·13	2·41	0·21	...	67·00
Backergunge . .	1·01	3·67	0·35	1·02	4·19	15·65	17·21	4·10	11·05	9·61	0·18	...	68·04
Mymensing . .	1·14	3·84	2·77	6·33	8·58	15·43	10·60	8·26	12·99	3·40	...	...	73·34
Chittagong . .	...	2·77	1·66	0·59	17·07	15·88	13·99	6·56	15·79	7·02	1·76	...	83·09
Noakholl . .	0·24	3·14	2·58	0·25	14·74	19·78	13·97	21·07	18·15	10·80	0·84	...	105·56
Tipperah . .	1·10	1·89	3·39	2·24	15·94	9·70	13·13	6·58	9·80	8·40	0·19	...	72·36
Patna . .	0·46	0·58	0·37	0·37	...	10·66	15·00	5·29	11·98	4·97	...	...	49·68
Gya . .	1·27	1·26	0·07	...	0·07	11·58	8·10	15·13	6·10	2·32	...	...	45·90
Shahabad . .	0·31	1·00	0·25	...	0·05	17·32	8·31	12·17	13·07	2·30	...	...	54·78
Tirhut—													
Mozufferpore	0·09	0·80	0·30	1·07	0·09	8·95	13·06	4·59	10·60	4·44	...	...	43·99
Durbhanga . .	0·19	0·89	0·21	0·54	1·19	11·58	17·41	3·95	17·59	2·72	...	...	56·27
Sarun . .	0·22	0·87	0·39	...	...	9·67	12·01	9·63	7·99	1·29	...	...	42·07
Chumparun . .	...	1·10	0·31	0·10	1·56	12·32	7·74	7·15	16·15	3·93	...	...	50·36
Monghyr . .	0·40	1·26	0·33	0·31	1·85	15·73	11·48	8·68	13·07	6·48	...	...	59·59
Bhagulpore . .	0·33	1·47	0·05	0·96	2·13	15·99	8·21	7·04	8·89	5·71	...	...	50·78
Purneah . .	0·11	1·59	...	3·05	0·76	13·78	17·84	11·20	17·91	7·32	...	...	73·56
Sonthal . .	0·11	1·87	1·32	0·57	1·31	9·17	9·53	15·58	13·32	7·47	...	...	60·25
Cuttack . .	1·82	2·23	0·68	...	3·48	16·92	16·13	20·39	12·13	10·71	2·20	0·05	86·74
Poori . .	0·66	1·00	0·05	...	0·35	10·84	11·78	14·91	4·87	9·62	7·54	0·16	61·78
Balasore . .	0·33	3·47	0·79	0·67	1·30	5·08	13·43	10·15	7·60	12·03	0·34	...	55·19
Hazaribagh . .	0·79	3·19	0·42	0·31	1·18	10·82	9·78	16·35	8·01	8·19	1·17	...	60·21
Lohardugga . .	1·36	3·48	2·01	0·27	1·38	6·37	11·13	16·92	9·85	7·39	0·09	...	60·25
Singbhum . .	0·77	3·68	2·42	0·03	1·84	7·20	11·65	15·55	10·59	4·14	0·42	...	58·29
Manbhum . .	2·07	2·97	0·35	0·67	0·91	7·87	4·19	9·20	17·07	3·80	0·19	...	49·29
Month. Totals	38·61	108·08	50·83	69·91	198·77	522·52	462·92	429·75	602·76	349·96	18·81	0·29	2853·21
Quar. Totals .	197·52			791·20			1495·43			369·06			
Mon. Averages	0·88	2·46	1·15	1·59	4·52	11·87	10·52	9·77	13·70	7·95	0·43	0·01	64·85
Quar. Averages	4·49			17·98			33·99			8·39			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bengal Province during the Year 1875 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

## SELECTED AREAS.

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . . . . .	11	89	38	16	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	183
Bankura . . . . .	...	8	7	...	...	1	25	35	1	1	10	7	95
Beerbhumi . . . . .	...	1	9	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
Midnapore . . . . .	...	70	83	23	5	38	40	5	1	1	...	2	268
Hooghly and Serampore . . . . .	11	28	62	40	10	3	2	3	4	17	21	69	270
Howrah . . . . .	50	54	148	93	49	16	25	15	30	49	89	50	668
24-Pergunnahs . . . . .	1	...	27	16	10	10	...	...	...	...	3	9	76
Calcutta . . . . .	4	4	18	13	9	6	3	3	3	54	37	18	172
Nuddea . . . . .	2	36	28	17	4	...	3	1	1	6	73	104	265
Jessore . . . . .	14	10	12	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	51	108
Murshidabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Dinagepore . . . . .	3	1	1	23	20	3	3	2	...	...	1	5	62
Maldah . . . . .	1	2	...	28	5	3	21	24	...	1	27	2	114
Rajshahye . . . . .	2	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	1	2	13	...	27
Rungpore . . . . .	4	1	25	126	49	7	6	1	2	...	...	1	222
Bogra . . . . .	...	...	5	46	24	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	98
Pubna . . . . .	1	...	18	60	30	13	1	1	...	...	31	32	187
Darjiling . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	19
Julpaiguri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	1	30	17	1	...	58
Dacca . . . . .	67	28	42	24	21	9	...	1	5	75	183	116	571
Furridpore . . . . .	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	36	41	85
Backergunge . . . . .	4	1	7	9	5	7	3	...	1	27	69	44	177
Mymensing . . . . .	2	3	9	66	30	13	1	5	2	49	128	96	404
Chittagong . . . . .	1	...	4	4	3	1	1	3	1	...	6	10	34
Noakhollie . . . . .	3	...	10	16	19	3	...	...	...	...	15	31	97
Tipperah . . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	30	39
Patna . . . . .	1	...	20	100	89	63	39	29	17	45	26	...	429
Gya . . . . .	1	...	6	37	216	330	173	77	9	...	4	4	857
Shahabad . . . . .	...	...	...	4	22	20	1	2	...	...	...	...	49
Tirhut { Mozufferpore . . . . .	...	...	...	163	233	141	21	8	2	...	...	...	568
{ Durbhang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun . . . . .	...	...	...	8	4	23	14	32	36	2	1	...	120
Chumparun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr . . . . .	...	...	...	...	21	94	2	12	26	8	31	1	195
Bhagulpore . . . . .	...	...	...	3	...	18	1	60	38	33	11	1	165
Purneah . . . . .	...	...	1	17	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	40
Sonthal . . . . .	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	16	17	52
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	9	2	10	53	84	57	107	63	51	15	451
Poori . . . . .	...	1	2	1	...	8	45	1	...	7	15	2	82
Balasore . . . . .	3	2	13	58	54	23	40	1	...	1	11	3	209
Hazaribagh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	92	36	4	...	...	133
Lohardugga . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4
Singbhum . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	4	1	...	11
Manbhum . . . . .	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	15
Monthly Totals . . .	186	339	618	1037	963	927	577	473	355	480	946	803	7704

Of the total 7704 deaths, 4402 were males and 3302 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 5·76. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 11·51.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bengal Province during the Year 1875 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . . .	1·42	0·17	1·92	7·77	5·31	10·07	6·69	8·18	13·40	1·73	...	...	56·66
Bankura . . .	0·52	0·25	...	1·06	5·99	7·49	8·25	14·36	5·08	4·50	...	...	47·50
Beerbhumi . . .	2·18	0·96	0·01	1·35	2·58	19·88	9·26	17·35	8·95	2·11	...	...	64·63
Midnapore . . .	0·75	0·11	...	2·03	8·91	11·09	12·65	8·31	6·35	3·06	0·02	...	53·28
Hooghly . . .	0·86	...	...	3·39	6·20	12·12	8·50	15·55	4·78	1·61	...	...	53·01
Howrah . . .	1·39	0·14	...	3·66	5·93	10·89	14·61	13·06	7·24	2·97	...	...	59·89
24-Pergunnahs .	1·00	0·23	...	3·94	5·48	9·90	13·49	11·66	8·16	3·30	...	...	57·16
Calcutta . . .	1·27	...	...	4·18	5·24	11·83	13·90	12·64	7·41	3·42	...	...	59·89
Nuddea . . .	1·61	0·16	2·15	2·31	7·14	14·14	9·83	10·47	5·83	1·06	...	...	54·70
Jessore . . .	2·66	0·12	0·66	2·71	5·42	20·35	10·25	14·44	6·49	0·72	...	...	63·82
Murshidabad . .	2·24	0·51	0·20	1·67	4·25	14·65	5·20	17·50	6·56	1·82	...	...	54·60
Dinagepore . . .	0·67	...	0·05	3·19	9·29	12·20	3·90	8·84	5·46	...	...	...	43·60
Maldah . . .	1·18	0·10	0·12	0·53	2·05	18·66	7·41	16·12	8·21	0·02	...	...	54·40
Rajshahye . . .	2·27	0·42	0·51	0·88	4·84	12·27	4·87	13·17	8·91	0·86	...	...	49·00
Rungpore . . .	0·38	...	0·62	1·39	13·16	15·29	8·71	17·22	3·45	0·23	...	...	60·45
Bogra . . .	1·80	0·11	0·69	2·59	7·16	16·61	9·30	11·14	6·56	1·85	...	...	57·81
Pubna . . .	1·38	0·40	1·85	2·08	4·85	10·64	5·18	16·83	6·14	0·73	...	...	50·08
Darjiling . . .	1·68	0·85	1·54	2·71	7·92	30·11	27·46	31·08	11·44	0·05	0·33	...	115·17
Julpaiguri . . .	0·71	...	2·09	4·87	14·07	24·49	25·27	24·79	9·65	0·59	0·06	...	106·59
Dacca . . .	1·74	0·08	0·88	2·21	5·03	21·85	9·17	11·95	6·29	0·22	...	...	59·42
Furridpore . . .	1·94	0·21	1·17	3·36	6·39	19·05	9·75	17·50	7·64	1·50	...	...	68·51
Backergunge . . .	3·46	...	0·58	2·71	4·26	14·76	23·38	8·22	9·44	1·21	...	...	68·02
Mymensing . . .	1·36	0·16	5·12	4·22	12·66	20·93	11·95	10·04	11·29	2·40	...	...	80·13
Chittagong . . .	5·68	...	1·25	6·23	6·97	33·02	27·86	38·63	13·92	2·16	...	...	135·72
Noakhollie . . .	2·60	...	0·52	3·45	9·36	33·00	36·88	22·78	9·47	1·75	...	...	119·81
Tipperah . . .	4·43	...	5·07	1·63	5·66	25·34	19·97	21·18	5·60	0·42	...	...	89·30
Patna . . .	1·27	0·11	...	0·21	2·59	18·10	9·34	8·37	5·36	0·03	...	...	45·38
Gya . . .	1·03	0·57	...	...	1·22	14·19	7·01	6·94	7·29	...	...	...	38·25
Shahabad . . .	0·90	0·17	...	0·59	1·98	5·61	7·83	12·18	3·80	...	...	...	33·06
Tirhut—													
Mozufferpore . . .	1·27	...	...	1·01	2·67	4·86	9·46	8·98	4·36	...	...	...	32·61
Durbhanga . . .	0·56	...	...	0·12	3·96	8·26	9·46	16·27	7·19	...	...	...	45·82
Sarun . . .	0·83	0·10	...	0·50	1·91	7·65	9·16	8·14	4·15	...	...	...	32·44
Chumparun . . .	0·47	...	...	1·61	4·60	9·42	8·25	14·75	8·63	...	0·20	...	47·93
Monghyr . . .	0·97	...	...	0·55	4·15	7·57	14·84	14·13	4·25	0·05	...	...	46·51
Bhagulpore . . .	0·98	0·16	...	0·24	2·80	6·25	10·22	11·37	4·45	...	...	...	36·47
Purneah . . .	0·68	...	...	0·51	4·71	8·95	9·27	14·95	5·09	...	...	...	44·16
Sonthal . . .	2·29	0·57	0·22	1·57	4·40	13·58	9·55	15·10	6·50	1·55	...	...	55·33
Cuttack . . .	1·03	...	0·07	2·54	3·32	19·92	27·19	8·34	19·26	10·25	...	...	91·92
Poori . . .	2·15	...	...	0·40	4·28	5·51	17·44	8·00	11·37	15·01	...	...	64·16
Balasore . . .	2·76	...	0·59	1·71	4·15	5·13	16·88	13·77	12·69	2·37	...	...	60·05
Hazaribagh . . .	1·87	1·74	...	0·04	3·03	12·12	12·62	5·79	5·35	0·96	...	...	43·52
Lohardugga . . .	1·70	1·51	...	1·08	4·63	8·04	19·29	12·97	8·74	1·07	...	...	59·03
Singbhum . . .	2·21	1·23	0·26	0·79	4·84	11·03	18·90	12·27	8·52	3·71	...	...	63·76
Manbhum . . .	1·28	0·82	...	0·32	4·65	11·00	14·16	12·59	6·94	1·42	...	...	53·18
Monthly Totals .	71·43	11·96	28·14	89·91	240·01	627·82	574·56	617·92	337·66	76·71	...	0·61	
Quarterly Totals	111·53			957·74			1530·14			77·32			2676·73
Month. Averages	1·62	0·27	0·64	2·04	5·46	14·27	13·07	14·04	7·67	1·74	...	0·01	
Quar. Averages .	2·53			21·77			34·77			1·76			60·83

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bengal Province during the Year 1876 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

## SELECTED AREAS.

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1876.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . . . . .	1	1	17	80	14	10	...	2	5	20	9	44	203
Bankura . . . . .	...	...	124	23	2	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	156
Beerbhumi . . . . .	2	3	175	52	5	2	9	5	...	1	10	66	330
Midnapore . . . . .	9	16	59	24	15	3	7	1	1	...	3	6	144
Hooghly and Serampore	52	73	243	269	64	25	14	3	3	10	33	40	829
Howrah . . . . .	45	56	88	70	77	65	21	14	8	12	62	63	581
24-Pergunnahs . . . . .	17	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	23
Calcutta . . . . .	7	4	50	17	8	12	5	2	4	3	29	57	198
Nuddea . . . . .	66	26	20	76	17	...	6	1	1	3	115	139	470
Jessore . . . . .	67	57	164	447	68	14	1	3	...	...	130	568	1,519
Murshidabad . . . . .	12	20	80	115	8	...	...	...	6	53	131	58	483
Dinagepore . . . . .	2	...	4	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20
Maldah . . . . .	1	3	6	28	23	1	...	2	...	1	2	47	114
Rajshahye . . . . .	5	1	25	204	100	16	4	...	6	116	189	59	725
Rungpore . . . . .	3	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13
Bogra . . . . .	11	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	38
Pubna . . . . .	11	3	1	17	14	9	8	...	3	6	74	111	257
Darjiling . . . . .	...	...	2	16	79	578	23	11	...	...	...	...	709
Julpaiguri . . . . .	...	...	...	1	45	92	68	10	...	1	...	...	217
Dacca . . . . .	31	11	72	224	66	16	3	3	...	22	340	189	977
Furridpore . . . . .	30	4	86	225	8	2	...	...	1	37	225	105	723
Backergunge . . . . .	14	11	33	74	48	2	1	...	2	37	55	138	415
Mymensing . . . . .	146	28	22	257	69	31	13	7	5	6	57	306	947
Chittagong . . . . .	3	8	4	27	28	29	14	4	...	...	107	525	749
Noakhollie . . . . .	6	...	12	6	4	...	...	...	...	3	390	162	583
Tipperah . . . . .	20	22	69	35	27	1	3	2	1	...	26	48	254
Patna . . . . .	1	1	139	855	476	354	394	281	59	18	32	3	2,613
Gya . . . . .	6	1	35	183	167	152	590	281	57	11	8	4	1,495
Shahabad . . . . .	...	...	1	76	175	57	20	16	13	...	...	...	358
Tirhut { Mozufferpore }	...	1	10	173	680	325	4	14	2	...	5	...	1,214
{ Durbhanga }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun . . . . .	1	1	3	60	52	76	209	251	63	1	4	...	721
Chumparun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	53	248	58	33	27	...	1	...	420
Monghyr . . . . .	2	3	25	111	302	203	88	63	8	49	49	25	928
Bhagulpore . . . . .	...	2	29	93	215	84	40	38	36	33	31	...	601
Purneah . . . . .	3	2	7	55	341	45	26	1	...	...	...	...	480
Sonthal . . . . .	...	13	42	7	5	1	...	...	1	4	13	9	95
Cuttack . . . . .	6	3	11	4	21	47	83	18	40	16	25	3	277
Poori . . . . .	5	2	115	80	11	79	398	120	89	24	85	102	1,110
Balasore . . . . .	2	2	9	...	3	7	36	1	...	...	3	1	64
Hazaribagh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	19	5	102	123	2	...	...	...	251
Lohardugga . . . . .	...	...	3	1	31	22	70	76	3	...	...	...	206
Singhbhum . . . . .	6	6	2	1	2	...	9	10	2	1	2	...	41
Manbhum . . . . .	3	3	21	78	157	199	35	3	2	3	...	...	504
Monthly Totals .	596	387	1809	4075	3513	2815	2365	1399	450	492	2261	2893	23,055

Of the total 23,055 deaths, 12,721 were males and 10,334 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 3.35.

Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 2.34.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bengal Province during the Year 1876 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1876.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . . .	... 0·44	2·52	1·42	1·67	9·52	10·43	13·32	8·07	3·00	0·24	...	50·63	
Bankura . . .	... ...	1·10	0·23	2·58	11·23	20·33	11·70	13·88	9·10	...	...	70·15	
Beerbhum . . .	... 0·01	0·12	1·26	2·91	12·03	17·44	11·13	10·65	3·52	...	...	59·07	
Midnapore . . .	... ...	2·52	1·73	2·78	12·72	16·49	13·34	8·41	9·47	0·16	...	67·62	
Hooghly . . .	... ...	2·33	2·14	3·20	7·97	7·61	9·42	4·35	3·62	0·18	...	40·82	
Howrah . . .	... 1·37	4·18	0·29	3·23	8·60	17·33	18·31	7·85	4·46	0·33	...	65·95	
24-Pergunhalis .	... 2·97	5·06	0·16	3·07	9·58	19·47	26·18	9·91	5·37	0·32	...	82·09	
Calcutta . . .	... 2·93	4·36	0·20	2·93	9·32	19·39	24·85	10·26	5·80	0·19	...	80·23	
Nuddea . . .	... 0·10	1·18	3·77	7·25	12·43	15·04	14·21	4·57	6·70	0·17	...	65·42	
Jessore . . .	... 0·38	2·84	5·26	12·89	10·36	17·96	14·69	6·36	4·33	1·84	...	76·91	
Murshidabad . .	... ...	1·65	3·05	7·56	8·73	12·63	16·16	11·40	1·85	...	...	63·03	
Dinagepore . .	... ...	1·24	6·53	16·10	13·14	7·16	10·06	12·31	0·01	...	...	66·55	
Maldah . . .	... ...	0·06	2·62	3·02	14·65	11·60	10·82	10·00	3·65	...	...	56·42	
Rajshahye . . .	... ...	0·29	1·04	11·52	10·50	19·01	19·72	10·56	4·02	...	...	76·66	
Rungpore . . .	... ...	0·02	1·41	9·59	18·37	7·68	11·18	6·00	11·44	...	...	65·69	
Bogra . . .	... ...	2·17	13·29	13·15	17·63	11·53	7·77	1·80	0·98	...	...	68·32	
Pubna . . .	0·01	2·02	3·99	10·81	13·90	12·13	10·19	10·31	6·63	0·48	...	70·47	
Darjiling . . .	0·67	...	0·45	1·64	7·10	29·59	39·70	17·04	12·84	6·91	0·04 0·65	116·63	
Julpaiguri . . .	0·06	...	0·04	2·99	7·34	41·49	22·89	14·92	16·55	6·73	...	113·01	
Dacca . . .	0·96	3·13	3·69	10·07	9·06	16·28	11·24	16·52	2·77	2·74	...	76·46	
Furridpore . . .	0·40	2·60	2·75	6·06	13·11	16·43	14·17	10·07	3·95	1·57	...	71·11	
Backergunge . .	1·79	4·41	2·32	7·54	11·27	20·92	15·27	7·13	2·34	5·36	...	78·35	
Mymensing . . .	0·01	0·85	2·14	21·39	19·34	13·97	13·36	10·56	8·18	0·37	...	90·17	
Chittagong . . .	1·66	1·15	0·87	13·59	17·34	32·54	13·05	9·12	1·61	5·52	...	96·45	
Noakhollie . . .	1·40	4·61	3·33	14·25	26·24	43·94	22·56	30·32	4·23	8·57	...	159·45	
Tipperah . . .	0·73	2·15	4·97	10·71	16·82	23·21	20·73	11·54	2·55	6·46	...	99·87	
Patna . . .	...	0·04	0·02	0·06	0·75	5·08	14·73	11·31	5·51	...	...	37·50	
Gya . . .	...	...	...	0·11	2·84	17·61	9·47	9·65	6·22	...	...	45·90	
Shahabad . . .	0·02	...	0·08	...	0·15	1·72	4·55	6·76	4·42	4·23	...	21·93	
Tirhut—													
Mozufferpore	0·09	...	0·15	1·75	2·05	4·80	5·05	14·04	19·85	5·93	...	53·71	
Durbhanga	0·21	...	0·10	2·00	1·42	3·08	3·45	6·78	9·63	3·66	...	30·33	
Sarun . . .	...	0·10	0·06	0·15	0·82	4·23	13·48	8·17	8·13	...	...	35·14	
Chumparun . . .	0·37	...	0·14	2·23	1·81	7·09	3·03	15·48	11·58	8·17	...	49·90	
Monghyr . . .	...	...	0·58	0·43	8·91	10·77	17·78	10·63	5·20	...	...	54·30	
Bhagulpore . . .	...	...	2·60	1·58	10·26	8·74	24·35	6·08	8·53	...	...	62·14	
Purneah . . .	0·13	...	...	0·73	4·38	16·51	17·53	13·39	7·07	5·11	...	64·85	
Sonthal . . .	...	0·17	1·49	2·46	15·29	13·97	18·46	7·44	3·83	...	...	63·11	
Cuttack . . .	...	0·05	0·20	3·34	5·60	9·80	7·57	9·83	4·89	...	...	41·28	
Poori . . .	...	0·02	...	2·08	2·45	6·83	7·30	9·61	6·64	...	...	34·93	
Balasore . . .	0·50	3·00	4·06	6·32	5·40	20·83	16·29	15·95	10·32	0·05	...	82·72	
Hazaribagh . . .	...	0·02	...	0·80	3·86	16·20	10·90	6·57	5·70	...	...	44·05	
Lohardugga . . .	...	0·21	...	0·90	8·52	23·78	12·96	6·68	7·88	...	...	60·93	
Singhbhum . . .	...	0·51	...	3·77	13·04	18·04	15·41	5·59	4·90	...	...	61·26	
Manbhumi . . .	...	0·51	...	0·88	10·09	17·57	19·38	7·31	9·32	...	...	65·06	
Monthly Totals	1·55	15·66	54·74	72·40	235·57	504·45	692·25	630·78	442·43	250·51	35·58	0·65	2936·57
Quarterly Totals		71·95			812·42			1765·46			286·74		
Month. Averages	0·04	0·36	1·24	1·65	5·35	11·46	15·73	14·34	10·05	5·70	0·01	0·01	66·74
Quart. Averages		1·64			18·46			40·12			6·52		

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bengal Province during the Year 1877 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Burdwan . . .	187	122	205	173	110	1	17	23	45	101	108	380	1,472	
Bankura . . .	19	44	37	12	4	...	2	1	...	42	6	...	167	
Beerbhumi . . .	105	191	202	52	18	...	1	10	...	5	29	80	693	
Midnapore . . .	215	241	271	192	98	23	7	44	63	114	89	123	1,480	
Hooghly and Serampore . }	50	82	106	204	34	2	7	6	20	41	51	165	768	
Howrah . . .	254	203	141	173	64	22	11	40	142	247	234	333	1,864	
24-Pergunnahs . .	714	248	174	133	20	9	6	16	34	158	294	1,071	2,877	
Calcutta . . .	381	222	195	147	51	56	43	94	170	218	193	248	2,018	
Nuddea . . .	622	298	480	1,480	558	41	6	10	23	220	1,242	2,957	7,937	
Jessore . . .	1,815	492	362	1,449	636	136	61	37	40	107	1,096	2,346	8,577	
Murshidabad . . .	207	216	172	804	920	128	104	64	51	148	531	458	3,803	
Dinagepore . . .	77	30	46	296	244	127	17	21	7	8	28	287	1,188	
Maldah . . .	456	143	303	1,597	1,313	38	7	2	...	4	144	394	4,401	
Rajshahye . . .	95	40	53	832	379	73	1	...	17	29	344	573	2,436	
Rungpore . . .	20	...	12	38	92	46	8	4	1	30	408	726	1,385	
Bogra . . .	42	1	20	21	46	21	28	1	13	206	944	274	1,617	
Pubna . . .	137	35	34	126	185	35	2	3	46	572	1,493	1,160	3,828	
Darjiling . . .	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Julpaiguri . . .	...	...	...	1	1	2	11	11	...	1	7	7	41	
Dacca . . .	1,124	443	350	1,371	653	132	31	21	68	661	1,528	1,545	7,927	
Furridpore . . .	664	243	196	866	342	43	6	6	18	225	604	857	4,070	
Backergunge . . .	12,614	3,760	1,002	1,002	293	94	31	29	29	91	98	134	19,177	
Mymensing . . .	818	502	206	398	529	377	90	23	64	955	2,397	1,620	7,979	
Chittagong . . .	4,935	1,966	576	828	285	51	34	20	...	2	1	...	8,698	
Noakhollie . . .	11,578	6,873	2,340	739	144	9	...	24	...	8	115	28	21,858	
Tipperah . . .	847	636	541	549	278	52	15	14	...	43	158	245	3,378	
Patna . . .	5	1	35	296	607	281	317	95	29	20	17	9	1,712	
Gya . . .	...	1	5	139	206	101	106	32	36	69	58	...	753	
Shahabad . . .	1	3	7	113	95	349	132	301	88	13	3	5	1,110	
Tirhoot—														
Mozufferpore }	...	...	1	58	382	754	1587	1134	848	223	60	5	5,052	
Durbhangia }	...	...	1	34	120	239	338	351	471	85	9	7	1,658	
Sarun . . .	2	1	1	34	104	603	864	1533	1844	232	36	...	5,218	
Chumparun . . .	...	...	...	2	490	892	442	354	49	52	6	11	7	2,341
Monghyr . . .	2	2	34	490	832	411	271	206	54	113	118	13	2,617	
Bhagulpore . . .	2	19	22	556	668	342	77	61	114	159	234	223	2,062	
Purneah . . .	3	...	2	179	668	342	77	61	114	159	234	223	2,062	
Sonthal . . .	4	28	65	77	71	21	9	12	8	9	22	17	343	
Cuttack . . .	14	169	731	522	208	46	130	232	701	531	535	494	4,313	
Poori . . .	34	598	2,461	846	412	280	158	163	67	18	185	573	5,795	
Balasore . . .	90	316	458	356	193	47	38	61	104	231	268	217	2,379	
Hazaribagh . . .	...	8	...	17	5	17	5	1	1	20	3	...	77	
Lohardugga . . .	...	4	1	1	20	1	4	1	1	...	10	9	52	
Singbhumi . . .	5	3	...	11	5	2	1	2	1	1	2	...	33	
Manbhumi . . .	4	32	24	5	23	23	6	1	10	17	...	2	147	
Monthly Totals	38,142	18,216	11,872	17,187	12,140	5478	4943	4759	5280	5983	13,713	17,592	155,305	

Of the total 155,305 deaths, 84,918 were males and 70,378 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 2·58. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 14·41.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bengal Province during the Year 1877 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . .	0·42	1·77	1·54	2·01	5·12	5·61	9·67	19·41	2·57	2·20	...	0·21	50·53
Bankura . .	0·79	1·61	1·05	1·31	3·29	6·88	8·68	16·05	11·30	3·55	...	0·32	54·83
Beerbhumi . .	2·70	1·97	0·75	0·78	2·06	5·59	11·04	18·58	12·23	1·15	...	0·71	57·56
Midnapore . .	3·16	3·16	1·43	2·82	4·47	10·21	4·32	10·80	2·99	2·59	...	3·43	49·38
Hooghly . .	1·30	2·23	2·10	1·19	4·99	9·59	10·54	14·36	4·68	3·97	0·02	1·40	56·37
Howrah . .	2·52	2·73	1·02	4·20	5·14	4·32	14·40	17·61	6·67	3·03	0·20	0·02	61·86
24-Pergunnahs	2·77	2·90	0·95	2·86	5·39	4·89	17·15	16·40	8·88	1·34	...	...	63·53
Calcutta . .	2·90	2·26	0·75	0·88	4·90	4·33	14·90	16·47	8·98	2·40	...	2·19	60·96
Nuddea . .	1·25	2·37	1·34	7·36	3·23	7·94	21·93	19·58	1·91	2·57	0·21	0·62	70·31
Jessore . .	0·90	1·93	2·51	4·11	7·87	7·19	10·85	20·04	7·79	4·95	...	...	68·14
Murshidabad	3·24	1·30	0·44	3·08	1·92	5·68	13·36	22·52	9·51	1·90	...	0·54	63·49
Dinagepore . .	1·27	0·31	0·19	1·31	13·94	6·86	16·06	7·16	17·51	2·10	...	0·16	66·87
Maldah . .	1·98	0·46	0·23	0·74	9·09	4·81	15·81	11·34	25·05	3·89	...	0·48	73·88
Rajshahye . .	2·44	1·95	0·24	5·12	4·53	8·17	13·68	26·71	12·03	2·71	...	0·44	78·02
Rungpore . .	1·60	0·21	1·21	3·44	18·82	7·64	24·29	6·88	22·66	4·19	...	0·09	91·03
Bogra . .	1·23	0·88	0·26	2·17	7·00	9·97	25·70	8·66	15·42	3·10	0·65	0·86	75·90
Pubna . .	2·23	1·81	3·04	3·74	6·09	10·87	17·88	33·18	16·69	2·77	...	0·66	98·96
Darjiling . .	2·29	1·33	2·45	7·40	7·89	14·79	34·81	13·65	18·93	1·50	...	0·60	105·64
Julpaiguri . .	0·97	0·24	0·52	4·24	12·36	20·04	21·45	5·06	28·56	0·76	...	0·13	94·33
Dacca . .	0·52	2·67	3·86	6·16	7·63	17·31	18·09	17·82	10·33	3·57	...	0·11	88·07
Furridpore . .	0·34	1·64	5·07	5·87	4·25	15·90	26·13	26·49	7·77	2·90	...	0·36	96·72
Backergunge . .	1·20	2·85	4·32	13·66	7·86	14·98	19·00	11·43	11·36	0·90	0·45	...	88·01
Mymensing . .	1·84	0·71	1·58	3·02	10·38	15·13	36·43	19·85	20·07	5·02	0·55	0·74	115·32
Chittagong . .	0·08	4·03	2·31	2·17	6·10	17·60	27·35	41·35	21·89	1·89	0·21	...	124·98
Noakhollie . .	1·05	3·36	2·16	5·25	4·74	28·36	37·76	19·31	18·79	1·49	0·20	...	122·47
Tipperah . .	1·11	1·86	6·22	9·73	7·63	15·01	24·00	20·69	14·24	2·53	0·68	...	103·70
Patna . .	1·43	1·27	0·28	0·13	5·45	0·65	8·19	5·78	2·11	5·83	...	0·72	31·84
Gaya . .	1·08	2·18	0·47	0·45	11·12	0·54	7·21	9·30	9·34	1·92	...	0·67	44·28
Shahabad . .	2·53	2·57	0·49	0·87	3·70	1·59	8·38	4·06	1·35	2·83	...	0·32	28·69
Tirhut—													
Mozufferpore	1·92	0·99	0·12	0·28	1·60	1·98	9·33	3·01	2·89	5·26	...	0·95	28·33
Durbhanga . .	1·96	1·39	0·02	0·92	2·04	3·15	18·25	9·61	7·85	8·15	...	0·96	54·30
Sarun . .	2·00	1·57	0·37	0·48	1·58	2·89	9·48	3·47	2·23	2·62	...	0·83	27·52
Chumparun . .	3·74	0·80	0·07	1·73	1·05	1·57	13·07	3·23	0·62	1·43	...	0·42	27·73
Monghyr . .	1·06	1·25	0·12	0·38	7·12	0·75	12·56	4·67	7·91	3·64	...	0·33	39·79
Bhagulpore . .	1·65	0·93	0·24	0·33	9·42	0·58	17·14	7·39	8·71	4·66	...	0·39	51·44
Purneah . .	0·98	0·73	0·19	2·58	7·95	2·53	17·78	6·35	15·27	0·97	...	0·23	55·56
Sonthal . .	3·14	1·41	0·10	2·89	3·16	8·29	12·35	14·08	12·77	4·94	...	1·85	64·98
Cuttack . .	0·61	1·23	0·85	3·85	5·69	5·91	9·22	4·47	6·25	3·05	...	...	41·13
Poori . .	0·04	3·13	0·68	1·91	3·44	4·91	6·46	3·15	6·70	4·51	0·22	...	35·15
Balasore . .	1·46	1·85	0·84	2·40	5·03	11·65	21·73	13·61	5·51	3·32	...	...	67·40
Hazaribagh . .	1·96	2·71	0·75	1·12	2·24	7·25	10·15	12·55	4·95	0·76	0·01	1·09	45·54
Lohardugga . .	3·32	3·49	1·65	2·58	3·10	6·95	6·13	25·21	4·62	0·33	0·93	0·97	59·28
Singbhum . .	3·00	2·95	3·61	1·96	3·32	13·60	13·08	19·51	5·04	1·29	0·11	0·29	67·76
Manbhum . .	1·04	2·72	1·55	1·57	6·71	10·09	9·85	19·32	7·36	1·16	...	0·34	61·71
Month. Totals	75·02	81·71	59·94	131·05	260·41	364·55	705·64	630·17	450·29	125·64	4·44	24·43	
Quar. Totals .	216·67			756·01			1786·10			154·51			2913·29
Mon. Averages	1·71	1·86	1·36	2·98	5·91	8·29	16·04	14·32	10·23	2·85	0·10	0·56	
Quar. Averages	4·93			17·18			40·59			3·51			66·21

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bengal Province during the Year 1878 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Burdwan . . . .	496	391	883	502	79	36	59	61	54	44	29	89	2,723	
Bankura . . . .	...	11	67	106	78	3	16	14	...	...	2	41	338	
Beerbhumi . . . .	81	80	190	66	9	3	...	6	6	...	...	7	448	
Midnapore . . . .	121	289	880	604	306	77	144	139	63	88	131	269	3,111	
Hooghly and Serampore	109	53	141	266	57	12	30	56	58	28	68	57	935	
Howrah . . . .	175	189	413	367	175	63	46	56	74	58	51	211	1,878	
24-Pergunnahs . . . .	955	624	960	798	143	18	24	17	22	23	114	483	4,181	
Calcutta . . . .	153	168	418	473	183	28	54	171	109	85	161	361	2,364	
Nuddea . . . .	1026	622	1,410	1,410	420	53	5	2	9	7	67	377	5,408	
Jessore . . . .	1697	526	1,104	1,261	678	82	72	52	27	9	59	516	6,083	
Murshidabad . . . .	258	118	171	301	137	8	5	2	19	10	34	85	1,148	
Dinagepore . . . .	222	163	255	155	79	14	...	2	3	3	52	189	1,137	
Maldah . . . .	25	49	157	126	37	8	1	2	...	1	43	71	520	
Rajshahye . . . .	146	51	64	303	57	...	6	1	1	1	9	34	673	
Rungpore . . . .	427	160	211	492	332	96	7	13	20	40	491	1259	3,548	
Bogra . . . .	68	32	35	138	77	2	...	...	4	4	129	241	730	
Pubna . . . .	132	17	69	381	90	10	1	3	2	5	141	238	1,089	
Darjiling . . . .	...	1	...	...	52	87	73	36	9	...	2	6	266	
Julpaiguri . . . .	...	4	22	114	255	401	74	24	16	...	27	11	948	
Dacca . . . .	783	212	188	510	301	94	44	30	51	78	257	861	3,409	
Furridpore . . . .	464	165	504	705	295	53	25	27	13	38	47	123	2,459	
Backergunge . . . .	160	107	467	660	693	254	48	20	19	13	29	140	2,610	
Mymensing . . . .	563	180	131	238	257	88	23	17	36	148	500	447	2,628	
Chittagong . . . .	5	5	6	1	22	20	13	39	28	2	...	2	143	
Noakhollie . . . .	14	1	22	33	30	4	1	...	...	2	29	134	270	
Tipperah . . . .	190	233	345	309	67	23	1	1	3	3	35	282	1,492	
Patna . . . .	4	3	32	110	204	262	129	466	129	35	2	1	1,377	
Gya . . . .	...	10	161	134	95	45	82	291	289	71	28	18	1,224	
Shahabad . . . .	17	1	8	36	86	299	365	554	279	146	59	58	1,908	
Tirhut { Mozufferpore	...	...	38	479	807	458	369	51	28	15	...	...	2,245	
{ Durbhangha . . . .	...	...	1	1	13	35	27	43	329	298	56	17	23	843
Sarun . . . .	...	19	...	...	2	...	25	3	15	93	46	...	203	
Chumparun . . . .	2	2	136	883	551	300	84	92	78	192	88	32	2,440	
Monghyr . . . .	...	2	1,443	3,769	1,055	187	74	140	137	27	10	31	6,875	
Bhagulpore . . . .	14	...	598	3,968	1,299	162	22	34	15	9	143	340	6,604	
Purneah . . . .	93	35	189	393	316	188	279	156	64	11	25	57	1,806	
Sonthal . . . .	187	120	264	321	623	510	899	739	385	549	820	663	6,080	
Poori . . . .	161	36	225	319	1,783	2185	1535	456	88	36	566	179	7,569	
Balasore . . . .	70	40	108	112	70	19	304	104	43	58	283	636	1,847	
Hazaribagh . . . .	...	...	8	46	41	202	606	900	581	54	6	...	2,444	
Lohardugga . . . .	3	6	55	57	50	29	90	71	11	25	7	404		
Singbhum . . . .	2	1	22	38	47	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	116	
Manbhum . . . .	1	19	68	131	117	55	123	84	12	9	8	41	668	
Monthly Totals .	8840	4724	12,420	21,128	12,095	6511	5722	5293	3237	2015	4587	8620	95,192	

Of the total 95,192 deaths, 52,118 were males and 43,074 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 1·58.      Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 8·91.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bengal Province during the Year 1878 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . .	0·10	0·19	1·05	4·57	12·35	2·75	10·54	14·98	10·33	3·81	1·33	0·22	62·22
Bankura . .	0·89	1·01	3·32	2·59	5·23	8·20	6·32	15·57	8·57	1·45	1·38	0·30	54·83
Beerghum . .	0·28	0·66	0·42	1·87	9·23	9·36	11·34	14·68	13·09	1·00	1·31	0·17	63·41
Midnapore . .	... .	0·32	1·87	1·34	3·00	3·02	6·47	18·18	9·93	2·03	1·22	0·57	47·95
Hooghly . .	0·09	0·47	0·65	3·84	15·53	9·65	14·92	17·88	18·12	6·75	1·03	0·37	89·30
Howrah . .	1·67	0·12	0·61	3·51	12·50	4·90	9·96	12·38	11·07	3·25	1·89	0·47	62·33
24-Pergunnahs	2·78	0·77	0·82	3·03	14·09	4·40	10·92	11·58	12·93	2·28	1·23	0·51	65·34
Calcutta . .	... .	0·23	0·74	4·11	14·71	5·07	10·09	12·34	10·14	3·59	1·16	0·49	62·67
Nuddea . .	... .	1·39	0·64	6·72	3·84	6·60	9·77	20·82	9·19	3·49	3·08	0·38	65·92
Jessore . .	0·57	0·76	1·47	11·36	9·23	5·16	11·15	15·33	11·22	3·50	1·13	0·44	71·32
Murshidabad	0·29	0·44	0·28	1·42	5·23	12·02	12·87	13·07	19·00	1·38	2·71	0·21	68·92
Dinagepore .	0·59	0·68	1·68	1·27	7·15	16·00	24·27	17·19	7·88	2·02	1·03	0·05	79·81
Maldah . .	1·42	0·56	0·80	1·19	4·56	9·31	13·62	12·59	7·98	1·77	2·63	...	56·43
Rajshahye .	0·02	0·46	0·01	2·12	7·63	8·84	17·92	16·53	15·19	2·57	1·73	...	73·02
Rungpore . .	0·54	0·40	5·02	9·42	22·45	46·23	15·13	19·61	1·32	1·53	...	121·65	
Bogra . .	0·16	1·58	0·74	1·49	8·61	10·00	20·20	23·34	10·75	2·33	2·83	...	82·03
Pubna . .	0·07	1·18	0·66	3·44	6·75	13·28	14·06	18·10	15·35	1·52	1·65	0·05	76·11
Darjiling . .	0·67	0·62	0·86	5·39	7·70	18·11	33·99	23·60	23·19	2·05	...	...	116·18
Julpaiguri . .	0·13	0·21	0·90	4·95	12·37	28·16	42·40	21·63	31·38	0·82	...	...	142·95
Dacca . .	0·73	0·55	0·30	6·47	8·36	6·58	19·16	15·92	15·31	5·85	2·31	0·50	82·04
Furridpore . .	...	1·34	2·41	7·96	8·49	4·15	15·64	10·69	8·49	5·09	2·69	0·32	67·27
Bakergunge . .	0·63	0·18	0·21	3·49	7·26	9·66	16·96	14·73	8·15	10·60	1·74	0·06	73·67
Mymensing . .	...	2·76	1·82	5·84	11·45	10·13	18·46	15·80	29·38	5·71	2·68	0·02	104·05
Chittagong . .	0·26	0·37	2·16	2·41	5·22	20·04	21·42	22·52	16·19	7·56	4·49	...	102·64
Noakholl . .	1·19	0·73	2·25	2·48	3·75	21·07	21·25	22·95	18·60	8·00	3·53	0·17	105·97
Tipperah . .	0·90	1·20	2·48	5·17	10·67	17·00	11·76	16·80	13·43	5·76	2·41	0·15	87·73
Patna . .	1·11	0·13	0·07	0·50	2·92	2·05	13·74	15·46	3·87	...	0·80	...	40·65
Gya. . .	0·85	0·23	0·41	0·65	2·41	6·85	9·28	10·82	9·30	0·22	3·34	...	44·36
Shahabad . .	1·98	...	...	0·50	2·80	4·59	8·98	12·87	5·63	0·11	0·75	...	38·21
Tirhoot—													
Mozufferpore	1·44	0·12	...	0·89	5·43	4·70	10·77	5·49	5·35	0·92	0·30	...	35·41
Durbhanga . .	0·93	0·11	...	0·41	4·33	7·11	7·63	10·08	3·41	1·28	0·10	...	35·39
Sarun . .	1·22	0·10	...	0·30	2·52	1·46	7·60	9·34	5·56	0·69	0·39	...	29·18
Chumparun . .	0·78	0·25	0·08	1·62	3·16	1·81	13·89	13·01	5·32	0·31	...	...	40·23
Monghyr . .	0·63	0·25	0·05	0·43	3·94	3·22	14·70	15·91	6·39	1·15	1·12	...	47·79
Bhagulpore . .	1·41	0·68	0·17	1·55	4·48	6·58	14·20	11·22	5·68	0·07	3·53	...	49·57
Purneah . .	0·09	0·58	0·46	2·36	4·24	12·75	15·25	11·59	16·10	0·06	0·89	...	64·37
Sonthal . .	0·37	0·12	0·13	1·68	3·37	3·99	14·73	17·71	13·15	2·41	1·90	0·02	59·58
Cuttack . .	0·12	0·14	0·98	0·74	5·72	8·87	11·80	11·64	6·40	4·92	2·83	0·41	54·57
Poori . .	...	...	0·12	0·06	1·99	1·56	7·44	8·93	13·56	14·08	5·98	0·94	54·66
Belasore . .	0·50	0·27	1·33	4·91	7·61	1·77	10·19	14·70	7·90	8·59	3·07	1·05	61·89
Hazaribagh . .	0·20	0·35	1·11	1·03	3·44	2·42	11·95	13·50	7·15	0·94	1·02	0·25	43·36
Lohardugga . .	0·22	0·61	2·21	3·12	4·93	2·95	9·54	11·65	10·50	0·19	1·03	0·85	47·80
Singbhum . .	1·38	0·58	1·41	2·12	5·95	3·71	13·60	11·85	6·66	0·96	1·21	1·32	50·75
Manbhum . .	0·14	1·57	3·06	2·90	7·44	5·46	10·29	13·20	13·93	1·84	0·76	0·52	61·11
Mon. Totals .	26·81	25·41	41·14	128·82	301·01	367·76	657·27	653·30	520·33	134·24	77·74	10·81	2944·64
Quar. Totals .	93·36			797·59			1830·90			222·79			
Mon. Averages	0·61	0·58	0·93	2·93	6·84	8·36	14·94	14·85	11·82	3·05	1·77	0·24	66·92
Quar. Averages	2·12			18·13			41·61			5·06			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bengal Province during the Year 1879 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . . . .	82	61	114	83	158	392	197	89	33	49	28	111	1,397
Bankura . . . .	4	4	1	5	49	430	247	59	5	2	9	26	841
Beerbhumi . . . .	6	1	13	11	3	2	22	72	59	46	11	153	399
Midnapore . . . .	89	67	173	147	238	1,347	1,483	234	26	14	20	76	3,914
Hooghly and Serampore . . . .	107	31	57	29	77	54	33	5	8	7	13	38	459
Howrah . . . .	126	73	118	82	226	201	75	12	11	7	14	19	964
24-Pergunnahs . . . .	390	310	238	143	445	435	90	13	4	3	13	95	2,179
Calcutta . . . .	150	135	257	186	383	379	111	21	41	11	75	121	1,870
Nuddea . . . .	734	380	642	740	370	221	213	26	7	6	13	50	3,402
Jessore . . . .	485	247	680	1,455	1,301	698	178	14	30	15	238	934	6,275
Murshidabad . . . .	20	75	295	163	127	102	5	2	7	5	5	52	858
Dinagepore . . . .	118	60	176	337	394	320	387	129	142	34	154	55	2,306
Maldah . . . .	95	84	305	457	168	182	31	1	...	81	233	160	1,797
Rajshahye . . . .	29	13	25	324	452	61	9	6	10	9	20	100	1,058
Rungpore . . . .	829	382	497	655	469	158	46	8	55	60	20	10	3,189
Bogra . . . .	74	1	...	48	228	67	53	...	68	145	277	100	1,061
Pubna . . . .	77	3	67	400	152	21	2	1	...	4	116	168	1,011
Darjiling . . . .	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20
Julpaiguri . . . .	14	19	62	27	144	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	278
Dacca . . . .	565	181	369	413	183	54	49	96	171	219	440	1321	4,061
Furridpore . . . .	97	123	657	1,058	278	147	47	16	39	98	655	1242	4,457
Backergunge . . . .	94	68	751	1,139	1,009	261	88	17	10	7	56	793	4,293
Mymensing . . . .	343	360	263	375	343	174	53	19	27	26	129	392	2,504
Chittagong . . . .	1	...	15	104	105	34	83	319	144	63	630	1335	2,833
Noakhollie . . . .	106	25	29	51	15	7	3	...	...	9	16	30	291
Tipperah . . . .	458	245	448	340	361	101	10	4	1	4	18	206	2,196
Patna . . . .	...	...	77	344	616	1,254	1,716	839	121	28	36	4	5,035
Gya . . . .	1	1	3	94	1,376	3,997	2,997	1,294	307	21	10	6	10,107
Shahabad . . . .	37	57	71	292	4,17	962	296	392	38	75	26	...	2,663
Tirhut—													
Mozufferpore . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durbhanga . . . .	1	4	...	57	941	5,994	4,581	3,392	973	415	89	21	16,468
Sarun . . . .	...	1	2	9	108	1,035	1,129	650	140	99	20	7	3,200
Chumparun . . . .	...	...	1	...	13	380	1,134	2,098	705	158	14	...	4,503
Monghyr . . . .	1	3	7	164	1,954	2,446	1,444	758	182	38	1	1	6,999
Bhagulpore . . . .	11	3	3	63	290	588	1,776	1,352	412	189	96	33	4,816
Purneah . . . .	157	180	354	534	698	176	223	168	141	69	338	124	3,162
Sonthal . . . .	33	9	20	62	107	261	805	598	175	20	5	1	2,096
Cuttack . . . .	271	309	614	372	307	1,187	914	113	37	7	23	15	4,169
Poori . . . .	69	328	409	48	59	434	348	62	8	...	1	1	1,766
Balasore . . . .	407	140	310	481	653	2,486	1,312	157	59	75	101	64	6,245
Hazaribagh . . . .	...	...	3	4	52	205	449	417	87	25	1	...	1,243
Lohardugga . . . .	6	10	6	26	169	841	1,678	2,142	594	91	3	...	5,566
Singbhum . . . .	...	...	...	7	6	744	619	83	11	2	2	2	1,476
Manbhum . . . .	2	13	40	5	395	1,308	855	267	51	...	...	...	2,936
Monthly Totals . .	6089	4006	8177	11,348	15,839	30,147	25,802	15,945	4939	2237	3968	7866	136,363

Of the total 136,363 deaths, 76,100 were males and 60,263 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 2.27.      Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 14.34.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bengal Province during the Year 1879 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Burdwan . . .	... 0·16	... 0·43	0·56	6·61	8·24	8·38	11·32	4·21	...	0·15	40·06			
Bankura . . .	... 0·92	0·14	0·43	2·44	6·50	11·50	9·43	11·96	4·57	...	...	47·89		
Beerbhumi . . .	1·08	...	0·15	3·03	9·45	10·35	9·49	14·46	0·89	...	0·13	49·03		
Midnapore . . .	2·63	...	0·24	3·99	3·23	11·29	6·34	9·35	1·68	...	0·21	38·96		
Hooghly . . .	0·36	0·45	...	4·04	6·90	9·39	10·58	7·40	2·12	...	0·19	41·43		
Howrah . . .	1·35	...	...	1·65	6·46	11·03	10·15	9·17	2·84	...	0·70	43·35		
24-Pergunnahs . . .	0·28	...	...	3·07	7·52	12·21	12·54	6·22	2·41	...	0·42	44·67		
Calcutta . . .	0·21	...	...	3·22	7·01	11·52	12·43	7·00	1·71	...	0·41	43·51		
Nuddea . . .	1·56	0·07	0·02	2·67	11·05	9·06	11·55	12·09	6·48	...	0·18	54·63		
Jessore . . .	0·32	0·17	1·07	3·84	12·41	15·11	8·62	10·63	4·10	...	0·27	56·54		
Murshidabad . . .	1·84	...	...	5·41	10·76	13·87	10·45	13·40	6·47	...	0·19	62·39		
Dinagepore . . .	0·05	0·42	...	2·70	3·84	15·66	18·47	18·25	23·19	4·31	...	...	86·89	
Maldah . . .	0·32	1·06	...	0·12	2·69	18·66	16·25	19·34	11·84	1·30	...	...	71·58	
Rajshahye . . .	1·43	...	0·92	1·52	19·51	22·27	10·95	16·90	13·20	...	0·18	86·88		
Rungpore . . .	0·71	...	0·38	9·42	26·92	25·74	18·25	21·41	6·15	...	...	108·98		
Bogra . . .	0·71	...	...	6·24	19·65	19·36	10·78	10·34	4·71	...	...	71·79		
Pubna . . .	1·37	...	1·34	1·93	11·42	8·06	10·78	13·26	6·36	...	0·17	54·69		
Darjiling . . .	0·47	...	1·51	13·36	27·67	53·53	40·68	19·84	3·63	...	0·23	160·92		
Julpaiguri . . .	0·39	...	0·64	24·46	31·49	32·88	26·08	17·57	1·93	...	0·04	135·48		
Dacca . . .	0·75	0·06	0·51	4·42	14·37	20·51	13·71	13·28	6·29	...	0·90	74·80		
Furridpore . . .	1·31	...	1·90	5·58	19·03	14·52	9·37	7·33	5·39	...	0·17	64·60		
Backergunge . . .	...	...	...	2·87	13·76	14·19	12·53	9·90	2·03	...	0·35	55·63		
Mymensing . . .	0·83	...	2·20	5·34	22·39	18·99	13·04	8·32	9·42	...	0·24	80·77		
Chittagong . . .	0·36	...	0·11	0·07	4·28	36·58	25·98	12·84	7·37	6·71	...	1·01	95·31	
Noakhollie . . .	...	0·36	...	5·44	31·48	23·85	32·93	12·89	8·25	...	0·68	115·88		
Tipperah . . .	0·13	...	1·46	5·64	15·94	26·26	13·61	10·25	6·16	...	0·85	80·30		
Patna . . .	1·37	...	...	0·02	5·23	9·78	12·87	8·93	6·53	...	...	44·73		
Gya . . .	0·35	...	...	0·16	6·67	12·54	13·05	8·53	3·21	...	...	44·51		
Shahabad . . .	1·33	...	...	...	6·58	8·49	9·82	15·75	4·90	...	...	46·87		
Tirhut—														
Mozufferpore }	1·03	...	...	0·56	14·57	17·30	5·30	13·74	7·80	0·09	...	60·39		
Durbhanga }	1·33	...	...	1·94	9·97	18·52	13·53	11·87	5·81	...	...	62·97		
Sarun . . .	0·78	...	...	...	3·74	11·35	13·62	13·51	6·60	...	...	49·60		
Chumparun . . .	0·29	...	...	1·98	8·40	18·79	8·28	6·34	11·62	...	0·27	55·97		
Monghyr . . .	1·28	0·01	...	0·38	14·26	19·21	12·65	15·34	1·69	...	...	64·82		
Bhagulpore . . .	1·27	0·08	...	0·36	4·74	21·05	12·03	8·20	3·32	...	...	51·05		
Purneah . . .	0·94	...	...	2·82	4·57	25·52	28·53	61·62	7·39	...	...	131·39		
Sonthal . . .	0·99	...	...	0·64	7·77	14·55	15·96	13·69	7·79	...	0·01	61·40		
Cuttack . . .	0·07	1·15	...	8·52	3·57	12·23	18·96	9·44	4·89	0·25	1·54	60·62		
Poori . . .	...	1·38	...	2·98	4·35	13·04	12·73	12·11	4·56	0·85	1·57	53·57		
Balasore . . .	0·33	0·03	...	1·55	4·95	10·50	8·26	17·09	6·10	...	0·81	49·62		
Hazaribagh . . .	0·60	...	...	1·47	7·42	13·09	12·17	7·07	2·53	...	...	44·35		
Lohardugga . . .	1·74	...	...	1·95	5·40	10·28	15·12	10·92	3·35	...	...	48·76		
Singbhum . . .	1·16	...	...	0·38	6·42	13·52	15·24	7·66	3·18	...	0·11	47·67		
Manbhum . . .	0·96	0·01	...	0·98	5·66	9·68	8·81	5·33	3·12	...	0·03	34·58		
Monthly Totals .	0·73	36·11	4·02	16·09	157·64	536·70	723·87	609·93	563·83	217·71	1·19	12·01		
Quar. Totals .	40·86			710·43			1897·63			230·91			2879·83	
Month. Averages .	0·02	0·82	0·09	0·37	3·58	12·20	16·45	13·86	12·81	4·95	0·03	0·27	65·45	
Quar. Averages .	0·93			16·15			43·12			5·25				

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bengal Province during the Year 1880 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . . . .	44	43	79	137	89	9	3	1	11	...	1	6	423
Bankura . . . .	83	185	133	16	37	...	5	8	1	...	1	9	478
Beerbhumi . . . .	243	645	543	106	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,547
Midnapore . . . .	121	227	244	220	265	53	39	103	55	71	155	423	1,976
Hoogli and Serampore . . . .	41	41	135	229	111	10	3	5	7	8	38	126	754
Howrah . . . .	39	43	71	78	42	17	6	18	25	48	139	510	1,036
24-Pergunnahis . . . .	216	200	187	128	78	6	6	5	12	5	37	280	1,160
Calcutta . . . .	105	164	80	120	69	21	12	18	31	61	123	193	997
Nuddea . . . .	53	70	153	139	114	7	2	4	5	1	19	277	844
Jessore . . . .	871	353	348	389	245	29	18	11	18	7	18	75	2,382
Murshidabad . . . .	146	387	447	234	46	4	4	...	1	...	...	1	1,270
Dinagepore . . . .	58	60	24	104	77	5	1	3	8	14	3	31	388
Maldah . . . .	20	15	4	98	199	4	4	1	...	...	27	99	391
Rajshahye . . . .	21	36	15	20	59	4	4	...	...	1	...	1	161
Rungpore . . . .	1	8	27	10	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	49
Bogra . . . .	69	63	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	150
Pubna . . . .	10	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	49	243	312
Darjiling . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Julpaiguri . . . .	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	11
Dacca . . . .	535	179	72	109	66	7	5	2	5	11	30	318	1,339
Furridpore . . . .	519	132	79	78	29	13	7	3	1	5	7	51	924
Backergunge . . . .	230	35	143	166	27	5	7	4	6	1	35	306	965
Mymensing . . . .	197	188	72	53	32	10	8	3	7	11	21	57	659
Chittagong . . . .	288	197	106	100	184	79	186	72	14	...	...	...	1,226
Noakhollie . . . .	35	1	18	6	2	1	4	...	...	...	1	7	75
Tipperah . . . .	292	172	64	52	4	2	1	4	...	1	7	28	627
Patna . . . .	1	2	3	31	44	75	44	23	38	9	6	12	288
Gya . . . .	1	2	23	114	53	45	24	5	10	13	2	1	293
Shahabad . . . .	...	...	1	17	92	325	194	291	28	1	2	...	951
Tirhoot { Mozufferpore }	2	...	24	616	1286	862	264	37	3	...	10	21	3,125
{ Durbhangia . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun . . . .	...	1	11	163	569	340	12	4	...	26	11	...	1,137
Chumparun . . . .	...	...	103	1727	1972	829	79	58	5	...	...	...	4,773
Monghyr . . . .	...	2	2	24	31	30	39	29	26	...	1	7	191
Bhagulpore . . . .	1	1	6	29	27	57	17	6	1	2	44	5	196
Purneah . . . .	23	7	10	153	46	...	6	1	...	27	79	32	384
Sonthal . . . .	9	4	27	36	16	7	...	2	2	5	10	118	118
Cuttack . . . .	19	148	397	173	136	101	128	282	174	103	427	692	2,780
Poori . . . .	8	199	330	156	28	15	131	62	224	336	382	501	2,372
Balasore . . . .	120	319	566	336	161	68	99	48	38	31	56	263	2,105
Hazaribagh . . . .	1	4	57	53	61	2	9	1	1	118	...	...	307
Lohardugga . . . .	2	...	...	4	15	146	123	10	...	...	...	...	300
Singhbhum . . . .	1	18	48	17	12	1	4	11	10	3	1	2	128
Manbhum . . . .	1	3	30	3	6	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	51
Monthly Totals . . . .	4426	4159	4661	6278	6260	3195	1502	1137	769	918	1749	4589	39,643

Of the total 39,643 deaths, 21,901 were males and 17,742 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·66.      Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 4·30.

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bengal Province during the year 1880 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . . .	0·01	2·61	1·30	1·23	5·15	10·76	11·82	14·30	6·15	7·59	0·06	0·02	61·00
Bankura . . .	0·22	4·18	0·75	0·60	5·08	22·99	11·81	19·82	7·16	3·86	0·16	0·10	76·73
Beerbhumi . . .	0·31	3·98	0·37	0·19	1·88	14·35	10·07	11·57	7·24	6·95	0·03	0·02	56·96
Midnapore . . .	0·08	2·50	0·47	1·17	6·63	10·86	8·36	17·25	8·04	3·90	0·05	0·02	59·33
Hooghly . . .	0·24	3·37	0·67	0·49	6·86	9·58	10·39	11·11	8·02	4·14	...	...	54·87
Howrah . . .	0·07	2·43	0·52	1·91	5·04	13·94	15·44	11·60	11·70	4·12	0·02	0·05	66·84
24-Pergunnahs	0·11	2·81	0·56	2·59	5·13	14·74	14·21	13·84	13·59	5·73	...	0·25	73·56
Calcutta . . .	0·05	2·91	0·54	1·91	4·87	14·07	13·69	13·26	12·96	5·03	0·02	0·15	69·46
Nuddea . . .	0·14	3·34	1·68	1·90	10·82	7·81	8·80	14·17	9·99	10·87	...	...	69·52
Jessore . . .	0·72	2·40	1·86	2·55	8·33	20·55	15·74	10·28	6·40	6·15	0·06	...	75·04
Murshidabad .	0·68	5·43	0·87	2·01	5·55	5·84	11·90	17·87	10·91	9·42	...	...	70·48
Dinagepore .	0·83	1·94	1·29	1·29	4·61	31·95	18·98	9·69	3·07	2·54	...	0·47	76·66
Maldah . . .	0·18	3·12	2·39	0·25	3·23	13·48	13·41	10·94	7·39	5·14	...	0·27	59·80
Rajshahye .	0·34	4·22	0·90	1·66	6·42	14·46	11·62	13·15	10·03	5·92	...	...	68·72
Rungpore . . .	1·46	1·66	1·07	2·04	12·09	25·20	11·16	11·32	8·74	4·32	...	0·64	79·70
Bogra . . .	0·74	3·95	1·01	2·21	9·78	19·15	12·66	16·17	4·67	7·18	...	0·22	77·74
Pubna . . .	0·39	7·80	1·76	1·60	5·31	20·53	10·53	16·19	9·97	7·11	...	...	81·19
Darjiling . . .	1·36	1·68	7·56	2·60	11·80	27·63	34·70	20·70	9·80	10·15	0·40	0·45	128·83
Julpaiguri . . .	0·50	1·95	3·21	7·87	14·66	41·40	18·50	33·52	6·08	8·99	...	0·82	137·50
Dacca . . .	0·29	6·11	12·45	4·37	15·25	19·85	14·27	16·22	13·03	10·45	0·20	0·15	112·64
Furridpore .	0·39	6·02	6·73	2·30	8·20	15·53	6·78	14·19	16·52	4·34	0·05	0·13	81·18
Backergunge .	0·65	1·13	2·95	1·91	7·79	19·46	9·69	17·08	17·29	5·47	0·30	0·44	84·16
Mymensing .	0·95	4·04	3·07	2·86	7·61	23·03	16·11	19·25	16·04	8·16	0·18	0·86	102·16
Chittagong .	0·27	...	0·75	2·00	15·97	27·15	22·66	26·14	17·14	4·33	0·19	...	116·60
Noakhollie .	0·93	0·22	2·51	2·27	14·67	33·25	18·67	26·72	21·14	5·06	0·16	0·25	125·85
Tipperah . . .	0·38	2·79	7·57	0·99	14·08	25·67	10·59	18·42	14·23	4·57	0·60	0·15	100·04
Patna . . .	0·09	2·39	...	...	2·16	7·11	23·39	18·05	2·45	3·63	0·31	0·12	59·70
Gya . . .	0·01	2·12	...	0·09	1·66	3·79	17·26	13·32	5·65	1·96	0·11	0·01	45·98
Shahabad . . .	0·24	2·37	...	0·05	0·59	4·35	20·05	14·87	2·83	4·63	0·40	0·02	50·40
Tirhut—													
Mozufferpore .	...	2·73	...	...	2·93	3·55	16·30	20·28	1·84	0·84	0·25	...	48·72
Durbhanga .	0·36	2·17	...	...	3·06	6·98	17·39	11·80	3·90	1·65	0·29	...	47·60
Sarun . . .	0·29	2·40	...	...	1·85	8·34	24·71	9·93	1·44	6·10	0·58	0·18	55·82
Chumparun .	0·60	2·35	0·17	...	2·25	2·94	10·18	15·31	0·92	0·47	0·22	...	35·41
Monghyr . . .	0·15	2·75	0·29	...	1·57	3·77	15·47	13·68	4·51	3·49	0·08	0·08	45·84
Bhagulpore .	0·25	2·78	0·88	1·50	1·66	5·20	7·84	8·99	3·78	3·31	0·02	0·19	36·40
Purneah . . .	0·48	1·96	0·16	0·10	3·92	18·37	14·26	13·78	4·67	4·28	...	1·66	63·64
Sonthal . . .	0·38	3·53	...	1·16	3·26	15·82	11·63	13·28	8·41	9·66	0·09	0·02	67·24
Cuttack . . .	0·04	2·08	...	1·33	6·68	8·01	10·93	21·18	10·29	5·17	1·36	...	67·06
Poori . . .	0·11	0·32	...	...	3·54	23·89	5·17	16·38	15·14	10·63	2·36	0·04	77·58
Balasore . . .	0·07	2·94	0·67	2·23	7·80	11·92	9·28	16·07	11·63	5·38	6·24	0·10	74·33
Hazaribagh . . .	0·15	1·39	0·05	0·13	4·77	9·20	11·46	13·43	7·46	4·53	0·46	0·04	53·07
Lohardugga . . .	0·12	3·19	...	0·11	3·34	6·40	10·17	15·14	8·05	6·44	0·43	0·04	53·43
Singbhum . . .	...	2·35	0·58	0·26	10·72	8·64	8·57	21·14	12·35	2·54	0·29	0·26	67·70
Manbhum . . .	0·40	4·25	1·15	0·80	7·04	11·42	6·59	15·80	11·18	2·65	0·14	0·01	61·43
Month. Totals	16·03	126·66	68·76	60·52	285·61	662·93	603·21	697·20	393·80	238·85	16·11	8·23	
													3177·91
Quar. Totals .		211·45			1009·06			1694·21			263·19		
Month. Aver.	0·37	2·88	1·56	1·37	6·49	15·07	13·71	15·84	8·95	5·43	0·36	0·19	
Quar. Aver. .		4·81			22·93			38·50			5·98		

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Bengal Province during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . . . . .	45	160	282	743	107	28	14	58	28	77	110	326	1,978
Bankura . . . . .	10	11	27	25	10	2	67	168	134	39	141	154	788
Beerbhumi . . . . .	18	35	154	191	45	8	11	32	8	9	25	101	637
Midnapore . . . . .	270	270	285	389	279	81	224	211	177	123	253	437	2,999
Hooghly and Serampore . . . . .	112	155	86	214	69	9	21	71	72	130	284	193	1,416
Howrah . . . . .	417	178	130	145	93	20	29	38	65	105	180	283	1,683
24-Pergunnahs . . . . .	440	295	821	762	260	58	56	99	120	140	649	1274	4,974
Calcutta . . . . .	550	184	1385	2,425	1,276	31	12	29	16	4	17	220	6,149
Nuddea . . . . .	94	96	804	1,590	576	46	38	16	22	678	59	928	4,947
Murshidabad . . . . .	24	80	141	593	77	4	7	63	92	253	153	635	2,122
Dinagepore . . . . .	32	30	37	176	240	65	5	...	...	...	14	31	630
Maldah . . . . .	12	3	33	358	110	3	9	...	...	1	...	1	530
Rajshahye . . . . .	70	58	206	2,116	543	12	1	1	...	32	126	165	3,330
Rungpore . . . . .	3	7	3	511	867	540	67	12	49	102	118	328	2,607
Bogra . . . . .	7	...	2	113	97	11	2	10	8	...	30	19	299
Pubna . . . . .	65	44	311	1,443	280	1	...	1	...	1	56	173	2,375
Darjiling . . . . .	...	1	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Julpaiguri . . . . .	...	1	2	24	7	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	46
Dacca . . . . .	361	224	349	1,004	318	19	12	7	6	8	30	875	3,213
Furridpore . . . . .	55	24	106	1,143	569	23	2	3	3	11	34	207	2,180
Backergunge . . . . .	153	36	55	299	363	57	30	19	7	7	70	510	1,606
Mymensing . . . . .	51	35	33	249	135	85	10	52	9	19	28	133	839
Chittagong . . . . .	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12
Noakhollie . . . . .	7	7	9	53	10	1	1	82	34	19	53	42	318
Tipperah . . . . .	92	66	152	158	37	8	14	8	...	4	14	194	747
Patna . . . . .	...	...	20	164	554	482	308	137	31	1	6	5	1,708
Gya . . . . .	2	...	26	267	578	360	385	352	123	65	105	18	2,281
Shahabad . . . . .	...	3	26	226	944	913	436	201	16	45	...	...	2,810
Tirhoot { Mozufferpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dubhanga . . . . .	1	1	2	82	482	1068	1850	1862	281	41	...	...	5,670
Sarun . . . . .	...	...	...	59	67	272	726	481	139	59	30	2	1,835
Chumparun . . . . .	...	...	...	9	119	342	491	2010	510	74	15	...	3,570
Monghyr . . . . .	...	...	36	181	281	93	219	278	17	46	38	30	1,219
Ebhagulpore . . . . .	...	...	13	186	164	140	48	70	67	19	46	27	780
Purneah . . . . .	5	96	519	258	9	...	2	...	2	78	8	977	
Sonthal . . . . .	9	4	10	47	103	56	29	2	14	10	45	...	329
Cuttack . . . . .	542	265	601	734	422	250	530	416	183	290	495	273	5,001
Poori . . . . .	232	152	245	411	150	34	396	167	93	122	57	103	2,162
Balasore . . . . .	319	181	488	655	269	171	596	155	54	170	297	445	3,800
Hazaribagh . . . . .	...	2	38	52	12	...	12	1	15	2	6	...	140
Lohardugga . . . . .	3	...	3	15	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	28
Singbhum . . . . .	2	3	84	45	3	1	6	16	13	...	...	...	173
Manbhum . . . . .	...	...	18	56	46	3	83	25	3	1	12	8	255
Monthly totals . .	3999	2616	7119	18,434	10,833	5324	6753	7155	2409	2711	3674	8153	79,180

Of the total 79,180 deaths, 43,153 were males and 36,027 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 1·32. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 6·31.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Bengal Province during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Burdwan . . .	... 0·01	2·15	2·05	7·91	9·05	12·50	21·16	10·69	3·61	...	...	...	69·13
Bankura . . .	... 0·27	1·59	0·77	1·31	18·03	23·07	17·88	8·07	2·28	...	...	...	73·27
Beerbhumi . . .	... 0·78	0·88	3·44	8·44	16·91	15·44	5·36	5·11	...	...	...	...	56·36
Midnapore . . .	0·13 ...	4·95	0·95	4·77	19·24	20·64	12·18	2·93	4·15	...	0·23	...	70·17
Hooghly . . .	... 0·04	4·30	1·60	4·67	12·65	15·17	16·67	5·86	3·63	...	0·16	...	64·75
Howrah . . .	... 3·23	2·07	7·99	15·12	13·39	17·23	5·38	2·44	...	0·35	...	...	67·20
24-Pergunnahs . . .	... 0·10	3·79	1·86	6·88	12·32	12·75	17·46	6·73	1·30	...	0·30	...	63·49
Calcutta . . .	... 3·45	1·97	7·40	15·12	13·42	19·61	6·75	1·50	...	0·36	...	...	69·58
Nuddea . . .	... 3·52	2·82	8·83	6·26	8·31	20·42	15·63	2·38	...	...	...	...	68·17
Jessore . . .	0·38 ...	6·41	2·46	8·54	12·91	8·96	9·90	10·94	1·68	...	0·19	...	62·37
Murshidabad . . .	... 2·56	0·57	6·19	3·75	11·82	9·60	5·64	6·33	...	...	...	...	46·46
Dinagepur . . .	... 2·51	0·51	9·23	13·65	6·01	9·29	15·27	3·79	0·06	...	...	...	60·32
Rajshahye . . .	0·02 ...	2·11	1·06	10·28	7·13	8·89	11·86	10·90	7·28	...	...	...	59·53
Rungpore . . .	0·40 ...	3·46	1·31	7·06	15·78	8·06	7·70	18·43	6·23	0·03	...	...	68·46
Bogra . . .	... 2·88	1·36	13·50	7·73	6·77	18·39	15·37	4·68	0·06	...	...	...	70·74
Pubna . . .	0·07 ...	4·41	1·20	13·69	7·92	10·53	16·75	11·54	2·29	...	...	...	68·40
Darjiling . . .	0·30 ...	1·65	1·70	9·30	19·15	18·20	25·65	28·40	6·35	...	0·07	...	110·77
Julpaiguri . . .	0·01 ...	4·65	1·06	11·17	22·68	13·33	19·92	45·64	4·47	1·35	...	...	124·28
Dacca . . .	... 4·31	5·40	11·72	17·32	6·42	15·70	15·36	2·76	...	0·77	...	...	79·06
Furridpur . . .	... 4·91	2·67	8·74	17·29	10·61	10·76	8·42	2·87	...	...	...	...	66·27
Backergunge . . .	0·27 ...	6·09	3·70	10·07	34·71	15·16	14·30	13·01	1·75	0·10	0·10	...	99·26
Mymensing . . .	... 0·12	2·60	1·98	19·19	15·84	11·88	13·08	18·63	3·16	0·08	...	...	86·56
Chittagong . . .	... 1·14	4·53	11·18	25·00	30·95	10·13	9·11	1·55	1·41	0·76	...	...	95·76
Noakhollie . . .	0·20 ...	5·54	5·87	11·05	43·47	19·15	29·92	21·05	2·20	0·44	0·11	...	139·00
Tipperah . . .	0·10 ...	7·05	8·10	10·24	18·80	19·91	17·47	17·90	1·69	0·18	0·06	...	101·50
Patna . . .	0·08 0·04	2·75	0·97	5·03	11·26	16·28	12·61	9·44	3·52	...	...	...	61·98
Gya . . .	0·20 0·08	1·62	0·03	1·62	9·77	13·49	14·79	1·74	5·58	...	...	...	48·92
Shahabad . . .	0·07 0·10	1·10	0·20	2·85	6·10	12·19	16·13	3·02	3·73	...	...	...	45·49
Tirhut . . .	... 1·92	...	3·14	6·67	8·13	10·38	7·71	3·58	...	...	...	...	41·53
Sarun . . .	0·01 ...	0·56	0·20	1·85	4·24	10·77	10·87	4·54	4·74	...	...	...	37·78
Chumparun . . .	0·01 ...	1·11	...	1·85	18·15	3·29	12·18	16·44	4·03	...	...	...	57·06
Monghyr . . .	0·11 ...	0·88	0·83	1·00	6·67	10·77	12·78	4·97	9·76	...	...	...	47·77
Bhagulpore . . .	... 1·14	0·40	1·01	6·47	10·90	9·48	6·14	7·13	...	...	...	...	42·67
Purneah . . .	... 1·80	0·36	3·46	22·11	7·05	13·43	11·42	9·31	...	...	...	...	68·94
Sonthal . . .	... 3·03	0·76	5·20	8·51	24·35	9·67	7·88	7·47	...	...	...	...	66·87
Cuttack . . .	2·20 ...	0·59	1·23	16·94	14·03	10·05	11·27	2·33	0·51	0·18	...	...	59·33
Poori . . .	... 0·83	0·01	3·96	11·48	13·96	8·92	6·30	4·37	...	...	...	...	49·83
Balasore . . .	0·09 ...	6·04	1·13	6·59	8·39	21·75	11·06	14·72	9·65	...	0·29	...	79·71
Hazaribagh . . .	0·25 0·12	2·01	...	2·80	8·07	13·21	14·83	5·90	2·48	...	...	...	49·67
Lohardugga . . .	0·38 ...	2·62	0·17	0·47	10·05	17·84	16·61	4·17	1·14	1·03	...	...	54·48
Singbhum . . .	0·25 ...	2·69	0·15	3·55	7·55	25·88	21·22	7·99	0·85	...	...	...	70·13
Manbhum . . .	0·11 ...	1·49	0·12	2·58	9·50	16·44	18·76	5·04	5·36	0·26	...	...	59·66
Monthly Totals	1·93	2·39	123·83	64·37	272·54	571·29	583·14	622·24	461·70	170·51	5·51	3·23	
Quarterly Totals	128·15			908·20			1667·08			179·25			2882·68
Month. Averages	0·04	0·06	2·95	1·53	6·49	13·60	13·88	14·82	10·99	4·06	0·13	0·08	
Quar. Averages	3·05			21·62			39·69			4·27			68·63

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Assam Province during the Years 1871-72 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara .	6	...	...	22	94	92	209	131	24	158	132	363	1231
Kamrup .	2	5	...	14	36	101	223	166	342	195	208	501	1793
Nowgong .	...	...	2	...	...	5	49	...	200	720	622	408	2006
Darrang .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	12	38	116	223	422
Sibsagar .	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	1	16	...	36	278	338
Lakhimpur .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet . .	1	1	...	1	12	4	5	...	14	...	1	...	39
Cachar . .	...	...	...	2	1	16	15	6	2	...	2	...	44
Khasi Hills .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mon. Totals	9	9	2	39	146	219	501	337	610	1111	1117	1773	5873

## 1872.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Goalpara .	91	74	8	4	2	30	124	125	8	12	192	192	862
Kamrup .	589	215	79	95	341	312	176	86	56	45	14	18	2026
Nowgong .	161	17	7	1	2	117	29	6	...	...	12	...	352
Darrang .	60	38	56	26	56	66	56	17	2	7	27	97	508
Sibsagar .	71	...	...	...	...	193	60	10	42	337	1362	999	3074
Lakhimpur .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	50	39	94
Sylhet . .	16	...	36	204	148	25	14	1	1	...	21	58	524
Cachar . .	2	31	144	404	170	...	4	6	3	...	...	18	782
Khasi Hills .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Mon. Totals	990	375	330	784	719	743	463	255	113	401	1679	1423	8225

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Tenths at one Station in each District of the Assam Province during the Years 1871-72 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara .	...	0·42	3·61	8·30	20·72	17·38	14·26	12·07	10·43	1·17	0·60	...	88·96
Kamrup .	...	0·77	1·43	6·20	9·48	12·88	7·01	10·37	6·92	0·96	...	...	56·02
Nowgong .	...	0·40	1·74	8·38	10·56	9·92	22·27	43·36	19·22	10·16	0·80	...	126·81
Darrang .	...	0·69	1·67	12·22	11·26	15·28	10·79	18·89	6·82	3·17	2·70	...	83·49
Sibsagar .	0·25	2·82	6·25	10·35	9·15	8·98	31·06	35·89	6·68	5·52	3·36	0·76	121·07
Lakhimpur	0·77	3·24	4·43	5·50	7·19	25·54	22·19	13·41	15·95	5·49	3·84	0·70	108·25
Sylhet . .	...	1·12	3·95	16·97	20·23	16·23	24·47	24·15	18·50	18·46	...	...	144·08
Cachar . .	...	1·67	5·33	14·10	11·47	8·64	17·50	12·83	13·70	7·24	...	...	92·48
Khasi Hills	...	0·91	5·03	20·36	33·33	78·08	73·71	54·69	33·64	20·30	0·50	...	320·55
Mon. Totals	1·02	12·04	33·44	102·38	133·39	192·93	223·26	225·66	131·86	72·47	11·80	1·46	1141·71

## 1872.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Goalpara .	0·83	0·07	0·76	3·20	12·12	35·15	13·21	11·40	23·79	4·61	...	...	105·14
Kamrup .	1·70	0·43	2·11	2·36	11·66	12·14	13·54	15·84	12·83	6·20	0·28	...	79·09
Nowgong .	2·40	3·39	4·88	14·65	24·91	13·52	26·53	23·59	13·72	5·28	0·20	...	133·07
Darrang .	0·45	0·42	2·21	4·62	11·28	6·94	14·36	15·37	14·52	3·00	0·24	0·09	73·50
Sibsagar .	0·84	3·79	6·01	13·99	8·71	9·70	16·15	19·84	13·93	8·54	1·32	0·85	103·67
Lakhimpur	1·65	2·37	5·35	14·70	9·30	10·70	21·84	20·63	19·02	5·05	1·17	0·40	112·18
Sylhet . .	0·16	0·41	6·09	21·12	22·15	48·54	37·13	17·22	37·56	7·25	0·07	...	197·70
Cachar . .	0·67	1·28	10·72	14·67	15·89	13·67	19·92	17·53	17·56	12·38	0·04	0·11	124·44
Khasi Hills	0·51	0·35	11·59	28·95	34·61	103·65	129·05	53·54	101·49	13·72	0·37	...	477·83
Mon. Totals	9·21	12·51	49·72	118·26	150·63	254·01	291·73	194·96	254·42	66·03	3·69	1·45	1406·62

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Assam Province during the Years 1873-74 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara .	59	...	11	25	303	191	50	17	12	...	...	...	668
Kamrup .	9	21	12	41	169	618	792	229	169	60	48	33	2201
Nowgong .	6	5	...	...	16	54	79	8	...	...	...	...	168
Darrang .	13	7	8	12	35	85	140	159	86	39	2	6	590
Sibsagar .	347	73	44	5	7	5	3	5	4	34	...	...	527
Lakhimpur	12	...	...	37	128	110	90	...	...	...	...	...	377
Sylhet . .	67	49	19	170	289	179	37	6	5	27	14	71	933
Cachar . .	2	2	2	24	79	57	7	1	...	1	...	19	194
Khasi Hills	...	...	...	16	8	4	1	...	1	...	3	...	33
Mon. Totals	515	157	96	330	1032	1303	1199	425	277	161	67	129	5691

## 1874.

Districts.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Goalpara .	...	1	6	6	21	40	29	...	...	...	26	143	272
Kamrup .	32	32	44	128	888	1618	1232	711	295	126	339	460	5905
Nowgong .	...	...	88	102	446	656	542	217	243	113	485	214	3106
Darrang .	29	70	33	46	520	1006	562	191	62	159	133	186	2997
Sibsagar .	15	40	43	40	19	40	23	7	3	14	30	63	337
Lakhimpur	11	23	11	43	248	120	43	125	114	22	93	2	855
Sylhet . .	71	56	70	39	100	113	69	38	198	525	861	623	2763
Cachar . .	24	15	4	8	12	20	5	...	9	14	57	51	219
Khasi Hills	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	2	4	3	...	...	24
Mon. Totals	182	237	299	412	2262	3613	2512	1291	928	976	2024	1742	16,478

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Tenths at one Station in each District of the Assam Province during the Years 1873-74 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara .	...	...	2·42	10·29	7·85	21·40	10·84	8·32	7·09	...	...	0·12	68·33
Kamrup .	0·11	0·53	2·97	5·96	7·91	10·57	9·94	6·78	4·92	0·32	...	...	50·01
Nowgong .	0·05	0·93	2·38	4·12	6·07	12·64	25·27	11·79	7·31	0·05	...	...	70·61
Darrang .	0·40	0·71	2·57	4·88	6·82	16·83	18·74	6·36	6·92	1·66	...	...	65·89
Sibsagar .	1·21	2·56	7·77	7·93	9·33	12·32	10·76	10·19	9·84	1·17	...	0·19	73·27
Lakhimpur	0·85	4·15	3·47	8·22	8·95	18·18	20·13	14·63	8·69	3·45	0·07	0·21	91·00
Sylhet . .	0·83	1·67	5·80	11·55	5·12	34·14	23·09	25·94	17·45	0·75	0·38	0·07	126·79
Cachar . .	1·04	2·50	7·48	5·57	6·80	22·42	23·81	13·63	10·72	8·13	0·87	0·39	103·36
Khasi Hills	0·21	4·14	11·45	17·94	13·36	88·82	71·04	52·71	21·73	0·97	...	0·63	283·00
Mon. Totals	4·70	17·19	46·31	76·46	72·21	237·32	213·62	150·35	94·67	16·50	1·32	1·61	932·26

## 1874.

Districts.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Goalpara .	0·39	1·30	2·64	9·33	20·62	16·37	24·59	6·72	13·27	11·70	...	...	106·93
Kamrup .	0·56	1·90	4·15	5·27	12·65	5·16	7·80	9·77	4·79	6·36	...	...	58·41
Nowgong .	0·60	2·32	3·83	3·07	13·19	6·80	11·86	19·15	14·83	4·11	...	...	79·76
Darrang .	0·18	1·73	3·74	8·22	21·29	5·28	9·83	16·93	6·83	5·25	...	...	79·28
Sibsagar .	2·31	3·25	4·45	13·68	29·75	26·28	16·05	17·82	5·51	6·15	0·93	0·07	126·25
Lakhimpur	1·53	3·40	6·68	8·80	26·46	20·83	20·72	25·56	17·84	5·14	1·85	0·18	138·99
Sylhet . .	1·81	4·60	8·51	20·70	19·23	22·35	16·79	12·19	28·90	8·86	...	...	143·94
Cachar . .	2·26	5·35	9·03	9·94	19·21	16·58	16·53	15·42	17·53	6·98	0·37	...	119·20
Khasi Hills	1·07	4·66	10·97	28·33	96·43	64·27	115·10	45·36	47·96	8·03	0·37	...	422·55
Mon. Totals	10·71	28·51	54·00	107·34	258·83	183·92	239·27	168·92	157·46	62·58	3·52	0·25	1275·31

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Assam Province during the Years 1875-76 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara . . . . .	1	2	...	38	99	201	58	...	...	66	57	34	2288
Kamrup . . . . .	61	20	11	13	10	74	212	291	146	79	38	9	1430
Nowgong . . . . .	...	1	...	1	49	342	206	112	1	8	...	...	301
Darrang . . . . .	3	...	4	70	135	108	26	4	3	3	2	4	660
Sibsagar . . . . .	386	535	887	1001	667	204	155	51	18	5	4	6	777
Lakhimpur . . . . .	...	...	...	39	52	30	65	...	...	...	...	...	22
Sylhet . . . . .	362	219	315	394	174	45	23	25	27	1	6	182	160
Cachar . . . . .	7	21	28	32	7	13	2	4	1	8	4	8	980
Khasi Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . .	820	798	1245	1588	1193	1017	747	487	196	170	111	243	6618

## 1876.

Districts.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Goalpara . . . . .	0·83	0·28	1·58	11·16	11·24	34·96	13·37	17·85	5·38	0·63	...	0·29	97·57
Kamrup . . . . .	1·75	0·29	3·34	2·85	3·98	18·82	9·25	12·87	0·58	0·42	0·12	0·61	54·88
Nowgong . . . . .	1·56	0·52	2·47	3·06	4·09	18·34	13·60	18·34	6·47	0·58	0·18	0·38	69·59
Darrang . . . . .	3·80	0·20	3·57	4·73	6·07	16·38	17·41	19·09	9·53	1·59	0·53	1·13	84·03
Sibsagar . . . . .	1·58	1·75	7·13	19·17	6·20	14·64	17·23	20·73	7·24	4·17	2·30	1·14	103·28
Lakhimpur . . . . .	2·76	2·67	5·61	16·65	6·92	17·08	21·38	22·48	5·28	2·41	0·77	0·28	104·29
Sylhet . . . . .	1·60	0·21	12·15	22·92	21·16	46·01	27·97	30·02	18·95	2·58	...	0·22	183·79
Cachar . . . . .	1·04	0·41	14·55	16·26	14·96	27·20	17·76	26·85	11·56	1·80	...	0·14	132·53
Khasi Hills . . . . .	2·77	0·79	6·94	54·35	22·78	134·16	88·09	83·80	14·40	0·50	...	...	408·58
Monthly Totals . . .	17·69	7·12	57·34	151·15	97·40	327·59	226·06	252·03	79·39	14·68	3·90	4·19	1238·54

## 1876.

Districts.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Goalpara . . . . .	0·02	...	1·19	2·87	13·92	33·70	10·96	9·61	7·16	8·11	0·29	0·06	87·89
Kamrup . . . . .	0·27	0·16	1·16	3·54	11·83	12·47	12·69	13·54	5·67	3·72	0·78	...	65·83
Nowgong . . . . .	0·50	0·08	0·57	2·86	9·49	13·37	14·92	8·69	7·49	4·35	0·67	...	62·99
Darrang . . . . .	0·53	0·11	2·17	4·31	8·32	12·37	12·33	8·26	4·82	4·11	0·63	0·22	58·18
Sibsagar . . . . .	2·50	1·32	3·89	8·13	11·82	11·13	18·64	11·65	8·55	4·37	1·73	...	83·73
Lakhimpur . . . . .	2·43	2·61	5·02	8·48	11·36	21·36	25·20	11·18	12·45	6·43	1·45	...	107·97
Sylhet . . . . .	...	0·77	7·18	5·62	25·60	28·59	29·35	31·99	13·06	8·02	1·84	...	152·02
Cachar . . . . .	...	2·28	22·12	15·21	16·72	28·48	23·53	14·47	12·65	4·13	2·03	...	141·62
Khasi Hills . . . . .	...	1·63	17·57	31·91	53·86	184·80	79·37	65·02	19·43	15·76	...	...	469·35
Monthly Totals . . .	6·25	8·96	60·87	82·93	162·92	346·27	226·99	174·41	91·28	59·00	9·42	0·28	1229·58

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Assam Province during the Years 1877-78 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara . . . . .	11	...	...	...	9	57	217	...	...	23	88	60	465
Kamrup . . . . .	15	16	14	13	64	111	576	310	72	18	31	6	1,746
Nowgong . . . . .	1	...	...	43	447	942	541	107	39	95	66	221	2,502
Darrang . . . . .	2	...	4	186	995	768	228	11	3	2	1	...	2,200
Sibsagar . . . . .	1	2	1	134	202	88	63	36	24	4	21	2	578
Lakhimpur . . . . .	...	15	24	17	12	122	79	42	4	1	...	8	324
Sylhet . . . . .	296	232	184	373	482	147	5	25	21	159	420	590	2,934
Cachar . . . . .	65	105	36	68	215	117	8	4	5	...	1	4	628
Khasi Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . . . .	391	370	263	834	2426	2852	1717	535	168	302	628	891	11,377

1878.

Districts.	CHOLERA REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara . . . . .	51	33	10	19	22	...	8	2	23	24	122	314	
Kamrup . . . . .	26	22	24	44	371	109	40	36	30	137	109	219	1167
Nowgong . . . . .	56	37	73	65	32	126	28	9	...	25	1	3	455
Darrang . . . . .	1	2	7	100	167	167	149	87	2	1	18	26	727
Sibsagar . . . . .	15	64	135	54	43	90	124	121	69	107	326	517	1665
Lakhimpur . . . . .	1	2	17	9	116	307	292	1	2	6	...	...	753
Sylhet . . . . .	195	56	105	247	242	99	85	13	6	17	95	160	1320
Cachar . . . . .	22	65	53	76	50	32	16	6	1	4	1	5	331
Khasi Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . . . .	367	281	424	614	1043	930	734	281	112	320	574	1052	6732

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Assam Province during the Years 1877-8 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara . . . . .	0.88	0.69	2.78	8.47	15.25	6.41	16.68	9.73	17.58	1.32	...	0.51	80.30
Kamrup . . . . .	1.44	0.94	4.68	6.49	10.87	5.25	11.86	6.59	6.66	1.20	0.40	0.83	57.21
Nowgong . . . . .	0.86	1.12	1.42	4.92	11.27	10.31	9.44	7.26	5.42	2.55	0.10	0.24	54.91
Darrang . . . . .	0.83	0.85	7.31	4.29	11.75	7.80	19.80	9.66	7.68	1.50	1.10	0.16	72.73
Sibsagar . . . . .	0.99	0.86	5.62	7.05	13.01	12.43	17.86	16.58	11.36	2.78	3.82	0.26	92.62
Lakhimpur . . . . .	0.77	2.47	6.22	7.04	15.58	17.36	19.91	8.15	21.73	2.41	1.86	5.50	109.00
Sylhet . . . . .	2.85	1.92	2.99	2.89	19.18	28.98	29.98	17.94	47.26	2.53	1.19	0.67	158.38
Cachar . . . . .	1.59	4.74	10.40	8.61	18.29	15.46	23.88	21.86	15.09	6.56	1.23	0.32	128.03
Khasi Hills . . . . .	1.16	1.14	11.10	11.76	35.19	45.59	111.07	39.30	120.05	4.87	0.10	1.07	382.40
Monthly Totals . . . . .	11.37	14.73	52.52	61.52	150.39	149.59	260.48	137.07	252.83	25.72	9.80	9.56	1135.58

1878.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara . . . . .	0.23	0.78	1.11	7.50	12.00	33.59	25.69	31.76	28.42	1.43	0.31	...	142.82
Kamrup . . . . .	0.19	1.18	3.13	3.37	11.76	7.32	8.20	16.31	9.87	3.92	2.59	0.28	68.12
Nowgong . . . . .	...	1.09	1.53	4.40	7.32	5.85	20.13	14.19	14.76	3.06	0.38	0.13	72.84
Darrang . . . . .	0.03	1.72	2.31	5.56	13.52	11.85	15.66	13.33	13.36	4.21	0.46	...	82.01
Sibsagar . . . . .	0.54	1.84	2.96	7.33	11.95	11.73	13.50	16.78	13.71	4.17	1.03	0.03	85.57
Lakhimpur . . . . .	0.86	3.12	6.37	6.81	9.55	21.53	23.04	24.27	14.64	4.54	0.90	0.06	115.69
Sylhet . . . . .	0.10	1.63	3.32	19.71	19.74	20.93	29.44	25.16	28.89	10.06	6.01	0.18	165.17
Cachar . . . . .	1.30	2.28	6.19	13.96	16.13	14.10	21.18	14.74	24.58	6.33	4.54	0.52	125.85
Khasi Hills . . . . .	2.05	3.78	10.07	20.24	19.03	136.01	151.77	118.61	76.68	8.33	5.37	...	551.94
Monthly Totals . . . . .	5.30	17.42	36.99	88.88	121.00	262.91	308.61	275.15	224.91	46.05	21.59	1.20	1410.01

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*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Assam Province during the Years 1879-80 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara . . . . .	125	94	217	621	258	26	8	5	9	...	...	2	1,365
Kamrup . . . . .	429	245	355	949	826	727	271	135	85	30	19	15	4,086
Nowgong . . . . .	1	19	192	1055	989	405	213	1	...	17	8	159	3,059
Darrang . . . . .	32	95	918	1804	737	342	201	18	...	...	...	1	4,148
Sibsagar . . . . .	141	28	142	467	137	31	3	2	2	3	5	9	970
Lakhimpur . . . . .	21	...	28	60	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	181
Sylhet . . . . .	237	179	260	1056	1339	223	16	27	14	70	47	67	3,535
Cachar . . . . .	...	...	4	6	48	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	71
Khasi Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . .	986	660	2116	6018	4404	1762	712	188	110	120	79	260	17,415

## 1880.

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara . . . . .	...	7	7	15	57	45	5	5	...	...	...	25	166
Kamrup . . . . .	45	40	46	37	14	39	38	5	17	16	12	11	320
Nowgong . . . . .	29	57	25	10	14	13	1	5	11	43	144	186	538
Darrang . . . . .	...	1	2	8	18	1	1	3	...	12	3	10	59
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	1	2	7	28	22	6	2	10	145	178	89	490
Lakhimpur . . . . .	2	1	...	39	85	79	...	1	...	...	48	7	262
Sylhet . . . . .	135	190	96	140	15	11	19	...	1	...	...	125	732
Cachar . . . . .	48	36	88	40	8	13	...	...	...	...	1	2	236
Khasi Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . .	259	333	266	296	239	223	70	21	39	216	386	455	2803

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Assam Province during the Years 1879-80 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara . . . . .	...	0·42	0·06	5·31	23·01	29·07	20·53	19·16	4·38	7·27	...	0·42	109·63
Kamrup . . . . .	0·12	0·39	0·64	5·36	11·15	10·41	15·72	17·11	14·43	3·01	...	0·75	79·09
Nowgong . . . . .	0·89	0·07	0·24	2·57	7·92	15·67	34·07	12·50	14·94	3·58	0·62	0·95	94·02
Darrang . . . . .	0·04	0·15	0·03	5·02	11·57	16·63	27·09	15·50	11·15	5·29	...	0·30	92·77
Sibsagar . . . . .	1·60	0·62	1·55	7·51	21·01	17·28	19·18	16·40	16·63	3·98	...	0·38	106·14
Lakhimpur . . . . .	0·48	1·74	1·78	6·07	32·64	20·60	22·83	16·56	12·17	4·06	...	...	118·93
Sylhet . . . . .	...	0·49	1·65	5·40	20·58	40·04	43·25	20·11	18·68	8·80	...	1·22	160·22
Cachar . . . . .	...	0·51	5·48	4·73	16·26	32·49	17·75	22·82	10·22	2·83	...	0·41	113·50
Khasi Hills . . . . .	...	0·78	0·38	10·86	84·69	134·80	106·89	90·16	45·24	11·57	...	1·75	487·12
Month. Totals	3·13	5·17	11·81	52·83	228·83	316·99	307·31	230·32	147·84	50·39	0·62	6·18	1361·42

## 1880.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara . . . . .	0·77	1·45	7·50	9·96	6·42	44·70	13·80	11·70	10·24	5·89	0·10	1·23	113·76
Kamrup . . . . .	0·90	0·81	7·28	5·25	7·38	19·51	7·80	6·52	6·08	6·32	0·75	1·47	70·07
Nowgong . . . . .	0·81	0·33	4·95	4·97	4·33	19·08	17·11	9·17	4·77	1·81	...	1·20	68·53
Darrang . . . . .	1·81	0·53	6·89	7·60	4·46	23·95	15·79	7·92	3·35	3·20	0·75	3·25	79·50
Sibsagar . . . . .	1·66	1·42	8·56	11·14	6·78	23·52	21·22	9·97	5·68	7·15	0·76	1·20	99·06
Lakhimpur . . . . .	3·24	4·22	8·62	16·12	7·03	16·99	26·79	21·80	4·42	9·51	0·79	0·56	120·09
Sylhet . . . . .	1·19	3·19	23·67	12·50	14·80	44·56	28·46	25·67	12·37	5·76	...	1·60	173·77
Cachar . . . . .	0·93	2·52	16·85	14·77	14·45	18·17	16·01	13·55	7·31	4·38	0·62	1·90	111·46
Khasi Hills . . . . .	2·03	4·55	50·30	56·08	24·68	121·73	95·27	119·92	24·82	8·12	0·14	0·68	508·32
Month. Totals	13·34	19·02	134·62	138·39	90·33	332·21	242·25	226·22	79·04	52·14	3·91	13·09	1344·56

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Assam Province during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara . . . . .	...	...	...	13	25	5	...	1	6	6	...	1	57
Kamrup . . . . .	12	10	5	19	36	189	170	267	187	258	187	379	1719
Nowgong . . . . .	41	6	5	15	5	122	217	78	54	18	150	19	730
Darrang . . . . .	2	...	...	13	9	47	48	8	...	58	44	2	231
Sibsagar . . . . .	19	4	...	12	20	7	5	64	74	141	274	139	759
Lakhimpur . . . . .	...	...	...	2	18	28	...	1	4	...	...	...	53
Sylhet . . . . .	496	131	171	282	175	16	53	62	9	5	4	52	1456
Cachar . . . . .	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Monthly Totals. . .	570	151	183	356	289	414	493	480	331	490	659	594	5010

Of the total 5010 deaths, 2714 were males and 2296 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 1·12. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 6·9.

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Assam Province during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Goalpara . . . . .	... 0·02	3·97	8·69	22·16	19·21	10·45	8·70	15·59	2·21	0·10	...	...	91·10
Kamrup . . . . .	... 0·34	3·96	6·45	10·23	11·38	6·97	16·50	15·20	1·09	...	...	...	72·12
Nowgong . . . . .	0·06 0·64	3·12	5·42	6·95	15·35	18·89	15·49	13·38	0·61	0·05	...	...	79·96
Darrang . . . . .	... 0·30	1·40	7·64	15·53	16·36	20·44	18·72	13·45	1·52	0·40	0·85	...	96·61
Sibsagar . . . . .	0·66 1·85	2·29	13·15	12·62	16·18	16·22	11·45	17·91	2·64	0·35	...	...	95·32
Lakhimpur . . . . .	... 1·24	4·96	13·01	13·58	15·53	12·55	19·48	27·61	7·36	0·81	0·15	...	116·28
Sylhet . . . . .	... 0·39	7·29	13·89	18·46	26·73	22·44	32·49	37·20	4·96	2·48	...	...	166·33
Cachar . . . . .	0·18 1·62	6·59	34·67	10·74	19·15	12·08	19·89	17·38	3·74	0·79	0·12	...	126·95
Khasi Hills . . . . .	... 0·57	6·29	27·37	50·20	110·83	66·25	78·53	71·04	3·16	1·35	0·02	...	415·61
Monthly Totals . . .	0·90 6·97	39·87	130·29	160·47	250·72	186·29	221·25	228·76	27·29	6·33	1·14	...	1260·28
Quarterly Totals . .	47·74			541·48			636·30			34·76			...
Monthly Averages	0·10	0·77	4·43	14·48	17·83	27·86	20·70	24·58	25·42	3·03	0·70	0·13	140·03
Quarterly Averages	5·30			60·17			70·70			3·86			...

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Burma Province during the Year 1871 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyoukphyou . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thonegwa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	4	6	22	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	37
Henzada . . .	27	23	15	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	69
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	6
Thyetmyo . . .	1	2	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Moulmain . . .	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	8
Tavoy . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mergui . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwegenin . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . .	...	...	18	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Monthly Totals .	34	33	71	5	1	9	...	4	2	1	1	1	162

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Burma Province during the Year 1871 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts. 1	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	...	...	0·80	0·15	21·07	70·64	50·20	29·70	25·33	12·84	...	0·97	211·70
Kyoukphyou . . .	...	...	1·40	...	19·90	50·70	51·60	31·30	19·80	17·50	0·70	0·20	193·10
Sandoway . . .	...	...	1·20	...	28·10	64·60	60·30	47·50	18·80	9·40	...	...	229·90
Rangoon . . .	...	...	0·50	...	27·20	32·40	27·20	27·30	19·20	9·60	...	...	143·40
Thonegwa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	1·10	0·30	11·30	26·00	17·30	14·40	14·00	8·10	0·70	0·20	93·40
Henzada . . .	...	...	...	...	10·30	26·00	16·30	14·20	13·00	7·00	...	...	86·80
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	...	...	0·10	...	13·40	14·20	7·70	6·60	9·50	11·40	...	...	62·90
Thyetmyo . . .	...	...	...	0·20	8·40	7·70	9·60	10·70	12·00	5·30	0·70	...	54·60
Moulmain . . .	...	...	...	3·25	36·00	55·45	43·40	51·50	39·15	17·10	...	...	245·85
Tavoy . . .	...	7·00	1·30	1·30	30·10	38·50	44·40	33·70	59·30	14·30	...	...	229·90
Mergui . . .	...	5·50	10·00	3·60	24·60	45·30	23·90	34·60	30·10	16·70	0·10	...	194·40
Shwegenin . . .	...	...	1·30	1·90	30·10	33·50	45·40	42·60	30·50	15·80	0·80	...	201·90
Toungoo . . .	...	...	0·30	...	15·00	21·10	19·10	18·40	17·00	10·30	0·10	...	101·30
Monthly Totals .	...	12·50	18·00	10·70	275·47	486·09	416·40	362·50	307·68	155·34	3·10	1·37	2049·15

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Burma Province during the Year 1872 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	8	2	109	118	89	74	105	18	1	...	...	...	524
Kyoukphyou . . .	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	11
Sandoway . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	3	7	...	...	25
Rangoon . . .	7	2	3	3	...	1	13	...	9	...	1	...	39
Thonegwa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
Henzada . . .	...	...	2	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thyetmyo . . .	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	13
Moulmain . . .	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tavoy . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwegenin . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals .	16	6	121	141	103	75	112	34	13	7	2	...	640

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Burma Province during the Year 1872 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	0·17	...	...	0·31	15·77	47·51	45·27	38·01	16·47	16·60	0·03	0·25	180·39
Kyoukphyou . .	...	1·00	...	...	13·10	37·60	40·80	46·10	13·10	7·20	1·80	...	160·70
Sandoway . . .	...	1·00	...	...	22·00	39·80	55·50	51·30	18·40	6·10	1·00	...	195·10
Rangoon . . .	...	...	0·10	1·00	8·70	18·60	24·90	27·30	21·10	9·60	1·20	...	112·50
Thonegwa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	...	1·10	8·10	11·20	15·80	15·90	12·40	7·50	1·70	...	73·70
Henzada . . .	...	...	...	0·30	4·50	11·50	17·20	18·80	9·40	2·40	1·40	...	65·50
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	...	...	...	1·30	4·90	9·60	12·60	22·90	12·70	7·30	0·50	...	71·80
Thyetmyo . . .	...	...	...	0·10	6·50	11·70	7·90	8·60	19·20	2·90	1·20	...	58·10
Moulmain . . .	...	0·05	...	2·80	35·55	27·75	46·70	47·80	21·50	1·25	...	...	183·40
Tavoy . . .	...	...	...	...	2·70	37·30	47·90	22·10	44·20	9·10	3·40	...	166·70
Mergui . . .	0·50	...	0·80	3·30	7·40	18·80	30·30	35·60	27·40	10·50	0·80	...	135·40
Shwegenin . . .	...	...	2·10	1·70	15·90	36·40	30·80	29·00	9·60	11·30	1·00	...	137·80
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	0·10	7·60	15·30	16·20	15·30	6·90	9·20	1·30	...	71·90
Monthly Totals .	0·67	2·05	3·00	12·01	152·72	323·06	391·87	378·71	232·37	100·95	15·33	0·25	1612·99

The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Burma Province during the Year 1873 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	...	...	2	2	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	11
Kyoukphyou . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway . . .	...	129	346	267	232	238	276	258	178	49	45	108	126
Rangoon . . .	...	10	77	265	542	256	99	30	13	63	17	9	12
Thonegwa . . .	...	26	203	116	117	214	157	336	287	71	16	11	21
Bassein . . .	...	...	9	44	30	10	11	200	274	15	...	...	593
Henzada . . .	...	...	15	35	19	41	248	457	73	...	28	4	920
Moulmain . . .	...	8	222	274	131	34	23	7	...	...	28	31	6
Tavoy . . .	...	10	20	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Mergui . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Shwegenin . . .	...	...	53	48	5	1	37	9	49	111	8	4	217
Toungoo . . .	...	173	867	1056	1137	784	611	1148	1247	361	235	195	295
Monthly Totals .	173	867	1056	1137	784	611	1148	1247	361	235	195	295	8109

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Burma Province during the Year 1873 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	...	0·06	1·76	0·15	8·08	39·41	28·39	29·45	18·17	13·99	2·51	...	141·97
Kyoukphyou . .	...	...	...	...	7·20	29·60	32·70	53·90	17·10	10·40	0·70	0·10	151·70
Sandoway . . .	...	...	...	...	20·10	53·10	57·90	57·50	23·40	10·20	7·60	...	229·80
Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	3·00	2·90	28·90	35·70	18·20	20·10	16·30	6·00	...	131·10
Thonegwa . . .	...	...	...	...	5·40	12·40	14·00	37·70	6·90	8·70	3·20	...	88·30
Bassein . . .	...	...	...	2·70	5·90	6·70	31·10	18·50	27·10	8·10	8·20	...	108·30
Henzada . . .	...	...	0·10	2·40	12·90	15·40	15·60	13·40	4·80	5·60	...	70·20	
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	...	...	...	...	6·20	7·60	6·40	10·15	4·60	4·00	4·00	...	42·95
Thyetmyo . . .	...	...	...	0·15	8·55	15·20	38·95	61·45	34·75	44·30	8·10	1·15	0·25
Moulmain . . .	...	...	...	...	2·70	37·30	47·90	22·10	44·20	9·10	3·40	...	212·85
Tavoy . . .	...	...	...	2·30	5·60	24·90	31·30	31·30	21·50	11·50	7·40	...	166·70
Mergui . . .	...	...	...	2·10	2·20	19·80	19·90	40·80	15·10	9·50	4·70	...	114·10
Shwegenin . . .	...	...	...	...	4·20	7·90	7·80	21·30	9·30	8·10	2·40	...	61·00
Toungoo . . .	...	0·06	1·91	18·90	88·08	319·46	389·94	391·25	265·17	122·79	56·86	0·35	1654·77
Monthly Totals .	...	0·06	1·91	18·90	88·08	319·46	389·94	391·25	265·17	122·79	56·86	0·35	1654·77

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Burma Province during the Year 1874 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1874.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . . .	...	...	...	...	25	6	41	...	...	...	...	7	79
Kyoukphyou . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rangoon . . . .	112	53	8	17	4	1	7	3	1	...	1	...	207
Thonegwa . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . .	65	53	4	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	135
Henzada . . . .	19	16	15	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Tharawadi . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . .	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Thyetmyo . . . .	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7
Moulmain . . . .	37	24	50	43	27	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	187
Tavoy . . . .	59	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Mergui . . . .	...	...	...	...	17	16	9	...	...	1	3	...	46
Shwegenin . . . .	59	18	14	4	10	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	125
Toungoo . . . .	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Monthly Totals . . .	358	178	93	112	90	44	62	3	4	2	7	7	960

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Burma Province during the Year 1874 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1874.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . . .	0·06	1·76	0·15	8·08	39·41	28·39	29·45	18·17	13·99	2·51	...	...	141·97
Kyoukphyou . . . .	...	1·70	...	5·50	40·70	13·30	55·80	23·85	21·30	3·20	...	...	165·35
Sandoway . . . .	0·15	...	...	12·00	36·00	13·00	57·10	9·40	20·40	0·50	...	...	148·55
Rangoon . . . .	...	...	...	7·85	11·82	7·38	15·45	13·28	12·52	0·75	...	...	69·05
Thonegwa . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	16·00	36·90	7·00	8·20	0·90	...	...	69·00
Henzada . . . .	...	...	...	0·40	6·60	15·20	9·00	19·10	8·90	4·70	0·80	...	64·70
Tharawadi . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . .	...	...	...	...	6·95	5·18	1·25	7·25	2·07	5·00	0·05	...	27·75
Thyetmo . . . .	...	1·00	...	...	8·90	5·00	5·70	11·80	7·30	10·10	0·50	0·10	50·40
Moulmain . . . .	1·70	0·85	...	30·15	31·95	45·20	54·50	25·80	16·25	0·60	...	...	207·00
Tavoy . . . .	0·90	0·60	11·82	34·70	35·45	22·12	65·85	14·28	24·50	...	0·20	...	210·42
Mergui . . . .	1·40	2·52	3·12	9·08	19·20	30·22	13·12	31·18	17·10	19·18	1·02	1·08	148·22
Shwegenin . . . .	...	...	1·10	...	14·00	38·30	12·70	45·80	12·40	17·70	...	...	142·00
Toungoo . . . .	...	...	...	...	7·70	7·60	7·40	17·10	11·30	8·80	1·10	...	61·00
Monthly Totals	1·40	3·48	11·13	22·30	161·63	296·83	194·56	447·28	170·85	182·64	11·93	1·38	1505·41

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Burma Province during the Year 1875 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . . .	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Kyoukphyou . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	196	225
Thonegwa . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	206
Bassein . . . .	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	112	120
Henzada . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55
Tharawadi . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	10
Thyetmyo . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmain . . . .	1	...	...	25	18	23	39	3	...	...	...	2	111
Tavoy . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
Mergui . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwegenin . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Toungoo . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . .	1	...	8	25	18	30	39	3	2	...	29	606	761

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Burma Province during the Year 1875 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	0·53	...	0·63	10·89	11·04	50·46	51·47	33·46	20·64	5·70	0·02	...	184·84
Kyoukphyou . . .	0·10	...	2·00	4·10	14·60	62·00	69·10	31·00	26·30	9·40	1·90	...	220·50
Sandoway . . .	0·50	...	0·20	2·50	9·80	46·90	81·80	35·50	35·60	17·30	0·30	...	230·40
Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	4·90	16·90	15·50	17·60	9·50	7·90	3·10	3·90	...	79·30
Thonegwa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	1·08	...	...	2·60	7·25	16·00	43·12	23·72	13·70	6·73	...	...	114·25
Henzada . . .	0·80	...	...	3·10	9·70	11·20	31·65	20·50	10·70	6·10	1·20	...	94·95
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	...	...	...	2·50	3·00	7·70	11·50	6·20	6·00	7·00	...	...	43·90
Thyetmyo . . .	...	...	...	3·50	6·60	8·10	16·20	8·10	10·80	5·20	0·30	...	58·80
Moulmain . . .	...	...	0·10	5·65	17·20	52·95	43·10	39·15	54·60	9·05	2·75	...	224·55
Tavoy . . .	0·05	...	6·40	10·70	40·88	63·90	42·05	43·65	21·17	1·10	...	...	229·90
Mergui . . .	0·10	0·10	0·02	1·20	16·28	30·18	30·62	22·65	15·95	13·65	1·22	0·03	132·00
Shwemyin . . .	...	...	...	...	17·30	41·30	55·70	22·00	26·10	8·30	1·40	...	172·10
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	5·60	4·82	9·12	22·48	27·03	10·50	13·00	...	0·50	93·05
Monthly Totals . .	3·11	0·15	2·95	52·94	145·19	392·29	538·24	320·86	282·44	125·70	14·09	0·53	1878·49

The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Burma Province during the Year 1876 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1876.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	...	...	140	258	27	333	...	111	7	...	24	...	900
Kyoukphyou . . .	...	...	1	62	8	38	219	189	119	43	17	...	696
Sandoway . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	34	65	...	110
Rangoon . . .	2	...	31	...	...	22	...	...	20	9	1	14	99
Thonegwa . . .	96	27	23	74	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	32	260
Bassein . . .	17	5	81	2	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	33	220
Henzada . . .	76	...	48	167	10	77	76	16	...	11	2	18	501
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	29	56	180	26	...	41	13	35	140	...	6	85	611
Thyetmyo . . .	1	...	5	38	...	34	...	8	...	...	...	...	86
Moulmain . . .	...	...	41	18	9	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Tavoy . . .	35	31	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	77
Mergui . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwemyin . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . .	256	119	558	645	56	676	308	248	401	104	91	225	3687

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Burma Province during the Year 1876 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1876.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	0·38	...	0·66	0·09	6·48	35·95	52·98	25·27	27·83	4·33	6·34	...	160·31
Kyoukphyou . . .	...	...	...	...	8·33	22·47	55·39	25·89	17·27	6·24	8·18	...	143·77
Sandoway . . .	...	...	...	...	6·22	26·24	65·92	24·44	18·87	7·16	4·53	0·02	153·40
Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	1·41	17·53	12·72	25·95	16·58	14·70	3·50	5·62	...	98·01
Thonegwa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	...	0·07	9·34	13·62	36·52	9·12	23·79	5·15	5·89	...	103·50
Henzada . . .	...	...	...	0·03	4·35	14·12	26·15	9·39	12·53	2·08	5·69	...	74·34
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	...	...	...	0·58	4·36	12·16	8·33	10·37	10·22	2·19	3·16	...	51·37
Thyetmyo . . .	...	...	...	...	0·91	7·46	9·97	6·73	5·51	3·51	5·19	...	39·28
Moulmain . . .	...	...	1·12	1·06	19·96	36·95	50·39	36·18	36·61	1·97	1·69	0·02	185·95
Tavoy . . .	...	...	...	3·10	27·47	29·22	62·27	26·74	19·51	6·53	1·08	...	175·92
Mergui . . .	0·07	0·82	0·03	11·11	26·40	20·07	45·20	22·65	29·06	14·11	1·17	2·05	172·74
Shwemyin . . .	...	...	...	1·11	11·42	19·35	28·18	26·84	20·26	2·15	3·17	...	112·48
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	1·62	3·16	5·32	23·65	12·81	14·73	0·78	2·81	...	64·88
Monthly Totals . .	0·45	0·82	1·81	20·18	145·93	255·65	490·90	253·01	250·89	59·70	54·52	2·09	1535·95

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Burma Province during the Year 1877 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	142	149	297	310	82	105	139	97	10	6	3	...	1340
Kyoukphyou . .	72	42	36	22	13	86	210	84	28	75	64	...	732
Sandoway . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	38	72	166	1	...	285
Rangoon . . .	17	32	27	6	95	3	90	72	55	13	27	29	466
Thonegwa . . .	64	98	73	89	86	21	6	...	10	20	22	122	611
Bassein . . .	37	41	62	142	109	71	8	24	30	40	63	27	654
Henzada . . .	1	1	34	12	7	3	80	68	237	87	123	10	663
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	69	66	76	52	8	5	222	196	105	65	33	40	937
Thyetmyo . . .	3	6	9	26	14	15	6	74	37	9	3	1	203
Moulmain . . .	16	19	53	66	252	41	18	28	...	5	55	111	664
Tavoy . . .	23	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	1	...	70
Mergui . . .	...	...	...	...	8	5	45	59	48	91	87	80	423
Shwegenin . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	47	27	117
Toungoo . . .	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	60	17	111
Monthly Totals .	447	472	671	725	674	355	832	740	645	662	589	464	7276

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Burma Province during the Year 1877 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	...	0·69	...	...	2·72	40·24	56·65	40·99	23·22	3·85	8·98	...	177·34
Kyoukphyou . .	...	...	...	...	1·09	35·05	63·05	72·07	32·03	9·04	16·09	...	228·42
Sandoway . . .	...	...	...	...	2·05	60·02	74·09	74·15	22·05	8·39	8·83	...	249·58
Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	...	1·10	27·10	22·34	21·36	13·87	11·33	4·34	...	101·44
Thonegwa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	...	...	5·59	41·43	31·94	34·37	9·10	8·11	2·11	...	132·65
Henzada . . .	...	...	...	...	5·07	19·26	20·02	21·12	9·20	5·61	1·36	...	81·64
Tharawada . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	...	...	...	1·27	2·62	11·95	7·15	17·15	6·08	6·59	7·03	...	59·84
Thyetmyo . . .	...	...	...	0·40	3·88	12·52	9·91	20·13	4·25	9·56	1·90	...	62·55
Moulmain . . .	...	0·45	0·04	11·33	43·54	32·20	47·64	20·30	6·76	2·00	...	...	164·26
Tavoy . . .	0·05	1·15	18·52	54·32	54·23	56·04	12·52	6·77	2·18	1·04	206·82	...	...
Mergui . . .	0·07	3·54	0·60	15·99	29·38	30·57	29·29	15·58	9·23	1·79	0·02	136·06	...
Shwegenin . . .	...	...	...	1·38	38·09	42·00	34·07	24·79	8·24	3·57	...	152·14	...
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	0·02	0·86	18·32	22·80	15·19	8·89	7·59	4·03	...	77·70
Monthly Totals .	...	0·76	4·04	3·48	72·20	431·22	466·95	483·57	201·88	101·07	64·21	1·06	1830·44

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Burma Province during the Year 1878 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	...	...	1	1	123	227	224	117	61	15	26	58	853
Kyoukphyou . .	...	...	...	...	29	72	128	105	165	114	30	...	643
Sandoway . . .	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	...	22
Rangoon . . .	54	43	35	87	39	144	416	106	54	64	72	69	1183
Thonegwa . . .	195	103	88	25	12	42	43	...	...	36	74	104	722
Bassein . . .	60	62	109	105	48	3	2	16	...	19	155	115	694
Henzada . . .	43	60	4	4	...	3	5	...	...	4	40	3	166
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	12	24	7	158	204	40	65	161	22	693
Prome . . .	125	49	22	88	24	...	15	12	145	108	89	74	751
Thyetmyo . . .	9	25	16	3	7	...	6	3	3	2	9	5	88
Moulmain . . .	43	20	18	24	145	86	25	2	...	...	...	4	367
Tavoy . . .	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mergui . . .	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26
Shwegenin . . .	2	33	47	28	...	5	17	29	19	58	59	104	401
Toungoo . . .	13	...	...	10	6	4	32	23	4	9	22	21	144
Monthly Totals .	573	396	340	391	457	593	1071	617	491	507	742	581	6759

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Burma Province during the Year 1878 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	...	...	0·64	...	4·45	40·30	38·92	34·37	18·19	20·57	3·16	0·41	161·01
Kyoukphyou . . .	...	...	...	...	9·09	54·49	22·11	28·51	21·38	27·05	2·01	...	164·64
Sandoway . . .	...	...	...	...	8·83	29·62	24·73	25·38	20·63	16·91	0·62	0·34	127·06
Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	...	10·11	18·06	10·45	14·07	17·06	12·18	1·70	...	83·63
Thonegwa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	...	...	7·49	17·83	11·27	20·84	11·81	17·82	3·92	0·10	91·08
Henzada . . .	...	...	...	...	4·68	13·37	15·52	11·43	7·52	8·25	1·76	...	62·53
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	...	...	...	...	8·37	9·17	5·59	6·93	6·98	7·96	2·59	0·06	47·65
Thyetmyo . . .	...	...	...	0·09	5·36	8·28	2·36	4·99	5·01	8·16	1·75	...	36·00
Moulmain . . .	...	...	...	0·39	17·68	36·05	20·60	24·33	18·18	14·89	1·95	0·07	134·14
Tavoy . . .	...	...	0·10	5·12	12·02	39·09	18·04	20·03	44·03	17·02	3·05	1·01	159·51
Mergui . . .	1·05	1·21	5·62	3·33	12·89	26·57	14·50	21·65	34·60	13·37	6·50	1·93	143·22
Shwegenin . . .	0·03	...	0·46	4·47	16·78	11·71	23·88	16·75	16·19	1·52	0·30	92·09	
Toungoo . . .	...	...	2·31	2·97	10·13	9·50	12·82	11·52	9·30	0·82	1·73	61·10	
Monthly Totals	1·08	1·21	6·36	11·70	108·41	319·74	205·30	249·23	233·66	189·67	31·35	5·95	1363·66

The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Burma Province during the Year 1879 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	3	...	6	23	28	45	11	22	11	24	19	28	220
Kyoukphyou . . .	2	27	6	42	51	33	19	27	3	3	...	...	213
Sandoway . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	11
Rangoon . . .	22	3	29	17	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	75
Thonegwa . . .	62	48	44	36	19	22	...	...	...	...	...	29	260
Bassein . . .	131	61	40	20	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	256
Henzada . . .	18	7	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	35
Tharawadi . . .	55	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	67
Prome . . .	6	2	...	1	1	...	1	6	40	4	...	...	61
Thyetmyo . . .	3	...	...	1	5	1	141	47	5	...	1	...	204
Moulmain . . .	20	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	28
Tavoy . . .	42	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Mergui . . .	68	136	65	28	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Shwegenin . . .	13	11	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals .	445	330	194	171	115	105	175	109	61	32	31	60	1828

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Burma Province during the Year 1879 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	...	...	...	...	10·82	54·02	60·10	58·83	24·29	16·02	...	3·16	227·24
Kyoukphyou . . .	...	...	...	...	11·92	36·71	51·73	42·67	16·62	9·91	0·60	0·87	171·03
Sandoway . . .	0·50	...	...	1·31	13·37	53·10	60·61	36·59	15·96	8·90	1·01	0·07	191·42
Rangoon . . .	0·04	...	...	4·57	12·17	15·12	19·14	20·25	18·66	8·48	15·26	...	113·69
Thonegwa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	...	1·86	9·89	18·31	19·65	18·91	14·70	7·52	8·67	0·15	99·66
Henzada . . .	...	...	...	0·35	5·59	15·39	21·44	16·72	11·10	7·34	3·53	...	81·46
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	0·13	...	...	...	2·75	9·53	11·00	6·52	13·83	5·33	0·62	...	49·71
Thyetmyo . . .	0·04	...	...	...	1·36	8·28	6·64	6·22	10·49	7·08	0·07	0·04	40·22
Moulmain . . .	0·02	...	0·48	7·69	11·81	33·08	29·24	39·62	29·96	8·65	10·71	...	171·26
Tavoy . . .	0·05	...	0·73	19·15	13·55	32·90	43·77	39·18	45·40	16·60	9·78	...	221·11
Mergui . . .	0·06	1·40	3·82	23·09	14·76	19·56	22·77	19·35	31·97	17·07	7·50	2·31	163·66
Shwegenin . . .	...	...	...	3·39	5·92	24·05	30·05	37·57	19·11	7·96	6·76	0·02	134·83
Toungoo . . .	0·18	...	...	0·23	4·45	13·16	16·23	18·39	16·05	7·20	0·44	...	76·33
Monthly Totals .	1·02	1·40	5·03	61·64	118·36	331·21	392·37	360·82	268·14	128·06	64·95	6·62	1741·62

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Burma Province during the Year 1880 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	73	21	18	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Kyoukphyou . .	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sandoway . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon . . .	3	12	11	...	3	1	...	...	31	87	111	259	
Thonegwa . . .	61	45	28	10	4	2	1	...	7	104	160	422	
Bassein . . .	1	14	34	12	...	1	...	...	1	26	68	157	
Henzada . . .	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	37	4	95	
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	93	182	102	389	
Prome . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	90	399	359	94	944
Thyetmyo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	46	47	3	99
Moulmain . . .	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11
Tavoy . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwegenin . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	90	136
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals .	163	116	91	37	5	7	4	1	91	602	887	634	2638

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Burma Province during the Year 1880 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	0·35	...	5·77	18·91	63·50	39·07	38·96	22·70	1·30	0·75	...	...	191·31
Kyoukphyou . .	0·41	0·09	...	0·57	8·62	53·28	53·75	49·16	24·56	6·84	0·17	...	197·45
Sandoway . . .	...	...	9·87	14·97	51·66	53·29	45·79	28·14	5·38	3·08	...	...	212·18
Rangoon . . .	1·90	...	...	3·95	9·51	19·60	21·71	16·30	14·15	4·01	...	0·88	92·01
Thonegwa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	...	8·88	10·67	12·74	26·71	19·72	18·11	8·73	2·80	0·85	109·21
Henzada . . .	...	...	...	2·51	9·46	19·16	15·54	19·52	12·71	2·08	0·96	0·20	82·14
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	0·05	...	0·02	2·77	9·91	9·16	6·60	9·40	7·60	0·91	0·03	0·04	46·49
Thyetmyo . . .	...	...	0·02	2·91	6·21	9·21	7·89	5·06	4·84	2·54	0·18	0·14	39·00
Moulmain . . .	0·30	...	...	6·63	16·65	25·94	63·64	39·89	37·56	8·46	0·31	0·10	199·48
Tavoy . . .	...	...	4·83	11·65	19·82	33·76	66·96	32·18	35·26	10·09	0·30	...	214·85
Mergui . . .	0·12	...	3·91	7·38	17·20	40·82	36·01	21·41	20·38	9·73	0·55	...	157·51
Shwegenin . . .	0·20	...	...	10·53	6·34	23·66	24·00	24·11	19·46	10·22	0·11	1·41	120·04
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	2·85	9·00	13·50	19·59	19·52	18·00	5·10	...	0·84	88·40
Monthly Totals .	2·98	0·44	8·78	76·27	157·27	375·99	434·76	341·02	263·47	75·39	9·24	4·46	1750·07

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Burma Province during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	4	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	18
Kyoukphyou . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon . . .	46	14	8	5	9	17	2	5	...	20	23	47	196
Thonegwa . . .	116	24	5	54	57	33	20	18	7	...	6	159	499
Bassein . . .	60	15	1	16	22	43	79	95	6	4	2	33	376
Henzada . . .	8	1	6	39	30	7	342	643	122	7	11	18	1234
Tharawadi . . .	14	...	...	3	19	5	59	72	60	29	6	9	276
Prome . . .	22	3	4	3	61	41	341	265	14	1	11	10	776
Thyetmyo . . .	...	...	...	11	31	75	550	504	...	...	7	9	1187
Moulmain . . .	36	35	72	90	117	24	10	12	3	...	3	...	402
Tavoy . . .	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Mergui . . .	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Shwegenin . . .	92	45	...	5	...	31	49	20	...	...	...	1	243
Toungoo . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Monthly Totals .	417	139	105	226	346	285	1452	1634	212	61	69	293	5239

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Burma Province during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akyab . . .	...	...	...	0·66	7·21	35·34	71·66	46·38	22·49	7·91	6·79	0·30	198·74
Kyoukphyou . .	...	...	...	0·12	12·08	38·20	78·38	37·16	27·26	10·32	7·29	0·20	211·01
Sandoway . . .	0·14	...	...	...	8·04	33·88	72·98	49·54	24·31	8·30	7·72	...	204·91
Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	...	14·37	17·25	30·30	17·72	15·17	4·21	2·99	0·08	102·09
Thonegwa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	0·02	...	...	...	9·80	21·40	32·40	20·27	18·81	7·33	2·14	0·03	112·20
Henzada . . .	...	...	...	...	8·24	15·59	27·65	16·69	9·45	3·97	1·23	...	82·82
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	0·04	...	...	0·87	5·78	10·39	9·44	5·50	4·61	1·51	4·50	0·20	42·84
Thyetmyo . . .	...	...	...	0·01	6·95	7·87	5·31	16·02	4·66	1·75	3·44	...	46·01
Moulmain . . .	...	...	...	1·25	20·26	37·11	51·91	59·14	19·31	11·39	5·36	0·15	205·88
Tavoy . . .	...	...	1·48	...	14·55	34·51	46·86	49·86	29·04	9·15	3·75	0·51	189·71
Mergui . . .	...	2·35	2·36	2·85	20·55	29·96	41·08	32·35	25·95	16·00	6·96	1·26	181·67
Shwegyin . . .	...	...	...	0·58	10·53	21·93	40·63	38·06	16·98	12·07	1·04	0·05	141·87
Toungoo . . .	0·15	...	...	0·74	8·16	16·29	19·56	23·49	8·47	9·22	1·70	1·08	87·86
Monthly Totals	0·35	2·35	3·84	7·08	146·52	319·72	528·16	412·18	226·51	103·13	54·91	2·86	1807·61

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1871 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . .	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Garhwál . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarái . . .	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	14
Bijnor . . .	5	6	10	20	30	12	3	7	4	3	5	3	108
Moradabad . . .	8	26	13	24	25	27	11	23	11	13	6	7	194
Bareilly . . .	3	6	12	12	24	15	11	13	16	14	5	8	139
Sháhjahánpur . . .	2	4	4	9	15	5	7	3	11	4	1	4	69
Budaun . . .	6	7	7	13	11	5	7	10	17	13	5	4	105
Dehra Dun . . .	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Saharanpur . . .	6	5	16	14	19	15	14	13	16	19	12	5	164
Muzaffarnagar . . .	7	7	12	23	18	10	14	...	...	...	2	2	95
Meerut . . .	1	11	11	5	20	8	7	7	4	6	2	2	84
Bulandshahr . . .	2	1	3	4	6	3	8	6	2	...	3	3	41
Aligarh . . .	3	...	3	5	9	5	10	12	4	4	...	6	61
Etah . . .	1	...	2	4	1	3	2	4	4	1	2	...	24
Mutra . . .	3	3	2	5	5	7	5	2	5	3	3	...	43
Farukhabad . . .	...	2	1	2	8	6	2	3	7	5	...	2	38
Mainpuri . . .	...	1	1	1	6	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	14
Agra . . .	1	3	6	4	11	3	15	3	4	1	6	3	60
Etawah . . .	1	2	...	4	1	...	3	2	5	1	...	2	21
Cawnpore . . .	1	...	2	8	114	39	3	1	3	...	2	1	174
Fatehpur . . .	1	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Jaunpur . . .	2	1	5	27	11	6	4	3	92	187	49	21	408
Hamirpur . . .	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	8
Banda . . .	...	1	...	1	...	29	2	2	...	...	...	...	35
Allahabad . . .	4	1	8	44	40	11	6	4	1	1	38	13	171
Gorakhpur . . .	1	7	1	3	15	9	15	...	2	1	...	7	61
Basti . . .	8	12	7	6	5	6	1	3	...	...	...	1	49
Azamgarh . . .	3	2	1	12	34	87	12	3	4	17	40	9	224
Ghazipur . . .	...	1	1	59	29	22	12	15	39	38	28	14	258
Benares . . .	2	9	28	270	108	57	17	78	10	21	18	42	660
Mirzapur . . .	2	1	2	36	43	27	2	4	6	1	...	3	127
Jalaun . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jhánsi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Kheri . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Sitapur . . .	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	12	77
Hardoi . . .	19	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	33
Lucknow . . .	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	52	486	313	858
Bara Banki . . .	...	...	...	...	8	6	25	176	488	1598	1805	506	4,612
Unaо . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	184	211
Rae Bareli . . .	20	18	34	17	19	15	145	9	86	860	1027	324	2,575
Sultanpur . . .	92	22	19	44	50	31	25	93	84	643	2400	2201	5,704
Partabgarh . . .	...	...	...	...	6	25	14	57	80	420	548	179	1,329
Bahraich . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gonda . . .	2	...	1	21	1	9	2	4	...	...	33	...	73
Fyzabad . . .	54	54	46	42	14	11	28	6	22	36	113	132	558
Oudh Totals .	216	95	101	128	102	99	239	345	760	3610	6476	3861	16,032
Monthly Totals .	291	215	265	745	727	526	434	569	1031	3964	6704	4034	19,505

Of the total 19,505 deaths, 10,242 were males and 9263 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·48.      Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 2·54.

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1871 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . .	... 4·10	... 1·20	7·90	20·50	33·20	14·20	5·70	...	...	4·40	91·20		
Garhwál . . .	... 4·50	... 1·50	8·20	12·80	18·70	10·90	2·00	...	...	0·80	59·40		
Tarái . . .	2·60	1·60	0·40	9·80	11·70	28·40	12·10	7·20	...	...	1·10	74·90	
Bijnor . . .	... 2·40	... 0·10	2·80	9·90	13·10	10·90	5·50	...	...	1·70	46·40		
Moradabad . . .	0·60	1·20	...	0·40	2·50	13·60	16·40	10·50	5·20	...	...	1·10	51·50
Bareilly . . .	... 0·80	... 1·40	2·70	12·40	22·80	7·70	2·50	...	...	1·80	52·10		
Sháhjahánpur . . .	... 0·40	...	...	3·90	7·20	19·70	10·40	3·90	...	...	2·60	48·10	
Budaun . . .	... 0·70	... 0·30	0·80	6·50	19·20	10·50	2·80	...	...	1·30	42·10		
Dehra Dun . . .	... 1·90	... 0·20	2·80	23·50	32·40	35·60	8·40	...	...	1·30	106·10		
Saharanpur . . .	... 3·40	... 0·10	0·20	15·40	14·10	12·90	6·50	...	...	0·40	53·00		
Muzaffarnagar . . .	0·20	3·00	...	0·20	0·90	4·70	14·50	9·20	1·20	...	...	1·30	35·20
Meerut . . .	... 2·40	... 1·10	3·00	5·90	10·00	8·20	0·20	...	...	1·60	32·40		
Bulandshahr . . .	... 0·70	...	...	1·40	3·70	9·10	7·50	4·10	...	...	1·20	27·70	
Aligarh . . .	... 2·80	...	...	0·60	4·70	15·10	7·30	0·80	...	...	1·00	32·30	
Etah . . .	0·40	0·20	...	0·30	1·70	3·90	10·40	5·70	2·60	...	...	1·00	26·20
Muttra . . .	0·20	0·40	...	0·20	2·90	10·00	15·10	6·30	3·30	...	...	1·10	39·50
Farukhabad . . .	... 0·60	...	0·10	2·20	8·10	12·10	6·20	1·60	...	...	1·00	31·90	
Maiupuri . . .	... 0·60	...	0·40	1·40	10·50	12·60	11·40	5·20	...	...	0·30	43·40	
Agra . . .	... 0·20	...	0·60	4·10	6·50	12·00	10·70	4·40	...	...	1·00	39·50	
Etawah . . .	... 0·90	...	...	2·60	8·00	6·80	18·60	5·10	...	...	0·80	42·80	
Cawnpore . . .	0·80	1·80	...	0·30	1·20	6·30	9·80	7·70	5·60	...	...	1·70	35·20
Fatehpur . . .	... 0·60	...	1·30	0·60	10·70	12·30	7·70	11·70	...	...	1·40	46·30	
Jaunpur . . .	... 0·50	...	1·00	1·20	9·90	20·30	19·70	24·00	...	...	1·60	78·20	
Hamirpur . . .	... 1·10	...	0·20	0·60	7·60	13·80	10·80	5·90	...	...	1·40	41·40	
Banda . . .	... 0·10	...	0·10	0·90	3·50	9·70	10·80	9·60	...	...	1·00	35·70	
Allahabad . . .	... 0·30	...	1·10	0·70	17·00	21·90	8·10	9·70	...	...	1·60	60·40	
Gorakhpur . . .	... 0·50	0·10	0·10	5·90	8·20	20·50	19·40	17·40	...	...	0·40	72·50	
Basti . . .	0·20	...	...	3·20	4·70	24·90	20·10	16·20	...	...	1·10	70·40	
Azamgarh . . .	... 0·60	0·10	...	2·00	4·20	20·80	14·30	21·80	...	...	1·20	65·00	
Ghazipur . . .	... 1·60	0·20	2·80	6·10	10·20	10·60	17·10	...	...	0·90	49·50		
Benares . . .	0·10	0·30	1·50	0·50	12·30	12·20	14·30	13·90	...	...	1·20	56·30	
Mirzapur . . .	0·20	...	...	1·10	12·30	22·40	10·00	12·10	...	...	2·50	60·60	
Jalaun . . .	1·90	1·10	...	1·00	8·30	9·10	20·80	6·70	...	...	1·50	50·40	
Jhánsi . . .	2·50	0·50	...	0·30	0·90	6·80	12·20	15·90	6·10	...	0·50	45·70	
Lalitpur . . .	1·70	1·20	...	0·30	2·00	13·70	12·50	13·40	6·20	...	0·20	51·20	
Kheri . . .	0·60	0·50	...	...	6·20	10·10	20·90	11·50	11·30	...	...	1·90	72·00
Sitapur . . .	0·80	0·90	...	...	5·20	9·90	19·30	7·50	6·30	...	...	1·50	51·40
Hardoi . . .	1·30	0·50	...	0·20	1·00	3·60	18·20	8·30	9·20	...	...	2·70	45·00
Lucknow . . .	0·60	0·80	...	...	4·70	15·70	18·20	4·30	18·50	...	...	2·10	64·90
Bara Banki . . .	1·00	1·50	...	0·10	2·70	11·40	21·50	5·90	26·60	...	...	3·10	73·80
Unao . . .	0·60	1·00	...	0·50	2·50	10·40	10·70	7·50	6·30	...	...	2·00	41·50
Rae Bareli . . .	1·00	0·60	...	1·30	0·70	5·40	11·10	5·00	20·70	...	...	1·20	47·00
Sultanpur . . .	0·60	0·20	...	...	2·90	8·30	19·30	12·40	24·60	...	...	0·80	69·10
Partabgarh . . .	0·70	0·50	...	...	0·50	7·10	30·80	7·80	18·60	...	...	0·80	66·80
Bahraich . . .	1·10	1·40	...	1·70	4·20	5·60	23·90	13·50	23·90	...	...	0·60	75·90
Gonda . . .	0·60	0·90	...	...	2·10	4·80	29·90	11·20	32·00	...	...	...	81·50
Fyzabad . . .	0·60	0·50	...	...	3·50	6·50	29·80	14·60	31·20	...	...	0·50	87·20
Oudh Totals .	15·80	13·50	2·10	6·20	55·60	175·40	407·40	248·30	346·70	...	...	26·70	1297·70
Monthly Totals .	20·60	50·70	2·10	18·70	123·20	429·90	830·90	539·90	491·40	...	...	63·20	2570·60
Quarterly Totals .	73·40			571·80			1862·20			63·20			
Month. Averages	0·44	1·08	0·04	0·40	2·62	9·15	17·68	11·49	10·45	...	...	1·34	54·69
Quar. Averages .	1·56			12·17			39·62			1·34			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1872 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . .	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	26
Garhwál . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarái . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	153	165	26	...	369
Bijnor . . .	4	1	7	9	19	26	7	11	31	73	26	6	220
Moradabad . .	6	6	7	21	21	11	12	59	403	569	14	2	1,131
Bareilly . . .	14	4	2	11	7	9	30	75	330	717	270	30	1,499
Sháhjahánpur .	3	3	5	8	9	12	66	1318	1214	1449	306	10	4,403
Budaun . . .	2	3	13	17	8	14	9	14	209	555	26	2	872
Dehra Dun . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	54	175	11	8	...	...	250
Saharanpur . .	18	4	14	18	84	65	18	694	366	61	7	2	1,351
Muzaffarnagar .	1	2	...	2	5	8	1	5	9	...	...	2	35
Meerut . . .	1	4	6	2	26	88	13	127	222	19	1	1	510
Bulandshahr .	1	2	5	10	6	20	12	185	166	9	1	2	419
Aligarh . . .	1	...	3	3	5	38	31	132	497	79	9	1	799
Etah . . .	...	...	...	4	7	12	17	192	87	20	1	...	340
Muttra . . .	1	1	3	23	56	47	56	100	91	25	4	...	407
Farukhabad .	2	...	4	1	31	111	329	1321	540	195	4	...	2,538
Mainpuri . . .	...	...	...	2	...	11	83	133	101	31	5	...	366
Agra . . .	1	3	...	13	33	80	144	126	48	3	...	1	452
Etawah . . .	1	1	...	1	13	416	489	419	97	12	...	1	1,450
Cawnpore . . .	...	2	...	6	413	541	270	131	162	81	2	1	1,609
Fatehpur . . .	2	...	5	6	119	151	65	57	73	38	7	1	524
Jaunpur . . .	11	14	1147	5,788	1113	132	21	15	9	...	1	...	8,251
Hamirpur . . .	...	...	...	...	9	36	9	21	1	...	...	1	77
Banda . . .	...	2	1	11	2	27	13	55	91	...	...	...	202
Allahabad . . .	...	17	239	1,894	1,034	299	39	46	26	18	1	2	3,615
Gorakhpur . . .	...	...	60	528	1,297	698	47	39	66	119	94	56	3,004
Basti . . .	3	...	92	2,670	3,987	2,458	153	10	1	132	6	25	9,537
Azamgarh . . .	9	19	33	618	998	472	125	184	39	28	55	12	2,592
Ghazipur . . .	15	11	26	26	94	169	92	132	36	4	...	14	619
Benares . . .	25	21	84	361	381	187	88	86	75	56	29	19	1,412
Mirzapur . . .	5	4	71	372	474	273	205	172	32	8	2	...	1,618
Jalaun . . .	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	7	36	...	...	...	66
Jhánsi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kheri . . .	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	86	109	180	34	14	435
Sitapur . . .	...	...	...	73	176	11	18	16	124	160	17	...	595
Hardoi . . .	...	...	...	...	60	375	702	974	581	395	16	...	3,103
Lucknow . . .	...	...	...	43	242	443	238	159	26	48	28	18	1,245
Bara Banki . .	33	...	47	432	518	294	89	68	18	...	37	...	1,536
Unao . . .	...	...	...	2	253	689	344	355	165	100	18	...	1,926
Rae Bareli . .	26	...	38	159	993	1,071	167	43	31	...	35	20	2,583
Sultanpur . . .	184	20	447	1,114	460	116	14	5	4	...	...	...	2,364
Partabgarh . .	6	28	1128	3,628	1,251	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,129
Bahraich . . .	...	...	...	141	531	406	294	196	127	316	191	54	2,256
Gonda . . .	...	...	...	1	262	1,835	745	91	77	215	289	24	6
Fyzabad . . .	2	3	...	197	397	77	19	18	13	36	82	5	3,545
Oudh Totals	251	51	1661	6,052	6,717	4,320	1981	1997	1413	1524	482	117	26,566
Monthly Totals	377	178	3492	18,477	16,970	10,748	4486	8038	6507	5986	1518	354	77,131

Of the total 77,131 deaths, 43,066 were males and 34,065 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 1·83. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 8·63.

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1872 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . .	6·30	2·50	2·50	1·00	1·30	22·50	27·10	34·80	16·30	...	...	0·30	114·60
Garhwál . . .	7·10	3·90	2·80	1·40	2·30	5·90	17·90	14·40	8·10	...	...	...	63·80
Tarái . . .	3·00	0·60	1·80	0·30	0·70	4·70	16·10	13·10	9·10	...	...	...	49·40
Bijnor . . .	4·80	0·70	0·30	0·10	0·30	5·70	12·70	11·40	6·70	...	...	0·40	43·10
Moradabad . . .	2·40	0·50	...	0·30	1·10	2·30	17·10	14·60	4·90	...	...	...	43·20
Bareilly . . .	2·60	0·20	0·80	...	1·20	11·60	15·80	9·40	5·80	...	...	...	47·40
Sháhjahánpur .	4·30	0·40	0·70	...	0·40	8·80	10·20	7·80	4·40	...	...	0·20	37·20
Budaun . . .	1·10	0·80	0·20	...	...	7·50	16·80	12·20	4·60	...	...	0·40	43·60
Dehra Dun . . .	7·00	2·00	0·50	0·80	1·20	11·70	22·00	20·50	14·70	...	0·30	0·30	81·00
Saharunpur . . .	4·62	0·90	0·30	0·40	0·40	5·90	12·40	10·30	1·70	...	...	0·60	37·20
Muzaffarnagar .	2·30	0·80	0·20	...	0·40	2·90	10·40	8·00	7·10	...	...	0·40	32·50
Meerut . . .	3·20	0·10	0·30	...	0·10	1·80	10·80	10·30	1·90	...	...	0·50	29·00
Bulandshahr . . .	0·70	0·20	...	0·10	...	2·30	9·70	12·60	2·80	...	...	...	28·40
Aligarh . . .	0·80	...	...	...	0·30	2·90	11·20	13·50	1·50	...	...	...	30·20
Etah . . .	0·30	0·70	0·60	...	...	4·00	13·10	8·90	2·60	...	...	0·10	30·30
Mutra . . .	0·40	...	0·20	...	1·00	2·50	12·10	11·80	6·20	...	...	0·20	34·40
Farukhabad . . .	2·00	0·50	...	...	...	2·00	18·10	9·90	1·50	...	...	...	34·00
Mainpuri . . .	3·30	0·20	0·80	0·40	0·10	1·00	10·80	12·70	2·70	...	...	...	32·00
Agra . . .	1·30	0·20	0·20	0·30	1·20	1·50	6·40	9·00	6·00	...	...	0·10	26·20
Etawah . . .	1·40	...	0·20	...	0·80	3·90	9·90	9·40	2·30	...	...	...	27·90
Cawnpore . . .	1·10	...	...	0·10	0·20	5·10	19·50	12·90	2·30	...	...	...	41·20
Fatehpur . . .	1·60	0·20	0·60	0·50	0·30	9·30	10·70	16·90	2·90	...	...	...	43·00
Jaunpur . . .	4·00	...	0·70	...	...	5·70	5·50	11·00	5·30	0·80	...	...	33·00
Hamirpur . . .	0·90	0·30	0·30	0·20	...	4·30	17·80	14·00	1·70	...	...	...	39·50
Banda . . .	1·20	0·10	0·10	...	...	0·80	11·50	16·10	1·70	...	...	...	31·50
Allahabad . . .	1·50	0·20	0·20	...	0·30	2·70	14·30	17·50	5·70	...	...	...	42·40
Gorakhpur . . .	2·40	0·40	0·50	...	2·20	4·00	23·40	16·40	19·50	...	...	...	68·80
Basti . . .	1·50	0·60	...	0·40	0·50	3·70	26·60	11·20	9·40	...	...	...	53·90
Azamgarh . . .	2·10	0·10	...	0·10	...	6·50	11·70	23·80	8·30	...	...	...	52·60
Ghazipur . . .	1·90	0·30	...	0·10	0·40	3·00	12·50	9·40	4·10	0·20	...	...	31·90
Benares . . .	1·50	0·40	...	...	...	5·80	12·10	9·20	4·30	...	...	...	33·30
Mirzapur . . .	1·30	0·70	...	0·10	...	4·80	12·90	11·80	12·00	...	...	...	43·60
Jalaun . . .	0·10	0·50	...	...	...	1·90	10·10	10·80	4·00	...	...	0·20	27·60
Jhánsi . . .	0·50	0·40	...	...	0·50	3·80	13·10	15·80	1·80	...	...	...	35·90
Lalitpur . . .	0·40	...	0·40	0·40	0·10	1·20	5·30	11·10	4·30	...	...	...	23·20
Kheri . . .	2·90	2·10	0·60	...	0·40	8·70	7·40	15·80	10·60	...	...	...	48·50
Sitapur . . .	3·00	0·50	...	...	0·60	6·10	6·90	12·90	4·70	...	...	...	34·70
Hardoi . . .	2·20	0·30	1·10	...	...	6·70	25·00	13·40	1·90	...	...	...	50·60
Lucknow . . .	1·40	0·50	0·40	...	0·30	1·20	9·20	20·00	2·70	...	...	...	35·70
Bara Banki . . .	0·80	0·90	0·50	...	0·30	5·30	7·90	13·80	6·70	...	...	...	36·20
Unaо . . .	1·10	0·40	0·40	0·50	0·50	7·50	13·50	20·90	0·90	...	...	...	45·70
Rae Bareli . . .	1·40	0·30	1·20	...	0·10	4·00	10·60	14·60	3·10	...	...	0·10	35·40
Sultanpur . . .	1·50	...	0·40	...	0·10	7·30	12·70	19·20	13·60	...	...	0·20	55·00
Partabgarh . . .	2·70	0·20	...	...	...	5·10	10·50	13·20	3·80	...	...	...	35·50
Bahraich . . .	1·70	0·50	...	0·40	1·30	6·00	10·60	8·20	9·20	...	...	...	37·90
Gonda . . .	1·50	0·70	0·50	...	0·40	9·50	6·50	12·30	14·10	...	...	...	45·50
Fyzabad . . .	1·90	0·90	0·40	...	0·20	2·30	21·30	7·30	8·40	...	...	...	42·70
Oudh Totals .	33·80	10·70	6·40	2·00	7·90	104·40	269·80	291·10	147·40	0·20	...	0·50	874·20
Monthly Totals .	103·02	26·70	20·70	7·90	21·50	243·70	629·70	634·10	277·90	1·00	0·30	4·00	1970·52
Quarterly Totals	150·42			273·10			1541·70			5·30			
Monthly Averages	2·19	0·57	0·44	0·17	0·46	5·18	13·40	13·49	5·91	0·02	0·01	0·08	41·92
Quar. Averages .	3·20			5·81			32·80			0·11			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1873 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . . . .	61	215	269	575	576	340	62	3	5	1	...	...	2,107
Garhwál . . . . .	3	2	3	6	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Tarái . . . . .	...	22	55	165	42	17	4	35	109	6	...	...	455
Bijnor . . . . .	5	6	9	8	6	5	3	2	5	5	4	5	63
Moradabad . . . . .	3	4	21	11	19	18	7	169	339	106	5	1	703
Bareilly . . . . .	3	6	11	21	13	20	12	6	9	10	11	1	123
Sháhjahánpur . . . . .	1	...	4	...	7	...	...	1	2	51	14	...	80
Budaun . . . . .	2	9	4	9	3	6	4	62	233	122	2	2	458
Dehra Dun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur . . . . .	1	2	2	8	5	6	1	4	9	1	3	3	45
Muzaffarnagar . . . . .	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5
Meerut . . . . .	1	...	1	3	6	19	...	2	20	...	1	...	53
Bulandshahr . . . . .	1	...	3	6	2	4	3	11	9	2	...	2	43
Aligarh . . . . .	13	1	11	8	17	59	25	57	113	33	9	4	350
Etah . . . . .	4	4	3	7	10	22	8	40	53	80	14	...	245
Muttra . . . . .	4	3	4	9	12	89	65	48	68	10	6	3	321
Farukhabad . . . . .	1	1	4	1	5	8	7	10	11	8	1	6	63
Mainpuri . . . . .	...	...	...	2	3	74	101	158	180	5	1	...	524
Agra . . . . .	...	1	2	6	12	86	71	81	160	18	3	1	441
Etawah . . . . .	...	1	...	1	3	24	1	7	8	1	...	...	46
Cawnpore . . . . .	...	4	...	3	7	2	2	34	65	21	9	2	149
Fatehpur . . . . .	...	...	...	1	18	122	112	281	114	18	...	...	666
Jaunpur . . . . .	...	7	25	70	67	174	126	59	71	15	...	1	615
Hamirpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	12	23	13	1	...	54
Banda . . . . .	...	...	...	5	69	250	108	199	139	19	1	...	790
Allahabad . . . . .	1	5	27	43	92	389	122	58	102	37	...	...	876
Gorakhpur . . . . .	...	...	2	3	2	5	10	81	165	106	49	6	429
Basti . . . . .	3	...	1	8	11	38	30	12	3	...	...	...	106
Azamgarh . . . . .	...	9	4	11	18	85	121	444	289	40	5	9	1,035
Ghazipur . . . . .	...	4	25	81	148	257	325	196	201	63	3	1	1,304
Benares . . . . .	8	26	21	96	222	367	271	389	223	94	19	6	1,742
Mirzapur . . . . .	...	11	52	136	121	233	201	138	336	68	3	1	1,300
Jalaun . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	35	11	...	...	48
Jhánsi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Lalitpur . . . . .	...	...	32	280	50	15	20	76	44	...	...	...	517
Kheri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	33	64	98
Sitapur . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11
Hardoi . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Lucknow . . . . .	1	...	...	1	1	...	11	8	10	30	91	6	226
Bara Banki . . . . .	2	1	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	1	47	18	86
Unaо . . . . .	12	...	...	2	25	38	57	39	33	20	...	...	2,028
Rae Bareli . . . . .	11	...	6	1	14	378	401	679	204	121	81	32	68
Sultanpur . . . . .	...	...	...	1	3	11	7	5	4	23	14	...	216
Partabgarh . . . . .	...	...	...	5	13	34	120	15	3	...	7	19	91
Bahraich . . . . .	...	...	...	7	...	...	46	16	7	15	...	...	371
Gonda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	108	71	82	110	...	...	...	90
Fyzabad . . . . .	1	1	2	7	13	15	11	7	12	4	15	2	196
Oudh Totals . . .	127	2	40	303	97	603	726	945	433	227	316	142	3,961
Monthly Totals . . .	242	345	605	1608	1623	3331	2528	3546	3534	1191	480	196	19,229

Of the total 19,229 deaths, 10,582 were males and 8647 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·46.      Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 2·27.

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1873 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . . .	2·40	0·70	1·50	...	6·00	1·40	19·90	8·80	9·30	0·10	...	0·80	50·90
Garhwál . . . .	0·70	0·60	2·70	...	6·10	1·50	12·20	3·60	12·50	...	...	0·70	40·60
Tarái . . . .	0·20	...	0·10	...	0·20	0·30	13·10	5·70	7·70	...	...	...	27·30
Bijnor . . . .	0·80	0·30	0·60	...	1·10	0·40	14·50	5·00	17·50	0·20	0·90	...	41·30
Moradabad . . . .	0·50	0·50	0·70	...	0·90	0·20	17·40	11·50	16·90	0·30	...	0·20	49·10
Bareilly . . . .	0·80	...	0·50	...	0·20	0·90	16·30	3·80	10·90	...	...	...	33·40
Sháhjahánpur . . . .	0·70	0·10	0·20	...	0·50	0·60	18·70	4·90	6·60	...	...	...	32·30
Budaun . . . .	1·20	...	0·60	...	0·50	0·20	16·20	6·10	8·40	...	...	...	33·20
Dehra Dun . . . .	1·20	0·60	1·20	...	1·10	0·70	28·00	18·50	10·00	...	...	0·50	61·80
Saharanpur . . . .	0·40	...	...	...	0·70	0·10	18·60	7·30	13·30	...	...	0·60	41·00
Muzaffarnagar . . . .	0·90	...	0·10	...	0·70	0·10	14·00	6·30	7·10	0·20	...	0·20	29·60
Meerut . . . .	0·40	...	1·10	...	0·50	0·20	9·50	6·30	7·70	0·70	...	0·20	26·60
Bulandshahr . . . .	0·30	0·20	0·10	...	1·90	0·30	11·30	7·00	13·00	0·80	...	0·10	35·00
Aligarh . . . .	0·70	...	...	...	1·10	0·40	10·40	4·70	13·60	...	...	...	30·90
Etah . . . .	0·50	...	0·60	...	1·30	0·20	12·30	6·80	3·60	...	...	0·10	25·40
Mutra . . . .	0·20	...	...	...	1·00	1·20	28·10	10·10	9·50	0·30	...	...	50·40
Farukhabad . . . .	0·50	0·40	2·40	...	0·10	0·70	11·50	6·40	7·30	...	...	...	29·30
Mainpuri . . . .	...	...	1·40	...	2·00	0·10	10·00	2·80	8·50	...	...	...	24·80
Agra . . . .	...	...	0·20	...	1·50	2·10	18·80	13·40	10·50	...	...	...	46·50
Etawah . . . .	...	...	1·40	...	1·30	0·70	21·40	6·00	11·50	...	...	...	42·30
Cawnpore . . . .	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	9·70	13·10	6·90	...	...	...	29·80
Fatehpur . . . .	0·60	...	0·50	...	0·20	0·60	20·50	8·20	10·90	...	...	...	41·50
Jaunpur . . . .	0·20	0·20	0·40	...	...	0·30	14·10	10·40	1·30	...	...	...	26·90
Hamirpur . . . .	0·40	0·10	0·60	...	1·40	1·20	17·20	5·80	11·70	...	...	...	38·40
Banda . . . .	0·10	...	0·60	...	...	...	20·90	4·50	6·70	...	...	...	32·80
Allahabad . . . .	...	0·60	0·50	...	...	...	19·90	7·80	6·80	...	...	...	35·60
Gorakhpur . . . .	...	...	1·10	...	...	8·90	11·90	14·50	2·40	...	...	0·20	39·00
Basti . . . .	0·10	...	1·40	...	0·10	2·90	10·20	3·30	3·20	...	...	...	21·20
Azamgarh . . . .	0·20	...	0·90	...	0·30	3·90	16·60	6·20	2·80	...	...	0·20	31·10
Ghazipur . . . .	...	0·10	1·80	0·60	0·60	...	9·60	12·30	2·60	...	...	0·20	27·80
Benares . . . .	...	...	0·10	...	0·20	0·10	21·70	9·20	4·00	...	...	...	35·30
Mirzapur . . . .	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·90	20·80	8·80	5·90	...	...	...	36·60
Jalaun . . . .	0·50	...	0·30	...	2·00	2·10	12·70	5·40	5·80	...	...	...	28·80
Jhánsi . . . .	0·20	...	...	...	0·20	0·80	13·40	17·90	11·60	...	...	...	44·10
Lalitpur . . . .	0·60	...	0·10	...	...	0·90	21·70	19·10	17·70	...	...	...	60·10
Kheri . . . .	1·00	0·30	1·00	...	0·10	0·40	13·20	8·70	3·10	...	...	...	27·80
Sitapur . . . .	0·10	...	1·70	...	0·40	2·90	14·10	4·40	5·30	...	...	...	28·90
Hardoi . . . .	...	...	0·60	...	0·50	0·30	7·70	4·50	5·80	...	...	...	19·40
Lucknow . . . .	0·30	...	0·10	...	0·10	0·50	13·40	9·90	9·20	...	...	...	33·50
Bara Banki . . . .	0·10	0·10	1·30	...	0·40	0·40	16·10	6·50	8·90	...	...	...	33·80
Unaо . . . .	0·80	...	1·00	...	1·20	0·80	11·40	7·40	6·50	...	...	...	29·10
Rae Bareli . . . .	0·20	0·20	0·10	...	0·90	0·30	19·40	9·30	13·20	...	...	...	43·60
Sultanpur . . . .	0·20	...	0·40	...	2·50	1·70	12·40	18·10	3·90	...	...	0·20	39·40
Partabgarh . . . .	0·50	...	0·30	...	0·20	0·10	11·00	11·60	6·60	...	...	...	30·30
Bahraich . . . .	...	0·50	1·50	...	0·40	2·90	12·70	5·30	6·80	...	...	...	30·10
Gonda . . . .	...	...	1·00	...	...	4·30	7·70	5·10	3·90	...	...	...	22·00
Fyzabad . . . .	0·30	...	2·10	...	0·20	1·80	11·60	15·20	3·70	...	...	0·10	35·00
Oudh Totals . .	5·10	1·40	16·80	0·60	10·30	36·90	289·30	202·70	132·90	...	...	0·90	696·90
Monthly Totals . .	18·80	5·70	34·90	0·60	40·60	51·30	713·80	397·50	382·60	2·60	0·90	4·30	1653·60
Quarterly Totals . .	59·40		92·50				1493·90				7·80		
Monthly Averages . .	0·40	0·12	0·74	0·01	0·87	1·09	15·19	8·46	8·14	0·05	0·02	0·09	35·18
Quar. Averages . .	1·26		1·97				31·79				0·16		

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1874 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1874.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Garhwál . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarái . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor . . . .	1	2	4	8	13	6	6	7	1	2	3	2	55
Moradabad . . . .	4	2	3	3	6	5	3	17	5	13	1	2	64
Bareilly . . . .	...	2	1	11	6	5	10	5	4	7	2	...	53
Sháhjahánpur . . . .	...	2	3	2	5	2	4	...	1	...	...	4	19
Budaun . . . .	1	1	3	2	8	5	5	9	5	...	4	3	46
Dehra Dun . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Saharanpur . . . .	1	1	2	...	2	...	3	4	3	1	...	...	17
Muzaffarnagar . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Meerut . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bulandshahr . . . .	2	2	2	3	6	4	3	...	3	1	...	1	27
Aligarh . . . .	1	...	2	4	4	7	8	19	8	3	...	6	62
Etah . . . .	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	3	4	6
Mutra . . . .	2	1	2	12	4	2	3	7	3	4	3	4	47
Farukhabud . . . .	4	...	1	15	13	2	6	5	2	3	1	1	54
Mainpuri . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	2	6
Agra . . . .	1	...	1	11	2	2	4	4	11	15	...	...	51
Etawah . . . .	3	...	3	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	19
Cawnpore . . . .	5	...	1	...	2	6	3	6	...	...	...	...	23
Fatehpur . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23
Jaunpur . . . .	...	1	...	2	3	5	...	2	...	1	1	...	4
Hamirpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	15
Banda . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Allahabad . . . .	...	...	1	5	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	1	7
Gorakhpur . . . .	1	1	...	1	...	...	12	125	1196	2296	352	4	3988
Basti . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	36	82	467	337	35	964
Azamgarh . . . .	...	1	3	2	24	65	13	59	140	37	11	1	356
Ghazipur . . . .	2	...	3	6	7	5	37	38	18	10	...	126	...
Benares . . . .	3	3	2	6	65	46	9	22	40	38	10	7	251
Mirzapur . . . .	...	...	2	2	14	56	13	9	13	...	...	...	109
Jalaun . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jhánsi . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri . . . .	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sitapur . . . .	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Hardoi . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lucknow . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
Bara Banki . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	6
Unaо . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8
Rae Bareli . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sultanpur . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4
Partabgarh . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bahraich . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gonda . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad . . . .	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh Totals . . .	1	9	6	4	7	1	11	10	...	1	6	10	25
Monthly Totals . . .	36	28	47	101	197	238	134	389	1559	2911	743	81	6464

Of the total 6464 deaths, 3607 were males and 2857 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·15.

Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 0·80.

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1874 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1874.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . .	0·40	2·60	3·20	0·60	0·10	21·70	27·80	26·50	13·50	...	...	0·30	96·70
Garhwál . . .	0·90	5·40	2·20	0·20	...	8·20	14·90	17·60	6·70	...	...	...	56·10
Tarái . . .	...	1·10	1·40	...	...	4·50	25·00	14·00	9·40	...	...	...	55·40
Bijnor . . .	2·00	0·80	1·60	...	...	8·80	23·00	8·40	7·30	...	...	...	51·90
Moradabad . . .	0·30	0·90	1·70	...	...	6·00	25·90	10·40	12·00	...	...	...	57·20
Bareilly . . .	0·70	0·30	0·20	...	0·50	5·80	15·70	10·00	24·20	...	...	...	57·40
Sháhjahánpur . .	0·10	0·70	0·10	...	...	6·40	16·80	12·20	12·50	...	...	...	48·80
Budaun . . .	0·70	0·20	0·70	...	...	9·50	20·00	11·10	18·20	...	...	...	60·40
Dehra Dun . . .	3·90	1·50	3·40	...	0·90	20·30	36·20	23·70	8·50	...	...	...	98·40
Saharanpur . . .	3·30	0·50	1·90	...	1·00	9·00	13·80	6·20	9·10	...	...	0·10	44·90
Muzaffarnagar . .	0·20	1·20	1·00	0·20	0·20	5·00	16·30	5·70	14·00	...	...	...	43·80
Meerut . . .	1·50	...	1·30	...	...	9·20	12·70	8·70	4·10	...	...	...	37·50
Bulandshahr . . .	0·30	0·70	0·30	...	...	6·40	12·10	10·90	1·70	...	...	...	32·40
Aligarh . . .	0·20	...	...	...	0·20	2·30	15·60	8·90	5·20	...	...	...	32·40
Etah . . .	0·10	...	...	...	...	3·50	11·40	12·30	6·60	...	...	...	33·90
Muttra . . .	...	...	0·20	...	0·60	4·70	12·80	9·30	5·00	...	...	...	32·60
Farukhabad . . .	0·20	...	...	...	...	12·10	16·30	12·70	8·80	...	...	...	50·10
Mainpuri . . .	0·10	...	...	...	...	8·60	18·10	14·90	10·40	...	...	...	52·10
Agra . . .	0·10	...	0·10	...	1·30	5·80	12·80	9·70	1·90	...	...	...	31·70
Etawah . . .	...	0·10	...	...	0·30	5·40	9·50	19·40	3·10	...	...	...	37·80
Cawnpore . . .	...	0·10	...	...	...	6·40	9·20	7·70	3·70	...	...	...	27·10
Fatehpur . . .	...	0·10	...	...	...	9·30	10·00	12·30	2·80	0·20	...	...	34·70
Jaunpur . . .	0·10	0·30	0·70	...	0·50	19·20	13·20	14·30	7·60	3·80	...	...	59·70
Hamirpur . . .	...	0·10	0·10	...	...	15·50	13·80	12·80	3·70	...	...	...	46·00
Banda . . .	...	...	...	...	0·20	11·10	7·10	7·20	8·40	...	...	...	34·00
Allahabad . . .	...	...	0·10	...	...	7·10	12·70	8·60	6·80	...	...	...	35·30
Gorakhpur . . .	0·10	0·70	...	...	0·30	12·10	22·50	11·70	9·80	3·60	...	...	60·80
Basti . . .	0·10	1·60	0·10	...	2·80	14·70	13·10	9·60	13·30	0·50	...	...	55·80
Azamgarh . . .	0·10	0·30	0·10	...	0·10	9·60	11·80	12·90	11·70	2·10	...	...	48·70
Ghazipur . . .	0·10	0·70	0·40	...	...	9·00	7·40	16·50	10·40	10·00	0·30	0·20	55·00
Benares . . .	0·20	...	0·10	...	...	14·00	16·90	23·00	7·50	3·60	...	...	65·30
Mirzapur . . .	0·30	0·20	0·30	...	...	11·30	8·90	17·10	10·30	1·00	...	...	49·40
Jalaun . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6·40	19·00	12·20	3·40	...	...	...	41·00
Jhánsi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	7·90	18·00	2·30	...	...	...	31·20
Lalitpur . . .	0·10	...	...	...	0·40	6·00	19·20	16·60	1·40	...	...	...	43·70
Kheri . . .	0·30	1·70	0·50	...	...	11·60	15·00	9·00	20·00	...	...	...	58·10
Sitapur . . .	0·40	1·30	0·30	...	...	6·80	15·10	11·80	13·70	...	...	...	49·40
Hardoi . . .	0·30	...	...	...	...	5·60	16·00	15·10	7·70	...	...	...	44·70
Lucknow . . .	0·40	0·40	0·20	...	...	12·40	12·10	18·10	8·10	0·40	...	...	52·10
Bara Banki . . .	0·20	0·10	...	...	...	10·80	16·00	8·10	7·20	...	...	...	42·40
Unao . . .	0·10	0·20	...	...	...	6·00	15·90	11·00	6·10	...	...	...	39·30
Rae Bareli . . .	0·20	0·80	...	...	...	10·60	7·00	10·10	9·20	...	...	...	37·90
Sultanpur . . .	...	0·20	...	...	...	26·60	14·20	12·00	7·70	0·20	...	...	60·90
Partabgarh . . .	...	0·40	...	...	...	11·90	8·20	8·00	2·70	...	...	...	31·20
Bahraich . . .	2·30	1·00	0·50	...	0·60	7·80	16·50	9·80	7·20	1·60	...	...	47·30
Gonda . . .	0·30	1·80	...	...	0·70	14·60	14·90	16·30	16·00	...	...	...	64·60
Fyzabad . . .	0·90	...	...	...	0·10	17·80	15·40	14·70	4·70	0·30	...	...	53·90
Oudh Totals .	5·50	12·30	2·50	...	5·00	228·60	293·00	281·60	180·40	23·30	0·30	0·20	1032·70
Monthly Totals .	20·60	28·90	22·70	1·00	10·80	460·40	715·70	597·10	395·60	27·30	0·30	0·60	2281·00
Quarterly Totals .	72·20		472·20				1708·40			28·20			
Monthly Averages	0·43	0·62	0·48	0·02	0·23	9·80	15·23	12·70	8·42	0·58	0·01	0·10	48·53
Quar. Averages .	1·53		10·05				36·35			0·60			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1875 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . .	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	12
Garhwál . . .	...	...	...	3	6	103	361	92	18	...	...	4	587
Tarái . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	15	...	...	31
Bijnor . . .	1	2	4	11	12	2	9	3	77	192	85	8	406
Moradabad . . .	2	4	3	5	5	6	6	173	445	123	21	1	794
Bareilly . . .	...	...	...	5	3	6	3	13	411	241	44	4	730
Sháhjahánpur . . .	...	...	...	6	23	2	19	17	127	596	246	27	1,063
Budaun . . .	...	2	9	8	4	11	67	76	503	808	210	43	1,741
Dehra Dun . . .	...	...	...	...	298	67	3	...	...	...	...	...	368
Saharanpur . . .	1	...	2	3	21	54	35	129	212	46	...	1	504
Muzaffarnagar . . .	...	...	...	1	9	4	26	186	304	31	...	...	561
Meerut . . .	1	...	...	...	...	12	141	443	949	20	7	1	1,574
Bulandshahr . . .	2	1	...	7	15	30	66	891	1,283	83	3	...	2,381
Aligarh . . .	...	1	1	8	33	216	457	1037	570	41	6	2	2,372
Etah . . .	1	...	1	2	53	170	354	410	624	212	30	4	1,861
Muttra . . .	2	2	3	9	80	183	158	93	139	14	43	7	733
Farukhabad . . .	6	5	10	15	167	278	343	340	666	470	22	1	2,323
Mainpuri . . .	...	...	...	1	30	427	619	229	395	68	2	...	1,771
Agra . . .	1	...	11	16	4	76	44	230	437	46	3	1	869
Etawah . . .	...	...	1	14	4	122	175	158	312	34	...	...	820
Cawnpore . . .	5	3	10	175	191	209	179	141	137	103	8	...	1,161
Fatehpur . . .	...	1	4	44	163	94	13	46	33	8	...	...	406
Jaunpur . . .	...	40	277	704	115	56	52	96	70	30	1	...	1,441
Hamirpur . . .	...	1	...	11	232	549	131	59	127	73	...	...	1,183
Banda . . .	3	...	...	122	495	500	45	1	...	...	...	...	1,166
Allahabad . . .	2	59	151	408	414	298	25	13	9	3	1	...	1,383
Gorakhpur . . .	...	...	37	633	729	657	313	151	102	21	1	18	2,662
Basti . . .	...	...	274	1,824	990	425	130	15	6	4	86	274	4,028
Azamgarh . . .	...	11	33	607	389	248	135	137	50	27	10	...	1,647
Ghazipur . . .	...	...	...	126	158	154	85	67	58	13	14	...	675
Benares . . .	10	17	122	607	151	55	24	49	18	29	9	3	1,094
Mirzapur . . .	1	8	145	656	808	361	175	70	10	7	3	3	2,247
Jalaun . . .	...	...	...	...	4	45	60	43	312	35	...	...	499
Jhánsi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	8	...	11
Lalitpur . . .	...	...	7	151	97	35	17	13	57	56	125	...	2
Kheri . . .	...	...	48	226	328	67	7	...	179	389	161	59	458
Sitapur . . .	...	...	...	119	156	283	160	197	844	1026	180	8	1,464
Hardoi . . .	...	...	...	...	367	1,362	396	342	71	9	8	3	1,251
Lucknow . . .	1	36	429	216	81	65	128	230	49	8	8	8	2,973
Bara Banki . . .	...	5	507	325	50	63	46	35	75	24	17	17	1,147
Unaо . . .	...	6	701	501	115	119	61	60	36	6	...	...	1,605
Rae Bareli . . .	2	4	37	152	319	210	146	61	70	197	375	1,573	...
Sultanpur . . .	5	367	1,362	396	342	71	9	8	3	34	210	2,807	...
Partabgarh . . .	43	140	351	152	75	10	...	14	33	3	8	829	...
Bahraich . . .	...	49	2,405	691	99	56	38	38	...	...	...	...	3,376
Gonda . . .	...	79	1,447	918	484	241	303	105	96	61	70	70	3,804
Fyzabad . . .	5	83	991	274	187	31	38	5	23	163	234	2,034	...
Oudh Totals . . .	...	56	824	8,726	4206	2137	1050	979	1,636	1856	862	989	23,321
Monthly Totals . . .	35	216	1923	14,757	9816	7557	5305	6396	10,051	5263	1717	1391	64,427

Of the total 64,427 deaths, 36,204 were males and 28,223 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 1.54. Ratio per cent of all deaths registered, 7.55.

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1875 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . . .	0·80	7·50	..	0·50	4·80	13·20	19·20	24·00	12·80	0·10	...	...	82·90
Garhwál . . . .	0·50	3·50	0·30	...	5·20	4·10	13·50	12·30	10·10	1·20	...	...	50·70
Tarái . . . .	...	4·00	...	...	0·10	4·80	19·70	8·10	4·70	...	...	...	41·40
Bijnor . . . .	...	3·40	...	...	1·00	2·40	14·30	16·70	11·80	0·80	...	...	50·40
Moradabad . . . .	...	3·40	...	...	1·50	1·20	18·60	16·10	4·80	0·40	...	...	46·00
Bareilly . . . .	0·20	2·30	...	...	0·10	2·50	22·90	14·10	5·30	...	...	0·10	47·50
Sháhjahánpur . . . .	0·20	1·30	...	...	1·00	0·80	13·20	7·80	7·50	...	...	0·30	32·10
Budaun . . . .	0·60	1·50	...	...	1·40	...	17·00	7·70	6·20	...	...	0·10	34·50
Dehra Dun . . . .	0·40	6·40	...	...	4·20	10·00	23·70	21·90	11·40	0·20	...	...	78·20
Saharanpur . . . .	0·10	3·00	...	...	0·70	0·50	8·20	14·20	6·80	...	...	...	33·50
Muzaffarnagar . . . .	0·20	1·80	...	...	0·90	0·50	11·10	10·90	7·00	0·60	...	...	33·00
Meerut . . . .	...	1·40	...	...	1·10	0·20	7·60	8·20	15·20	...	...	...	33·70
Bulandshahr . . . .	...	1·30	...	...	0·60	...	6·10	11·70	16·20	0·20	...	0·10	36·20
Aligarh . . . .	...	1·50	...	...	0·60	0·80	3·80	8·20	8·60	...	...	0·40	23·90
Etah . . . .	0·40	1·10	...	...	0·30	0·10	3·70	7·30	6·90	...	...	...	19·80
Muttra . . . .	0·20	1·20	...	...	0·20	0·50	8·40	3·60	12·50	...	...	0·60	27·20
Farukhabad . . . .	0·20	1·00	...	...	0·40	1·60	11·50	7·90	5·00	...	...	0·20	27·80
Mainpuri . . . .	0·20	1·60	...	...	1·30	0·10	15·80	7·10	11·20	...	...	0·30	37·60
Agra . . . .	0·40	2·20	...	...	0·70	0·30	14·00	2·60	12·50	...	...	1·10	33·80
Etawah . . . .	0·30	2·10	...	...	0·20	0·50	14·20	4·80	8·30	0·40	...	0·10	30·90
Cawnpore . . . .	...	0·70	...	...	0·10	0·60	6·60	10·70	9·70	...	...	0·50	28·90
Fatehpur . . . .	0·20	0·30	...	...	0·30	2·20	7·40	9·00	10·10	0·60	...	0·20	30·30
Jaunpur . . . .	0·50	0·30	...	...	1·80	5·50	7·30	15·70	11·20	1·70	...	...	44·00
Hamirpur . . . .	...	0·20	...	...	...	2·50	12·00	9·70	10·60	0·10	...	0·40	35·50
Banda . . . .	...	0·40	...	...	0·20	2·90	19·70	13·80	10·60	0·20	...	...	47·80
Allahabad . . . .	0·40	0·30	...	...	0·90	3·10	19·70	10·50	6·40	0·20	...	...	41·50
Gorakhpur . . . .	0·30	...	...	...	0·20	8·00	9·30	15·50	3·50	...	...	0·20	37·00
Basti . . . .	0·80	0·50	...	...	1·30	7·00	10·40	13·40	6·10	...	...	...	39·50
Azamgarh . . . .	1·20	0·10	...	...	1·10	6·90	10·80	20·30	11·10	...	...	...	51·50
Ghazipur . . . .	1·80	...	...	...	1·90	4·80	12·50	11·60	7·30	0·10	...	...	40·00
Benares . . . .	2·30	0·10	...	...	...	5·30	10·30	22·00	5·80	0·30	...	...	46·10
Mirzapur . . . .	1·10	...	...	...	0·80	7·20	15·80	29·10	8·70	...	...	...	62·70
Jalaun . . . .	...	1·00	...	...	0·30	...	18·70	14·40	7·40	...	...	...	41·80
Jhánsi . . . .	...	0·90	...	...	...	2·50	6·70	6·10	8·80	...	...	...	25·00
Lalitpur . . . .	...	0·60	...	...	0·30	3·10	15·60	13·50	8·00	...	...	...	41·10
Kheri . . . .	0·10	2·50	...	...	1·70	4·80	6·00	8·50	5·30	...	...	...	28·90
Sitapur . . . .	0·10	1·00	...	...	0·90	1·70	12·70	10·60	5·90	0·20	...	...	33·10
Hardoi . . . .	0·30	2·70	...	...	1·80	1·80	17·60	9·10	6·80	...	...	...	40·10
Lucknow . . . .	0·20	0·40	...	...	...	0·70	8·10	23·80	12·90	...	...	...	46·10
Bari Banki . . . .	0·50	0·60	...	...	0·10	5·20	4·00	13·60	12·30	...	...	...	36·30
Unaо . . . .	0·10	0·60	...	...	...	0·60	6·50	9·80	6·90	...	...	...	24·50
Rae Bareli . . . .	0·30	0·50	...	...	...	3·20	11·40	12·10	7·90	...	...	...	35·40
Sultanpur . . . .	0·40	0·50	...	...	1·20	2·40	10·90	18·00	14·20	...	...	...	47·60
Partabgarh . . . .	...	1·10	...	...	0·30	5·30	5·20	16·60	10·40	...	...	...	38·90
Bahraich . . . .	0·10	0·30	...	...	2·00	7·40	8·30	12·10	6·40	...	...	...	36·60
Gonda . . . .	0·30	0·90	...	...	1·70	6·60	8·70	10·30	7·20	...	...	...	35·70
Fyzabad . . . .	0·40	0·40	...	...	2·00	4·90	8·40	15·60	5·00	...	...	...	36·70
Oudh Totals . .	10·30	14·70	...	...	17·60	89·40	217·90	306·00	167·90	0·60	...	0·20	824·60
Monthly Totals . .	16·10	68·40	0·30	0·50	47·20	150·30	557·10	590·60	411·30	7·30	...	4·60	1853·70
Quarterly Totals . .	84·80				198·00			1559·00		11·90			
Monthly Averages . .	0·34	1·45	0·01	0·01	1·00	3·20	11·85	12·57	8·75	0·15	...	0·10	39·44
Quarterly Averages	1·80				4·21			33·17		0·25			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1876 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1876.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . .	...	...	...	8	176	409	155	38	9	13	...	...	808
Garhwál . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarái . . .	...	...	...	3	28	...	204	355	79	...	...	...	...
Bijnor . . .	1	1	4	4	2	...	...	2	63	26	...	...	669
Moradabad . . .	...	2	...	8	7	18	7	52	352	132	2	2	103
Bareilly . . .	...	...	...	4	159	152	123	614	1326	612	120	1	582
Sháhjahánpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	232	182	31	3	3,111
Budaun . . .	4	...	2	4	1	3	5	2	24	44	4	1	478
Dehra Dun . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Saharanpur . . .	...	...	3	...	4	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar . . .	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	17
Meerut . . .	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bulandshahr . . .	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Aligarh . . .	...	...	...	1	6	5	5	8	20	2	7	...	7
Etah . . .	...	...	1	1	1	11	4	4	1	...	1	...	54
Muttra . . .	...	3	...	4	...	2	2	5	6	6	...	...	24
Farukhabad . . .	...	1	...	...	5	2	6	128	121	2	...	1	28
Mainpuri . . .	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	2	...	...	1	266
Agra . . .	...	1	7	1	2	4	2	1	...	4	...	...	10
Etawah . . .	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	1	...	2	...	...	22
Cawnpore . . .	...	1	...	3	40	233	101	186	264	54	40	...	11
Fatehpur . . .	...	...	1	6	193	493	194	13	14	3	...	...	922
Jaunpur . . .	7	30	181	183	217	169	14	9	2	1	...	...	917
Hamirpur . . .	...	...	...	1	18	96	218	488	112	1	...	...	813
Banda . . .	...	...	...	2	35	336	254	22	45	...	...	...	934
Allahabad . . .	4	3	54	215	720	663	221	54	35	13	3	...	694
Gorakhpur . . .	...	...	1	1	88	374	205	139	83	2	...	...	1,985
Basti . . .	2	...	...	53	277	1,081	765	102	33	5	4	16	893
Azamgarh . . .	...	...	18	173	365	913	515	74	44	14	...	...	2,338
Ghazipur . . .	...	39	418	902	865	359	78	88	22	2	5	...	2,116
Benares . . .	3	143	244	338	241	400	236	135	89	31	7	5	2,773
Mirzapur . . .	2	23	123	242	433	1,268	1120	191	132	55	23	...	1,872
Jalaun . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	25	96	13	...	...	3,612
Jhánsi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Lalitpur . . .	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kheri . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	303	90	34	8	...	553
Sitapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	4	...	28
Hardoi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	13	1	7	...	...	32
Lucknow . . .	...	...	1	2	110	412	187	238	153	21	21	2	1,117
Bara Banki . . .	...	1	4	13	179	210	101	129	8	...	9	...	654
Unaо . . .	...	1	41	264	715	275	67	61	4	...	...	...	1,428
Rae Bareli . . .	14	...	...	146	2609	3,078	605	106	7	23	43	4	6,635
Sultanpur . . .	13	3	...	42	269	744	549	53	15	3	13	8	1,712
Partabgarh . . .	...	...	...	17	76	228	308	40	31	86	169	16	971
Bahraich . . .	...	...	...	...	171	859	362	194	267	118	10	...	1,981
Gonda . . .	3	6	9	202	630	2,200	1347	417	420	166	9	...	5,409
Fyzabad . . .	14	3	10	214	584	453	164	36	4	5	...	...	1,487
Oudh Totals .	44	13	25	677	4892	8,907	3979	1606	1070	478	286	30	22,007
Monthly Totals .	65	198	556	2348	8757	16,500	8651	4217	4629	1798	531	61	48,311

Of the total 48,311 deaths, 26,251 were males and 22,060 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 1:13.

Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 5·15.

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1876 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1876.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . . .	0·60	0·10	2·10	1·30	1·10	2·70	15·80	33·90	8·20	2·80	...	...	68·60
Garhwál . . . .	1·40	0·80	1·60	1·90	1·80	0·80	11·30	10·20	6·10	2·80	...	...	38·70
Tarái . . . .	...	...	0·30	0·60	...	0·30	12·70	7·00	2·30	1·30	...	...	24·50
Bijnor . . . .	0·10	0·10	0·30	1·10	1·20	0·60	18·90	6·60	3·70	1·20	...	...	33·30
Moradabad . . . .	...	...	0·40	0·40	1·20	0·70	19·30	8·10	3·40	0·70	...	...	34·20
Bareilly . . . .	...	...	0·20	1·10	0·30	1·00	10·50	6·10	5·30	1·80	...	...	26·30
Sháhjahánpur . . . .	...	...	0·30	0·50	0·40	0·60	9·50	8·20	6·60	0·40	...	...	26·50
Budaun . . . .	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·10	9·30	5·70	5·80	1·20	...	...	22·30
Dehra Dun . . . .	...	...	1·50	1·40	0·70	1·80	33·30	22·80	13·10	5·10	...	...	79·70
Saharanpur . . . .	0·40	...	0·60	0·60	1·00	0·50	22·60	10·20	0·60	2·80	...	...	39·30
Muzaffarnagar . . . .	...	...	0·30	0·70	0·80	0·50	13·70	4·00	0·90	2·30	...	...	23·20
Meerut . . . .	...	...	0·50	1·30	0·90	0·90	7·70	1·10	2·80	0·90	...	...	16·10
Bulandshahr . . . .	...	...	0·60	...	1·10	1·50	5·40	4·90	5·60	0·90	...	...	20·00
Aligarh . . . .	...	...	0·50	0·10	0·20	0·90	7·10	5·80	4·80	1·10	...	...	20·50
Etah . . . .	...	...	0·40	...	0·30	0·50	13·10	3·70	6·30	1·60	...	...	25·90
Muttra . . . .	...	...	0·40	...	1·00	0·30	8·00	3·70	7·10	1·70	...	...	22·20
Farukhabad . . . .	...	...	0·30	0·10	...	0·30	9·00	2·90	12·10	1·00	...	...	25·70
Mainpuri . . . .	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·20	14·20	4·60	12·00	0·60	...	...	31·90
Agra . . . .	...	...	0·10	...	0·40	2·90	8·50	3·30	11·80	...	...	...	27·00
Etawah . . . .	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·20	10·30	5·10	4·20	0·50	...	...	20·40
Cawnpore . . . .	...	...	0·50	0·10	0·10	...	10·20	7·10	3·30	...	...	...	21·30
Fatehpur . . . .	0·10	0·10	0·10	...	...	0·40	19·40	5·70	4·00	0·90	...	...	30·70
Jaunpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	12·00	5·60	10·20	6·60	...	...	35·00
Hamirpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	18·90	3·90	8·40	0·40	...	...	31·80
Banda . . . .	...	...	0·10	...	0·10	1·30	21·50	10·20	7·40	0·50	...	...	41·10
Allahabad . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	10·50	8·50	4·00	5·70	...	...	30·00
Gorakhpur . . . .	0·60	...	0·20	1·30	0·60	2·00	5·20	10·10	16·60	3·90	...	...	40·50
Basti . . . .	0·30	...	0·10	0·70	0·20	1·30	15·10	9·00	8·00	4·20	...	...	38·90
Azamgarh . . . .	0·10	...	...	...	1·00	1·40	5·80	9·00	5·50	3·50	...	...	26·30
Ghazipur . . . .	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·00	6·90	6·20	9·70	3·50	...	...	27·40
Benares . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	12·20	6·00	6·00	1·40	...	...	25·80
Mirzapur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·50	9·30	10·00	2·80	...	...	43·60
Jalaun . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	15·80	6·20	9·00	...	...	...	31·20
Jhánsi . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5·60	21·70	5·00	5·40	...	...	...	37·70
Lalitpur . . . .	...	...	0·40	...	0·10	1·00	27·50	4·70	9·90	...	...	...	43·00
Kheri . . . .	0·30	...	0·40	0·20	...	0·70	9·90	8·70	21·90	3·00	...	...	45·10
Sitapur . . . .	...	...	0·40	0·20	...	...	7·10	6·30	19·60	1·60	...	...	35·20
Hardoi . . . .	...	...	0·60	1·30	0·10	0·80	9·80	8·60	8·60	0·90	...	...	30·70
Lucknow . . . .	0·10	...	0·70	...	...	3·90	8·10	6·00	3·00	0·90	...	...	22·70
Bara Banki . . . .	0·30	...	0·80	1·80	...	0·20	2·80	6·70	11·00	2·10	...	...	25·70
Unao . . . .	...	...	0·40	0·10	0·20	0·60	13·80	4·80	1·80	...	...	...	21·70
Rae Bareli . . . .	0·20	...	...	...	0·20	13·10	7·50	4·20	1·50	...	...	...	26·70
Sultanpur . . . .	0·20	...	...	0·60	...	1·90	10·40	5·20	11·50	4·60	...	...	34·40
Partabgarh . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	9·80	7·10	5·00	3·00	...	...	26·10
Bahraich . . . .	...	...	0·20	0·80	0·20	1·70	4·40	6·60	16·80	3·50	...	...	34·20
Gonda . . . .	...	...	0·40	...	...	3·70	3·10	6·10	8·80	3·90	...	...	26·00
Fyzabad . . . .	0·20	...	0·10	0·10	...	1·70	3·60	2·10	7·50	3·60	...	...	18·90
Oudh Totals . . .	2·30	...	4·70	7·10	2·70	42·20	222·00	137·90	197·10	46·40	...	...	662·40
Monthly Totals . . .	4·90	1·10	16·40	18·30	15·30	63·30	574·70	336·80	357·10	91·20	...	...	1479·10
Quarterly Totals . . .	22·40			96·90			1268·60			91·20			
Monthly Averages . . .	0·10	0·02	0·36	0·39	0·32	1·35	12·23	7·16	7·60	1·94	...	...	31·47
Quarterly Averages . . .	0·48			2·06			26·99			1·94			

The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1877 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . .	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	2	...	13
Garhwál . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarái . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor . . .	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	7
Moradabad . . .	1	...	3	3	2	...	2	1	5	1	...	...	18
Bareilly . . .	1	...	1	1	...	...	8	...	3	1	6	12	33
Sháhjahánpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Budaun . . .	1	...	2	...	1	...	5	1	6	3	3	...	22
Dehra Dun . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Muzaffarnagar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Meerut . . .	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
Bulandshahr . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4
Aligarh . . .	3	2	...	13	2	3	3	2	2	...	2	1	30
Etah . . .	1	1	4	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	12
Mutra . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	14	110	25	5	167
Farukhabad . . .	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	...	...	15
Mainpuri . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	8
Agra . . .	1	1	...	1	3	2	2	2	8	203	34	5	262
Etawah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cawnpore . . .	...	...	1	1	...	25	7	3	5	...	...	3	45
Fatehpur . . .	...	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Jaunpur . . .	...	25	47	102	72	54	210	60	1	3	...	...	574
Hamirpur . . .	...	...	...	14	116	228	175	7	5	...	...	...	545
Banda . . .	1	...	38	134	654	627	75	15	1	...	...	...	1,545
Allahabad . . .	...	27	48	35	27	15	62	25	8	2	4	...	253
Gorakhpur . . .	...	190	356	753	896	1203	287	255	243	219	46	...	4,448
Basti . . .	1	1496	1722	1273	448	247	37	10	48	1	13	...	5,296
Azamgarh . . .	3	...	47	207	194	108	320	228	145	127	18	6	1,403
Ghazipur . . .	1	1	29	92	131	69	153	551	183	49	31	36	1,326
Benares . . .	7	35	152	172	107	111	85	160	47	29	9	11	925
Mirzapur . . .	...	3	71	220	123	141	176	317	14	9	21	22	1,117
Jalaun . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	23	16	...	...	55
Jhánsi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	8
Lalitpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	8	...	...	153
Kheri . . .	...	3	210	469	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	709
Sitapur . . .	...	111	713	510	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,396
Hardoi . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	5
Lucknow . . .	...	32	42	78	13	5	2	3	...	6	1	...	182
Bara Banki . . .	...	31	83	32	24	11	158	112	72	4	...	...	527
Unaо . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5
Rae Bareli . . .	...	53	93	36	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Sultanpur . . .	...	93	231	163	45	51	3	...	...	2	4	...	592
Partabgarh . . .	...	31	100	104	22	5	...	...	...	20	18	...	300
Bahraich . . .	...	126	1108	880	56	10	4	...	...	...	4	...	2,188
Gonda . . .	2	885	2307	1240	296	117	7	...	...	...	3	3	4,860
Fyzabad . . .	11	443	893	598	276	128	26	20	58	28	22	...	2,503
Oudh Totals . .	...	13	1810	5782	4110	800	360	201	136	133	64	52	13,461
Monthly Totals .	18	63	3865	8698	7004	3480	3522	2363	972	1120	449	216	31,770

Of the total 31,770 deaths, 16,955 were males and 14,815 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·74. Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 3·78.

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1877 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . .	7.60	6.00	3.50	2.60	3.50	6.70	20.60	5.90	0.70	3.10	...	8.80	69.00
Garhwál . . .	4.30	4.20	7.10	3.20	7.60	6.70	5.10	4.00	0.70	0.40	0.10	5.50	48.90
Tarái . . .	3.20	1.50	0.40	0.30	0.20	3.90	6.60	3.60	...	2.50	...	3.80	26.00
Bijnor . . .	2.10	2.10	1.10	...	0.70	2.00	1.70	0.90	0.50	2.00	...	3.20	16.30
Moradabad . . .	5.30	2.60	1.30	0.10	1.10	0.80	8.00	2.70	1.40	7.70	0.90	5.20	37.10
Bareilly . . .	2.20	1.70	1.40	...	0.20	2.60	3.70	3.10	...	6.60	...	2.20	23.70
Sháhjahánpur .	2.50	1.50	1.70	0.20	0.70	2.30	2.60	0.80	1.90	4.70	0.10	3.20	22.20
Budaun . . .	2.60	2.70	0.60	0.30	0.50	0.60	2.50	2.00	0.10	5.90	...	0.90	18.70
Dehra Dun . . .	3.00	3.90	2.00	1.90	2.10	5.40	5.30	6.60	1.20	2.00	0.30	3.30	37.00
Saharanpur .	2.90	3.00	1.80	0.50	0.80	1.80	4.80	1.90	1.80	0.80	0.40	7.20	27.70
Muzaffarnagar .	3.10	2.90	1.60	0.50	3.40	5.40	1.20	3.20	0.10	3.50	0.20	3.10	28.20
Meerut . . .	2.20	2.80	1.00	1.30	1.30	2.50	0.80	...	0.10	6.00	...	3.80	21.80
Bulandshahr .	0.90	1.50	0.50	...	0.10	...	6.10	0.10	...	3.40	...	4.10	16.70
Aligarh . . .	0.40	1.30	0.70	...	0.10	...	3.00	...	...	3.60	...	2.00	11.10
Etah . . .	1.40	0.20	0.50	0.60	0.10	1.60	2.70	0.20	0.20	4.90	0.10	2.10	14.60
Mutra . . .	0.30	0.90	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.50	...	...	6.30	...	1.80	10.50
Farukhabad .	1.50	0.60	0.40	0.40	...	0.50	3.40	2.30	...	6.10	0.10	5.10	20.40
Mainpuri . . .	0.70	0.50	...	0.60	...	0.30	...	0.90	0.10	4.50	...	3.00	10.60
Agra . . .	0.10	0.20	0.10	...	0.75	0.40	1.60	0.65	0.15	3.60	...	2.45	10.05
Etawah . . .	1.00	0.60	0.50	...	0.60	...	0.50	0.40	0.20	5.90	...	3.00	12.70
Cawnpore .	1.30	2.40	...	0.40	0.50	0.40	1.70	3.70	0.90	3.40	...	2.00	16.70
Fatehpur .	0.90	1.40	1.00	...	1.30	0.40	3.60	3.25	2.70	3.00	...	0.30	17.85
Jaunpur .	2.00	1.90	0.10	0.20	0.30	1.10	10.80	7.20	4.00	5.80	...	0.40	33.80
Hamirpur .	0.20	1.00	0.20	...	1.70	1.10	1.40	3.70	0.70	1.60	0.10	1.50	13.20
Banda . . .	0.66	1.00	0.40	...	0.20	...	2.00	6.20	6.40	2.20	0.10	0.30	19.40
Allahabad . . .	1.90	1.10	1.10	0.20	...	2.50	2.10	5.50	0.10	3.80	...	0.30	18.60
Gorakhpur .	2.90	1.10	...	0.60	0.50	2.60	4.80	4.40	3.00	3.00	...	1.40	24.30
Basti . . .	4.00	0.70	0.30	0.60	0.10	2.00	2.70	3.80	2.50	3.90	...	0.50	21.10
Azamgarh .	1.20	1.40	0.30	0.30	0.20	1.00	5.60	4.80	1.20	2.50	...	1.10	19.60
Ghazipur .	1.60	1.90	0.20	0.40	0.10	1.30	2.50	5.30	0.90	1.40	...	0.75	16.35
Benares . . .	1.90	1.60	0.60	0.20	...	1.40	7.60	8.90	3.90	1.40	...	0.40	27.90
Mirzapur .	1.50	2.30	0.80	0.20	0.10	1.90	5.60	6.50	1.80	3.00	...	0.50	24.20
Jalaun . . .	0.70	1.40	...	0.20	0.30	0.50	2.20	0.10	2.20	2.50	...	2.40	12.50
Jhánsi . . .	0.40	0.90	0.30	0.50	0.40	1.70	0.50	2.30	5.40	2.30	...	1.10	15.80
Lalitpur . . .	0.60	1.20	...	...	0.30	6.10	1.80	4.80	0.80	1.90	...	2.80	20.30
Kheri . . .	6.20	1.40	1.00	0.20	0.70	7.70	4.50	0.80	...	4.40	...	3.10	30.00
Sitapur . . .	2.40	0.20	2.10	0.80	0.70	3.20	2.20	0.40	...	4.50	...	2.70	19.20
Hardoi . . .	1.60	0.50	2.10	0.80	0.70	4.40	2.80	0.50	0.70	10.10	...	2.10	26.30
Lucknow .	3.00	1.20	0.10	0.90	0.10	0.20	2.90	1.00	0.90	2.40	...	1.70	14.40
Bara Banki .	3.50	1.20	...	1.60	0.30	1.40	1.90	3.20	0.70	3.30	...	2.00	19.10
Unaо . . .	2.20	1.80	0.10	0.60	0.60	1.60	2.40	2.30	0.70	4.70	0.10	1.50	18.60
Rae Bareli .	0.70	0.90	0.40	0.60	0.40	0.80	1.90	1.90	1.60	1.70	...	0.30	11.20
Sultanpur .	0.40	0.50	...	...	1.20	2.40	10.90	18.00	14.20	...	...	...	47.60
Partabgarh .	2.30	1.80	0.80	...	0.60	3.10	2.80	4.08	2.30	2.05	...	0.80	20.63
Bahraich .	3.60	0.90	1.00	0.70	0.80	1.40	8.70	3.00	4.00	5.50	...	2.50	32.19
Gonda . . .	2.20	1.00	...	0.70	1.30	5.40	10.70	0.80	5.95	11.75	...	2.15	41.95
Fyzabad . . .	2.80	1.30	...	1.10	0.40	1.10	5.60	2.40	4.20	4.20	...	0.70	23.80
Oudh Totals	45.70	25.20	10.10	11.00	9.80	51.20	90.60	79.28	56.95	76.50	0.10	30.50	486.93
Monthly Totals	99.90	74.70	39.20	24.50	37.65	100.50	192.90	148.08	80.90	179.80	2.50	109.05	1089.68
Quar. Totals .	213.80			162.65			421.88			291.35			
Mon. Averages	2.13	1.59	0.83	0.52	0.80	2.14	4.10	3.16	1.72	3.82	0.05	2.32	23.18
Quar. Averages	4.55			3.46			8.98			6.19			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1878 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . . . .	...	...	...	3	15	17	33	...	9	18	98	200	393
Garhwál . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	125	48	28	6	17
Tarái . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Bijnor . . . . .	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	484	753	51	6	...	1,300
Moradabad . . . . .	...	...	1	1	2	4	1	5	105	228	27	1	375
Bareilly . . . . .	5	...	...	62	58	11	49	875	354	265	13	...	1,682
Sháhjáhánpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	61	417	89	27	599
Budaun . . . . .	3	...	...	...	9	3	6	5	21	34	...	...	81
Dehra Dun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	12
Muzaffarnagar . . . . .	...	8	10	9	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	33
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	13
Bulandshahr . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	22	258	16	1	...	309
Aligarh . . . . .	3	1	4	4	4	181	100	15	19	15	1	...	347
Etah . . . . .	1	...	1	1	1	3	7	2	13	66	...	...	94
Muttra . . . . .	3	...	1	4	2	246	114	61	39	5	1	...	476
Farukhabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	...	9	2	1	27
Mainpuri . . . . .	1	...	...	1	2	4	64	89	55	11	...	...	227
Agra . . . . .	1	4	5	3	66	137	312	218	95	6	...	...	847
Etawah . . . . .	...	...	2	3	1	1	2	1	17	5	...	...	32
Cawnpore . . . . .	...	...	1	5	...	92	59	22	33	187	21	...	420
Fatehpur . . . . .	...	...	...	2	12	20	39	56	19	43	13	1	205
Jaunpur . . . . .	...	...	1	98	63	82	7	34	2	...	3	2	292
Hamirpur . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	53	20	57	53	63	1	...	248
Banda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	86	671	286	166	101	121	24	...	1,455
Allahabad . . . . .	3	...	4	53	70	115	36	143	48	70	34	1	577
Gorakhpur . . . . .	11	...	...	43	11	72	130	450	420	364	91	9	1,601
Basti . . . . .	...	...	1	7	12	5	8	4	12	97	311	111	568
Azamgarh . . . . .	2	17	53	69	164	296	787	421	285	29	2	...	2,125
Ghazipur . . . . .	1	53	1	17	37	226	264	230	98	45	6	...	978
Benares . . . . .	2	7	70	205	60	72	36	71	88	48	...	2	661
Mirzapur . . . . .	...	...	5	154	185	491	229	90	33	7	...	...	1,194
Jalaun . . . . .	...	...	2	6	...	5	105	274	48	20	...	...	460
Jhánsi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	49	69	2	...	...	124
Lalitpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	23	137	260	45	34	3	...	...	502
Kheri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
Sitapur . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	30
Hardoi . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	12
Lucknow . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	1	35	214	43	16	11	7	329
Bara Banki . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	7	19	1	38
Unao . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	8	9	12	13	...	...	...	43
Rae Bareli . . . . .	...	1	5	6	5	9	...	4	3	...	...	...	33
Sultanpur . . . . .	...	...	14	11	1	1	10	19	187	450	290	...	983
Partabgarh . . . . .	...	...	18	9	19	...	2	42	89	205	88	...	472
Bahraich . . . . .	...	...	28	18	...	4	4	...	14	8	1	...	77
Gonda . . . . .	...	2	5	19	11	10	6	4	40	120	46	...	263
Fyzabad . . . . .	7	...	21	2	4	25	121	58	316	734	159	...	1,447
Oudh Totals . . .	2	8	6	91	66	55	94	375	190	701	1558	592	3,738
Monthly Totals . .	35	85	133	827	862	2877	2585	4159	3333	3952	2398	975	22,221

Of the total 22,221 deaths, 12,261 were males and 9960 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·80.      Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 1·46.

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1878 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . . .	3.30	1.20	1.60	6.00	8.50	2.60	24.20	19.70	3.10	...	0.40	70.60	
Garhwál . . . .	4.90	4.30	1.30	2.90	3.30	1.10	16.00	12.40	1.80	0.20	0.10	48.30	
Tarái . . . .	1.70	...	0.40	0.80	1.10	1.10	18.80	28.20	4.00	...	...	56.10	
Bijnor . . . .	1.90	0.30	0.40	4.00	1.50	...	6.30	16.50	5.40	...	0.80	37.10	
Moradabad . . . .	2.30	1.80	1.20	2.10	1.20	1.30	10.80	16.70	8.00	...	0.20	45.60	
Bareilly . . . .	0.90	0.30	0.20	0.40	1.00	6.40	28.00	10.50	11.10	...	...	58.80	
Sháhjahánpur . . . .	1.80	1.20	0.40	1.20	1.10	3.20	18.10	11.90	15.80	...	...	54.70	
Budaun . . . .	1.20	0.20	0.20	...	1.70	0.30	21.60	6.90	8.30	...	0.10	40.50	
Dehra Dun . . . .	2.50	1.60	1.05	3.50	4.87	0.50	25.00	31.70	13.70	0.20	0.20	84.82	
Saharanpur . . . .	1.50	1.60	1.40	1.70	3.20	0.20	6.40	19.20	0.80	...	0.60	36.60	
Muzaffarnagar . . . .	2.70	0.50	0.80	3.10	1.90	0.30	7.10	16.20	2.60	...	0.30	35.50	
Meerut . . . .	1.80	1.10	0.40	2.10	1.60	0.30	3.50	14.40	2.50	...	0.30	28.00	
Bulandshahr . . . .	0.90	0.50	...	0.90	0.80	0.30	2.40	9.90	1.40	...	0.80	17.90	
Aligarh . . . .	0.50	0.10	0.20	0.40	...	...	4.40	13.70	10.60	...	0.20	30.10	
Etah . . . .	0.40	0.10	...	0.30	0.40	1.30	7.30	5.60	4.50	...	...	19.90	
Muttra . . . .	0.40	...	0.20	1.00	1.40	0.20	4.10	4.80	2.30	...	...	14.40	
Farukhabad . . . .	1.30	...	...	0.40	0.30	1.90	8.30	6.60	5.30	...	...	24.10	
Mainpuri . . . .	0.90	...	...	0.50	0.50	0.50	7.00	5.70	4.10	...	...	19.20	
Agra . . . .	...	...	0.05	0.45	0.95	3.40	5.65	1.85	4.90	...	...	17.25	
Etawah . . . .	0.80	...	...	0.20	0.70	1.30	4.40	7.40	9.10	...	...	23.90	
Cawnpore . . . .	2.90	0.40	...	...	1.30	0.90	6.90	7.70	2.40	...	...	22.50	
Fatehpur . . . .	3.35	...	...	0.20	1.85	1.60	6.90	8.00	7.00	...	...	28.90	
Jaunpur . . . .	2.60	0.20	...	0.40	3.80	3.30	7.80	21.40	9.30	0.30	0.40	49.50	
Hamirpur . . . .	2.90	0.10	...	...	2.30	0.70	4.80	8.40	7.00	0.60	...	26.80	
Banda . . . .	4.10	...	...	0.30	1.10	1.50	8.10	10.80	4.00	...	...	29.90	
Allahabad . . . .	2.50	...	0.10	0.40	1.00	0.30	7.10	6.50	5.50	...	...	23.40	
Gorakhpur . . . .	1.00	0.50	...	1.30	1.70	0.50	8.80	6.40	9.80	...	...	30.00	
Basti . . . .	1.30	0.40	0.10	1.00	3.30	2.60	4.30	9.70	14.20	0.30	...	37.20	
Azamgarh . . . .	1.60	0.20	...	0.20	1.70	3.30	12.60	10.50	11.80	0.10	...	42.00	
Ghazipur . . . .	2.30	...	...	1.15	2.00	2.50	9.40	9.00	5.45	0.70	...	32.50	
Benares . . . .	2.20	0.10	...	0.80	1.60	2.40	4.60	13.30	3.90	0.40	1.00	30.30	
Mirzapur . . . .	2.60	0.40	...	0.30	2.50	0.30	6.80	14.00	4.80	0.30	0.60	32.60	
Jalaun . . . .	2.00	0.10	...	0.30	0.10	...	6.50	7.20	10.20	...	...	26.40	
Jhánsi . . . .	1.70	...	...	0.50	0.60	1.70	5.00	8.20	7.60	...	...	25.30	
Lalitpur . . . .	2.50	...	...	0.30	1.80	1.30	5.90	10.00	4.60	...	...	26.40	
Kheri . . . .	0.50	1.20	0.30	2.80	2.20	6.00	21.90	16.80	14.20	...	...	65.90	
Sitapur . . . .	1.60	0.90	...	0.50	3.02	3.90	8.40	10.70	11.75	...	...	40.77	
Hardoi . . . .	1.60	...	0.80	0.10	0.70	2.90	6.90	6.70	7.10	...	...	26.80	
Lucknow . . . .	2.60	0.10	0.20	0.50	1.50	2.50	7.10	13.50	6.60	...	...	34.60	
Bara Banki . . . .	2.30	...	0.10	0.20	0.90	1.50	5.40	13.80	9.20	...	...	33.40	
Unao . . . .	3.80	0.60	0.20	0.20	1.90	1.55	12.15	6.15	3.20	...	...	29.75	
Rae Bareli . . . .	1.80	0.10	...	...	3.90	5.60	7.90	6.00	...	...	...	25.30	
Sultanpur . . . .	1.80	0.30	0.20	0.70	0.80	0.30	5.60	15.10	6.00	...	...	30.80	
Partabgarh . . . .	2.35	...	...	0.40	2.40	3.00	3.40	9.35	5.00	0.50	...	26.40	
Bahraich . . . .	1.90	1.80	0.10	1.00	1.40	6.60	7.90	6.80	5.40	...	...	32.90	
Gonda . . . .	1.70	0.50	...	0.70	1.60	3.50	9.20	11.90	7.70	...	...	36.80	
Fyzabad . . . .	1.20	1.20	0.20	2.10	0.70	3.70	11.80	16.10	10.40	...	...	47.40	
Oudh Totals . .	40.35	8.40	2.20	15.05	32.42	53.95	169.25	223.10	164.90	1.50	2.40	713.52	
Monthly Totals . .	90.40	23.90	12.10	48.30	79.79	88.45	440.20	545.75	319.40	2.80	2.80	4.00	
Quarterly Totals . .	126.40			216.54			1305.35			9.60		1657.89	
Monthly Averages . .	1.92	0.51	0.26	1.03	1.70	1.88	9.37	11.61	6.79	0.06	0.06	0.08	
Quarterly Averages	2.69			4.61			27.77			0.20		35.27	

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1879 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . . . .	25	19	21	1355	3012	1987	367	108	...	...	...	...	6,894
Garhwál . . . . .	7	...	...	586	1572	805	491	12	...	...	...	...	3,473
Tarái . . . . .	...	...	...	83	83	31	2	41	128	207	44	...	619
Bijnor . . . . .	1	1	...	418	150	3	1	13	...	1	...	...	588
Moradabad . . . . .	2	...	1	80	34	4	4	22	1	3	...	...	151
Bareilly . . . . .	...	...	2	8	35	8	3	43	4	166	24	...	293
Sháhjahánpur . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	15	48	18	87	95	62	...	326
Budaun . . . . .	...	...	1	2	68	11	1	25	96	122	4	...	330
Dehra Dun . . . . .	...	...	...	230	366	33	7	...	...	...	...	...	636
Saharanpur . . . . .	...	...	2	600	96	23	2	21	201	15	...	...	960
Muzaffarnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	175	98	4	1	11	6	...	...	...	295
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	1	120	206	169	7	6	9	1	2	...	521
Bulandshahr . . . . .	...	...	8	24	224	394	69	1	3	1	...	...	724
Aligarh . . . . .	1	...	6	37	283	477	83	53	3	...	...	...	943
Etah . . . . .	1	...	3	33	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	40
Mutra . . . . .	...	53	255	98	74	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	490
Farukhabad . . . . .	...	...	3	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	11
Mainpuri . . . . .	1	...	...	1	25	39	4	2	...	...	...	...	72
Agra . . . . .	...	...	2	178	175	205	13	3	1	...	...	...	577
Etawah . . . . .	...	...	1	2	34	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	38
Cawnpore . . . . .	...	3	44	98	60	10	14	123	162	...	...	...	514
Fatehpur . . . . .	...	1	9	47	251	6	4	14	36	2	...	...	370
Jaunpur . . . . .	...	...	4	35	52	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	102
Hamirpur . . . . .	...	...	...	65	1147	3201	1185	55	2	...	...	...	5,655
Banda . . . . .	...	20	59	286	675	370	166	42	8	...	...	...	1,626
Allahabad . . . . .	1	3	6	50	110	134	14	16	...	2	2	1	339
Gorakhpur . . . . .	...	6	5	22	108	105	177	175	458	101	3	...	1,160
Basti . . . . .	3	...	1	101	79	103	31	31	...	46	50	...	445
Azamgarh . . . . .	...	...	2	65	102	57	17	64	21	1	1	...	330
Ghazipur . . . . .	1	1	2	24	124	136	58	238	42	90	5	1	722
Benares . . . . .	2	9	76	92	173	135	10	81	19	9	5	3	614
Mirzapur . . . . .	2	...	17	31	61	80	18	18	26	18	...	...	271
Jalaun . . . . .	...	...	3	10	16	48	22	34	30	...	...	...	163
Jhánsi . . . . .	...	...	1	...	11	41	204	71	...	...	...	...	328
Lalitpur . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kheri . . . . .	...	...	11	34	117	72	251	343	242	250	6	...	1,326
Sitapur . . . . .	...	...	9	46	73	13	122	38	11	...	...	...	312
Hardoi . . . . .	...	...	8	8	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	30
Lucknow . . . . .	...	3	43	33	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	88
Bara Banki . . . . .	...	...	11	15	54	...	137	35	...	...	...	...	252
Unaо . . . . .	...	...	16	90	24	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	132
Rae Bareli . . . . .	...	12	2	22	3	...	6	9	15	...	...	...	30
Sultanpur . . . . .	...	...	11	26	10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	45
Partabgarh . . . . .	...	...	11	45	583	527	316	7	1	...	...	...	47
Bahraich . . . . .	...	...	1	14	55	45	245	281	336	63	11	...	1,549
Gonda . . . . .	...	...	7	13	257	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,271
Fyzabad . . . . .	6	...	28	47	32	2	4	15	1	20	32	2	189
Oudh Totals . . . .	18	...	30	146	324	641	212	1377	1226	925	352	20	5,271
Monthly Totals . . .	64	35	259	4731	8062	7969	5290	3947	2431	2420	654	30	35,892

Of the total 35,892 deaths, 19,493 were males and 16,399 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·81.      Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, 1·87.

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1879 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . .	0·30	3·00	2·00	0·80	2·10	22·80	54·20	33·10	12·70	2·50	...	1·90	135·40
Garhwál . . .	0·30	3·30	2·80	0·30	0·30	6·60	16·20	23·80	4·50	0·80	...	0·20	59·10
Tarái . . .	...	1·40	0·40	...	2·00	7·60	27·20	27·30	3·90	3·70	...	0·40	73·90
Bijnor . . .	0·10	1·60	1·10	0·10	...	2·70	13·00	18·40	3·20	0·20	...	0·80	41·20
Moradabad . . .	0·10	0·60	0·60	...	...	13·50	35·30	19·90	5·90	2·00	...	1·00	78·90
Bareilly . . .	0·02	0·39	0·76	...	...	3·69	34·61	28·75	8·37	2·58	...	0·41	79·58
Sháhjahánpur . . .	...	0·50	0·20	...	...	2·20	24·80	22·30	13·80	5·70	...	...	69·50
Budaun . . .	...	0·30	...	...	...	5·10	32·90	9·30	8·10	0·70	...	0·30	56·70
Dehra Dun . . .	0·10	1·48	2·47	0·25	...	13·39	36·29	35·06	18·52	0·52	...	0·66	108·74
Saharanpur . . .	...	0·40	0·50	...	0·30	2·70	3·50	16·20	1·50	...	...	0·50	25·60
Muzaffarnagar . . .	...	0·40	0·40	...	...	2·50	10·30	7·30	1·90	...	...	0·40	23·20
Meerut . . .	0·56	1·32	0·75	0·30	0·05	1·87	12·49	13·81	3·10	0·40	...	0·92	35·57
Bulandshahr . . .	0·10	0·60	0·10	...	...	3·10	18·60	14·40	7·00	2·20	...	1·50	47·60
Aligarh . . .	0·20	...	0·20	...	...	5·80	14·80	11·30	2·40	1·20	...	0·60	36·50
Etah . . .	0·30	...	0·10	...	...	8·20	10·70	22·90	3·20	0·80	...	0·10	46·30
Muttra . . .	0·20	...	0·20	...	...	3·40	7·00	16·20	5·50	0·30	...	0·60	33·40
Farukhabad . . .	0·20	0·10	0·20	...	...	6·70	20·80	19·20	4·50	1·10	...	0·20	53·00
Mainpuri . . .	0·10	...	...	...	...	9·70	10·80	16·40	2·20	0·70	...	0·50	40·40
Agra . . .	0·66	0·11	0·15	0·03	...	3·02	7·93	10·62	6·60	0·28	...	0·20	29·60
Etawah . . .	0·30	...	...	...	...	1·00	9·80	8·60	5·60	0·50	...	0·10	25·90
Cawnpore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3·40	8·00	12·10	2·70	1·90	...	...	28·10
Fatehpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6·20	7·40	11·30	4·00	4·10	...	...	33·00
Jaunpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4·50	19·80	19·50	18·40	2·60	...	...	64·80
Hamirpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	11·50	4·50	1·50	3·70	...	...	22·60
Banda . . .	...	0·10	...	...	...	1·90	14·10	9·40	6·90	3·80	...	...	36·20
Allahabad . . .	...	0·07	0·02	...	...	9·26	6·01	9·58	13·95	3·46	...	...	42·35
Gorakhpur . . .	...	0·09	...	...	0·15	8·79	27·35	13·19	17·94	9·59	0·05	0·17	77·32
Basti . . .	...	...	...	...	0·60	11·20	17·50	10·60	9·00	7·30	...	...	56·20
Azamgarh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6·30	13·20	12·40	17·90	3·90	...	...	53·70
Ghazipur . . .	...	0·35	...	...	...	6·90	13·30	13·90	16·80	1·80	...	...	53·05
Benares . . .	...	0·45	...	...	0·01	6·04	13·49	13·20	13·26	4·64	...	...	51·09
Mirzapur . . .	...	0·10	...	...	...	7·50	9·60	16·30	9·70	2·40	...	...	45·60
Jalaun . . .	0·40	...	...	...	...	3·30	7·50	25·60	3·00	2·00	...	...	41·80
Jhánsi . . .	0·40	...	...	...	...	2·90	16·76	17·10	9·17	0·91	...	...	47·24
Lalitpur . . .	0·20	0·50	...	...	0·10	2·90	6·90	25·60	6·00	2·30	...	...	44·50
Kheri . . .	...	0·60	...	...	0·70	8·90	17·40	11·70	1·80	8·20	...	0·20	49·50
Sitapur . . .	...	...	...	...	0·80	8·50	24·50	15·10	4·60	10·60	...	0·20	64·30
Hardoi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	13·80	18·40	4·20	3·50	...	0·10	41·10
Lucknow . . .	0·17	0·02	...	...	0·05	3·70	18·12	8·47	5·67	1·96	...	0·16	38·32
Bara Banki . . .	...	...	...	...	0·50	5·80	27·90	12·60	9·70	2·10	...	0·50	59·10
Unao . . .	...	...	...	...	...	8·10	8·10	8·30	3·90	3·10	...	...	31·50
Rae Bareli . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4·10	5·40	10·30	12·80	1·90	...	...	34·50
Sultanpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	10·60	14·90	14·20	13·10	4·00	...	...	56·80
Partabgarh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	7·80	12·60	20·65	9·95	5·00	...	...	56·00
Bahraich . . .	...	1·80	...	...	2·10	4·70	28·70	10·20	9·80	5·60	...	1·80	64·70
Gonda . . .	...	0·30	...	...	1·20	11·40	22·10	16·90	8·60	3·40	...	0·40	64·30
Fyzabad . . .	...	...	...	...	0·40	9·80	24·60	11·80	7·60	2·00	...	...	56·20
Oudh Totals	1·17	4·21	...	...	6·61	140·33	343·72	306·51	194·49	86·20	0·05	3·53	1086·82
Monthly Totals	4·71	19·58	13·25	1·78	11·36	292·56	811·75	747·73	364·43	131·94	0·05	14·82	2413·96
Quarterly Totals	37·54			305·70			1923·91			146·81			
Mon. Averages .	0·10	0·42	0·28	0·04	0·24	6·22	17·27	15·91	7·75	2·81	...	0·31	51·35
Quar. Averages .	0·80			6·50			40·93			3·12			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1880 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5
Garhwál . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarái . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	...	...	...	24
Bijnor . . .	1	...	3	2	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	14
Moradabad . . .	...	...	1	9	...	4	87	634	194	42	...	...	971
Bareilly . . .	...	...	1	5	1	2	2	43	253	318	67	...	692
Sháhjahánpur . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	244	4,326	782	262	24	99	5,738
Budaun . . .	...	...	5	9	...	1	8	25	47	58	4	3	160
Dehra Dun . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Saharanpur . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Muzaffarnagar . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meerut . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
Bulandshahr . . .	...	...	1	1	1	6	2	14	13	...	1	...	39
Aligarh . . .	...	...	4	...	2	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	18
Etah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	...	9
Muttra . . .	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	6	20	49	...	79
Farukhabad . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	33	11	1	...	1	52
Mainpuri . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	1	18
Agra . . .	...	...	3	7	4	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	19
Etawah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	37	10	...	...	75
Cawnpore . . .	...	...	2	3	12	19	31	295	205	114	1	...	682
Fatehpur . . .	...	...	...	...	1	64	77	25	22	...	...	4	193
Jaunpur . . .	...	...	136	1,382	235	57	4	2	1	2	...	1	1,820
Hamirpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5	84	71	21	...	...	...	181
Banda . . .	...	...	...	...	1	79	261	186	149	20	...	2	698
Allahabad . . .	6	74	255	317	376	355	254	37	3	...	2	...	1,679
Gorakhpur . . .	...	...	187	3,423	1679	475	42	12	...	...	3	...	5,821
Basti . . .	...	...	201	5,628	1442	696	299	167	11	...	14	47	8,505
Azamgarh . . .	...	...	31	513	494	195	73	11	45	62	11	...	1,435
Ghazipur . . .	...	...	...	7	82	94	27	2	...	18	...	...	230
Benares . . .	7	12	78	203	244	95	9	16	35	19	16	21	745
Mirzapur . . .	...	3	199	473	339	489	84	40	17	...	...	...	1,644
Jalaun . . .	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Jhánsi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri . . .	...	...	...	...	...	13	242	1,484	856	1073	903	110	4,681
Sitapur . . .	...	...	2	105	185	649	941	1,741	508	323	133	17	4,604
Hardoi . . .	...	...	...	...	2	641	1302	3,629	383	40	...	...	5,997
Lucknow . . .	2	3	138	79	262	195	435	140	177	103	13	...	1,547
Bara Banki . . .	...	...	122	1,133	699	486	122	285	115	97	28	22	3,109
Unaо . . .	...	...	...	1	...	142	187	332	69	23	...	...	754
Rae Bareli . . .	...	3	7	139	386	230	114	23	4	2	12	...	920
Sultanpur . . .	10	564	3,629	479	190	59	6	3	16	44	128	...	5,128
Partabgarh . . .	7	131	734	129	194	51	6	21	48	70	34	...	1,425
Bahraich . . .	1	...	158	277	619	518	643	195	178	49	2	...	2,640
Gonda . . .	22	9	14	2,016	2222	1112	506	149	25	1	27	19	6,122
Fyzabad . . .	...	36	1,206	868	337	278	64	24	38	179	29	...	3,062
Oudh Totals	23	28	875	9,127	5079	5031	4631	8,891	2362	2018	1538	386	39,989
Monthly Totals.	30	50	1795	21,046	9945	7706	6335	15,100	4262	2973	1733	571	71,546

Of the total 71,546 deaths, 37,492 were males and 34,054 females.

Ratio per 1000 of population, 1·67      Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, ?

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1880 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1880.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . .	1·20	8·10	...	...	1·50	24·80	35·10	16·60	30·00	0·10	1·50	2·30	121·20
Garhwál . . .	2·30	5·80	...	1·30	2·10	11·00	8·40	1·10	15·50	...	1·40	0·40	49·30
Tarái . . .	0·20	2·50	...	...	2·00	11·00	8·40	1·10	15·50	...	1·40	0·40	42·50
Bijnor . . .	0·10	1·80	...	...	0·20	7·30	12·10	0·10	26·90	...	0·30	0·50	49·30
Moradabad . . .	0·40	2·30	...	...	0·70	4·90	11·70	0·60	13·00	...	2·20	0·80	36·60
Bareilly . . .	0·12	1·13	...	0·27	1·11	3·11	8·22	5·63	8·23	...	0·55	0·58	28·95
Sháhjahánpur . . .	...	1·80	...	...	0·10	1·40	11·60	1·30	5·90	...	0·50	0·50	23·10
Budaun . . .	0·90	...	0·10	0·80	4·20	6·20	4·20	5·90	...	0·50	...	22·80	
Dehra Dun . . .	1·68	3·90	...	0·31	2·47	9·12	33·39	17·00	13·45	...	1·47	1·63	84·42
Saharanpur . . .	1·10	4·90	...	0·50	1·00	6·60	16·80	1·20	10·20	...	0·50	0·40	43·20
Muzaffarnagar . . .	1·40	...	...	...	1·10	5·60	10·60	2·10	19·80	...	0·40	1·00	42·00
Meerut . . .	0·24	1·35	...	...	0·62	6·62	16·40	1·65	16·95	...	0·40	1·03	45·26
Bulandshahr . . .	0·20	0·60	...	...	0·30	7·50	11·70	0·60	5·00	...	0·60	0·60	27·10
Aligarh . . .	0·30	...	0·10	...	0·40	7·30	0·10	5·20	...	0·10	0·50	14·00	
Etah . . .	0·10	...	...	...	0·70	4·70	2·60	4·90	...	0·30	0·50	13·80	
Muttra . . .	0·04	...	...	...	0·30	...	4·40	1·50	13·00	...	0·20	...	19·44
Farukhabad . . .	0·80	...	...	...	1·55	1·50	8·10	0·85	3·00	...	0·25	...	16·05
Mainpuri . . .	...	...	...	...	0·40	2·65	8·60	0·10	3·60	...	0·20	0·30	15·85
Agra . . .	0·10	...	...	0·53	0·10	8·27	0·98	4·04	...	0·22	0·75	14·99	
Etawah . . .	...	...	...	...	3·40	5·70	1·50	0·60	0·30	0·20	0·10	11·80	
Cawnpore . . .	...	...	...	1·00	0·10	3·50	1·50	0·60	0·10	...	0·30	...	7·10
Fatehpur . . .	0·50	...	...	...	...	8·70	0·50	1·40	...	0·30	0·30	11·70	
Jaunpur . . .	1·80	...	...	0·50	0·10	16·30	3·70	3·90	5·30	0·50	...	32·10	
Hamirpur . . .	...	...	...	...	0·60	6·90	1·90	0·70	...	0·30	...	10·40	
Banda . . .	...	...	...	0·20	0·80	18·20	0·30	2·40	0·10	0·80	...	22·80	
Allahabad . . .	0·79	...	...	0·38	1·05	9·84	5·41	1·73	...	0·85	0·19	20·24	
Gorakhpur . . .	1·76	...	...	1·35	5·99	23·49	8·07	2·49	0·03	0·38	0·17	43·73	
Basti . . .	1·20	...	...	3·60	0·10	19·50	5·60	6·90	...	0·20	...	37·10	
Azamgarh . . .	1·60	...	...	1·90	0·20	26·90	4·50	5·70	0·90	0·30	0·90	42·90	
Ghazipur . . .	1·90	...	...	0·70	0·80	24·50	4·60	2·40	1·70	0·80	...	37·40	
Benares . . .	1·43	...	...	0·76	0·92	13·35	4·79	2·47	1·83	0·61	0·20	26·36	
Mirzapur . . .	1·00	...	...	...	0·60	10·10	3·80	3·60	0·20	0·30	...	19·60	
Jalaun . . .	...	...	0·60	0·90	...	7·90	0·60	2·00	0·30	0·40	...	12·70	
Jhánsi . . .	...	...	...	0·10	1·51	11·81	2·01	3·76	0·34	0·53	0·26	20·32	
Lalitpur . . .	...	...	...	...	0·60	6·30	2·70	5·00	1·50	1·20	0·30	17·60	
Kheri . . .	1·20	...	...	0·60	2·80	7·10	4·20	8·30	...	...	...	24·20	
Sitapur . . .	0·40	...	...	1·30	0·20	10·20	2·60	4·15	0·20	0·53	...	19·58	
Hardoi . . .	0·30	...	...	0·20	1·70	16·50	2·40	4·00	...	...	0·20	25·30	
Lucknow . . .	0·23	0·72	...	1·74	1·36	4·73	4·63	3·50	0·07	0·24	0·16	17·38	
Bara Banki . . .	0·60	...	...	3·10	0·80	7·90	0·90	3·50	...	...	...	16·80	
Unaо . . .	0·20	...	...	0·50	0·70	6·70	1·80	1·80	...	...	0·40	12·10	
Rae Bareli . . .	0·40	...	...	0·60	...	3·50	0·90	1·40	...	0·40	0·10	7·30	
Sultanpur . . .	1·60	...	...	3·10	0·20	15·80	3·50	1·80	0·30	0·60	0·30	27·20	
Partabgarh . . .	1·40	...	...	0·60	1·80	8·30	5·25	2·05	0·95	0·90	0·10	21·35	
Bahraich . . .	2·60	...	...	5·50	4·60	18·90	9·20	3·90	0·10	0·70	...	45·50	
Gonda . . .	0·40	...	...	4·10	2·80	12·20	3·00	2·10	0·30	0·80	...	25·70	
Fyzabad . . .	0·60	...	...	3·60	...	13·40	1·60	2·20	...	0·50	...	21·90	
Oudh Totals .	0·23	19·31	...	0·60	34·25	27·68	269·08	76·65	73·02	8·72	9·39	3·09	522·02
Monthly Totals .	7·77	60·22	...	3·18	53·11	142·23	570·20	150·77	304·42	14·62	24·88	16·62	1348·02
Quarterly Totals .	67·99			198·52			1025·39			56·12			
Month. Averages	0·17	1·28	...	0·07	1·13	3·03	12·13	3·21	6·47	0·31	0·53	0·35	28·68
Quar. Averages .	1·45			4·23			21·81			1·19			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Kumaun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	47	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	68
Garhwál . . . . .	...	...	...	...	133	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	659
Tarái . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bijnor . . . . .	2	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	10
Moradabad . . . . .	...	1	...	6	3	2	6	1	3	3	...	...	...	25
Bareilly . . . . .	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	10
Sháhjahánpur . . . . .	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	10
Budaun . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	4	27	33	36	56	...	...	...	158
Dehra Dun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Saharanpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	9
Muzaffarnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	60	26	...	24	20	...	...	...	130
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	...	6	5	58	55	10	108	35	...	...	...	277
Bulandshahr . . . . .	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	13
Aligarh . . . . .	...	...	1	21	...	22	21	2	1	...	...	...	...	68
Etah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	40	5	...	...	1	65
Muttra . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	32	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	37
Farukhabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mainpuri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra . . . . .	1	1	...	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Etawah . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
Cawnpore . . . . .	...	...	4	8	14	9	...	...	21	11	...	...	...	3
Fatehpur . . . . .	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	67
Jaunpur . . . . .	1	...	52	439	220	45	29	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hamirpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6	44	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	789
Banda . . . . .	6	2	3	9	40	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Allahabad . . . . .	20	53	89	71	29	3	6	...	1	2	...	...	...	274
Gorakhpur . . . . .	15	38	797	797	401	193	151	53	47	35	8	...	...	2,535
Basti . . . . .	41	1834	1593	445	223	84	29	7	300	155	...	...	...	4,711
Azamgarh . . . . .	7	2	198	1077	760	432	392	170	10	68	1	...	...	3,117
Ghazipur . . . . .	9	214	486	525	677	173	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	2,127
Benares . . . . .	13	29	177	244	140	57	71	21	7	9	18	20	...	806
Mirzapur . . . . .	2	41	298	219	119	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	692
Jalaun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jhánsi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kheri . . . . .	...	8	183	484	145	80	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	917
Sitapur . . . . .	6	3	...	113	36	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	164
Hardoi . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lucknow . . . . .	2	1	2	13	59	48	21	31	40	33	66	3	...	319
Bara Banki . . . . .	...	...	...	58	223	187	112	99	57	36	14	7	...	793
Unaو . . . . .	1	...	...	58	71	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Rae Bareli . . . . .	1	...	...	45	73	18	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	168
Sultanpur . . . . .	10	...	114	426	438	169	68	40	1	...	26	43	...	1,335
Partabgarh . . . . .	3	10	38	167	90	30	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	342
Bahraich . . . . .	...	...	...	28	111	188	62	11	...	...	18	5	...	423
Gonda . . . . .	...	5	363	692	342	161	57	7	...	...	47	7	...	1,681
Fyzabad . . . . .	5	136	1427	706	141	68	28	...	...	158	75	...	2,744	9,024
Oudh Totals . . . . .	23	19	303	2882	2983	1275	591	300	110	69	329	140	...	25,864
Monthly Totals . . . . .	46	96	924	7935	7462	4184	2380	998	485	340	687	327	...	...

Of the total 25,864 deaths, 13,429 were males and 12,435 females.  
 Ratio per 1000 of population, 0·58.      Ratio per cent. of all deaths registered, ?

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	RAINFALL REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kumaun . . .	0·40	1·60	6·70	0·20	3·00	13·50	13·30	21·30	12·40	...	...	...	72·40
Garhwál . . .	0·50	1·90	4·20	1·70	2·70	3·60	12·50	15·30	4·20	0·10	...	...	46·70
Tarái . . .	0·10	0·30	5·50	...	1·30	7·00	14·30	8·20	4·90	...	...	...	41·60
Bijnor . . .	0·10	0·60	3·30	...	1·90	4·20	12·40	17·10	1·30	...	...	...	40·90
Moradabad . . .	...	0·70	3·20	...	0·60	2·70	12·70	21·00	0·24	...	...	...	41·14
Bareilly . . .	0·17	0·44	3·32	0·01	1·08	10·84	12·37	9·02	1·10	...	...	...	38·35
Sháhjahánpur . . .	...	0·30	4·90	...	1·40	10·50	9·40	8·70	1·40	...	...	...	36·60
Budaun . . .	0·10	0·60	4·10	...	0·20	2·50	11·80	13·80	0·10	...	...	...	33·20
Dehra Dun . . .	0·26	0·65	2·83	0·45	2·13	10·09	29·11	30·35	18·62	0·97	...	...	95·46
Saharanpur . . .	...	0·90	4·40	0·10	0·30	4·70	11·60	7·80	1·10	...	...	...	30·90
Muzaffarnagar . . .	...	0·30	4·30	0·20	1·30	2·00	9·00	9·90	...	...	...	...	27·00
Meerut . . .	0·07	0·21	4·50	0·35	0·44	1·31	8·77	16·95	0·24	0·02	...	...	32·86
Bulandshahr . . .	0·40	0·20	2·80	...	0·10	1·80	7·70	6·70	0·30	...	...	...	20·00
Aligarh . . .	...	0·60	1·90	...	0·40	2·40	10·10	12·00	0·30	...	...	...	27·70
Etah . . .	...	0·50	1·50	...	0·20	4·50	13·00	14·90	0·70	...	...	...	35·30
Muttra . . .	...	0·80	...	0·20	0·20	1·80	12·40	11·50	1·60	...	...	...	28·50
Farukhabad . . .	...	0·15	1·90	...	1·00	4·15	8·05	11·95	0·30	...	...	...	27·50
Mainpuri . . .	...	0·50	0·30	...	0·40	4·00	17·80	20·30	0·20	...	...	...	43·50
Agra . . .	...	0·09	0·96	...	0·13	1·71	17·32	14·66	0·14	...	...	...	35·01
Etawah . . .	...	0·90	...	...	1·80	11·40	16·30	...	...	...	...	...	30·40
Cawnpore . . .	...	0·10	0·40	...	1·50	5·50	12·40	17·30	0·40	0·20	...	...	37·80
Fatehpur . . .	...	0·30	...	...	0·10	5·10	8·10	18·70	6·70	0·40	...	...	39·40
Jaunpur . . .	...	0·40	...	...	6·60	2·50	14·80	17·90	2·30	1·60	...	...	46·10
Hamirpur . . .	...	0·10	0·01	0·20	3·20	11·60	11·20	1·00	...	...	...	...	27·31
Banda . . .	0·20	0·20	...	0·20	8·20	5·80	17·70	1·40	...	...	...	...	33·70
Allahabad . . .	0·18	0·04	0·78	...	0·76	5·85	10·65	11·46	3·93	1·17	0·01	...	34·83
Gorakhpur . . .	0·01	0·37	...	1·12	19·33	7·36	11·47	6·46	5·46	...	...	...	51·58
Basti . . .	...	...	1·30	...	1·20	13·40	3·80	5·70	2·50	2·10	...	...	30·00
Azamgarh . . .	...	1·10	...	2·10	5·90	8·70	18·10	4·70	5·30	...	...	...	45·90
Ghazipur . . .	0·10	...	0·90	...	0·40	6·70	6·10	12·90	2·80	3·00	...	...	32·90
Benares . . .	0·05	0·21	0·68	0·43	0·47	5·04	7·43	16·23	3·05	1·48	...	...	35·07
Mirzapur . . .	0·40	0·20	0·80	...	0·60	5·90	9·80	17·00	1·40	1·40	...	...	37·50
Jalaun . . .	0·20	0·40	...	...	1·80	16·80	28·30	0·60	...	...	...	...	48·10
Jhánsi . . .	0·46	1·64	...	...	5·58	16·52	28·28	0·57	0·80	...	...	...	53·85
Lalitpur . . .	0·20	1·20	...	...	5·00	8·30	21·30	1·60	...	...	...	...	37·60
Kheri . . .	0·10	4·30	0·30	2·00	5·50	1·80	7·50	2·10	...	...	...	...	23·60
Sitapur . . .	0·10	2·20	...	1·10	6·30	6·00	11·10	0·90	0·10	...	...	...	27·80
Hardoi . . .	0·30	4·50	...	0·60	5·40	9·10	13·40	0·80	...	...	...	...	34·10
Lucknow . . .	0·03	0·06	0·61	...	0·62	3·13	10·59	15·72	1·85	0·10	...	0·01	32·72
Bara Banki . . .	...	0·50	...	0·70	6·90	11·80	8·40	3·20	...	...	...	...	31·50
Unaо . . .	0·30	0·40	...	0·70	3·35	15·20	13·50	2·70	...	...	...	...	36·15
Rae Bareli . . .	0·10	...	...	0·70	1·50	5·30	11·10	1·80	0·20	...	...	...	20·70
Sultanpur . . .	...	0·30	...	1·30	5·10	5·50	9·50	2·60	...	...	...	...	24·30
Partabgarh . . .	0·05	0·40	...	0·25	5·05	7·50	24·15	2·40	0·55	...	...	...	40·35
Bahraich . . .	0·10	2·30	...	2·00	9·70	8·50	4·60	4·00	...	...	...	...	31·20
Gonda . . .	0·30	0·40	...	3·90	7·50	8·90	7·00	2·80	0·20	...	...	...	31·00
Fyzabad . . .	...	2·00	...	2·10	10·50	4·30	10·80	1·60	1·50	...	...	...	32·80
Oudh Totals .	0·03	1·41	17·91	0·30	15·97	69·93	94·49	136·77	26·75	2·65	0·01	0·01	366·22
Monthly Totals .	2·86	14·67	89·69	3·95	50·00	264·03	497·67	678·04	115·30	26·65	0·01	0·01	1742·88
Quarterly Totals .	107·22			317·98			1291·01			26·67			
Month. Averages .	0·06	0·31	1·91	0·08	1·06	5·62	10·59	14·43	2·45	0·57	...	...	37·08
Quar. Averages .	2·28			6·76			27·47			0·57			

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*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Punjab Province during the Year 1871 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Delhi . . . . .	...	1	1	1	5	2	...	...	1	...	22	25	58
Gurgaon . . . . .	...	...	1	6	8	1	3	...	2	...	1	2	24
Kurnal . . . . .	...	1	1	4	2	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	16
Hissar . . . . .	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rohtak . . . . .	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sirsa . . . . .	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Umballa . . . . .	4	1	6	5	5	5	1	...	4	2	2	...	35
Ludhiana . . . . .	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	12
Simla . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullunder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	6
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	9
Kangra . . . . .	1	3	...	5	...	2	2	1	4	1	2	2	23
Amritsar . . . . .	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	...	3	1	2	2	17
Gurdaspur . . . . .	4	1	3	4	3	1	1	3	...	2	1	1	24
Sialkot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	7
Lahore . . . . .	1	2	1	1	2	5	4	5	4	2	2	7	36
Gujranwala . . . . .	...	...	1	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Jhelum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	8	1	1	...	...	...	2	15
Gujrat . . . . .	1	...	1	4	1	9	3	...	...	2	2	5	28
Shahpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mooltan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	4
Montgomery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bannu . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peshawur . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Hazara . . . . .	2	...	1	2	4	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	14
Kohat . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Monthly Totals . . .	17	14	22	46	46	50	26	21	20	18	38	51	369

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Punjab Province during the Year 1871 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Delhi . . . . .	0·50	0·60	...	0·40	3·70	5·10	9·60	8·90	1·70	...	...	1·70	32·20
Gurgaon . . . . .	0·40	0·40	...	0·20	2·10	2·90	8·90	4·40	6·30	...	...	1·30	26·90
Kurnal . . . . .	1·10	4·60	...	0·40	1·90	9·10	10·50	3·40	1·40	...	...	0·90	33·30
Hissar . . . . .	...	1·20	...	...	0·20	4·50	1·70	...	0·70	...	...	1·10	9·40
Rohtak . . . . .	...	2·20	...	0·60	1·00	2·50	4·60	2·10	0·60	...	...	2·60	16·20
Sirsa . . . . .	0·40	2·01	...	0·40	1·50	4·60	0·60	0·40	0·90	...	...	0·90	11·70
Umballa . . . . .	0·70	3·80	...	...	1·00	12·10	11·90	8·10	0·40	...	...	0·50	38·50
Ludhiana . . . . .	...	4·10	...	0·30	0·30	7·60	3·50	1·10	0·50	...	...	0·80	18·20
Simla . . . . .	...	2·40	...	1·30	3·50	13·30	32·30	19·00	2·10	...	...	...	73·90
Jullunder . . . . .	0·10	3·90	...	0·20	1·40	6·90	5·00	1·20	1·00	...	...	1·10	20·80
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	0·40	1·90	...	0·30	0·60	15·40	6·20	3·10	1·60	...	...	1·00	30·50
Kangra . . . . .	2·00	13·50	...	0·50	0·50	35·50	79·10	49·90	7·30	...	...	2·80	191·10
Amritsar . . . . .	0·50	3·00	...	...	1·30	3·50	5·00	1·70	0·30	...	...	1·00	16·30
Gurdaspur . . . . .	0·20	3·00	...	...	0·30	8·30	12·20	1·00	3·00	...	...	0·70	29·50
Sialkot . . . . .	0·80	4·20	...	...	2·10	6·30	11·00	3·40	3·00	...	...	1·20	32·00
Lahore . . . . .	...	1·50	...	...	1·30	0·70	4·30	...	...	...	...	0·90	8·70
Gujranwala . . . . .	...	1·20	...	...	0·80	3·70	3·40	1·70	0·60	...	...	0·70	12·10
Ferozepore . . . . .	...	1·90	...	0·40	0·60	4·50	3·50	...	...	...	...	1·00	11·90
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	...	5·60	...	0·30	4·90	7·10	3·70	5·10	...	...	...	1·50	28·50
Jhelum . . . . .	...	2·40	...	...	...	3·30	5·10	1·10	0·70	...	...	0·70	13·30
Gujrat . . . . .	...	2·60	...	...	0·60	11·10	7·80	3·30	0·10	...	...	0·40	25·90
Shahpur . . . . .	...	1·40	...	...	0·50	4·40	3·00	2·50	...	...	...	0·50	12·30
Mooltan . . . . .	0·20	...	0·10	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·90
Jhang . . . . .	...	1·70	...	0·10	0·10	0·60	2·20	...	...	...	...	1·00	5·70
Montgomery . . . . .	0·70	...	0·10	0·10	0·90	5·60	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	8·40
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	0·90	...	0·40	...	1·10	1·70	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·40	5·30
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	1·70	...	...	0·50	0·90	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	4·60
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	...	1·00	...	...	0·70	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·20
Bannu . . . . .	2·60	...	0·30	...	4·90	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·70
Peshawur . . . . .	0·10	5·00	0·40	1·40	...	0·70	3·10	...	...	...	...	0·60	11·30
Hazara . . . . .	0·30	9·60	1·60	3·10	1·60	11·30	11·90	4·50	1·60	0·50	...	3·70	49·70
Kohat . . . . .	0·10	5·90	0·70	0·60	1·60	4·00	3						

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Punjab Province during the Year 1872 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1872.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	1	29	119	4	53	12	1	...	...	219
Gurgaon . . . . .	...	1	3	3	2	54	30	62	7	...	...	...	162
Kurnal . . . . .	...	1	...	27	476	377	59	118	31	...	...	...	1089
Hissar . . . . .	1	...	...	2	28	21	16	5	1	...	...	...	74
Rohtak . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sirsia . . . . .	...	...	...	3	11	25	40	18	2	...	...	...	99
Umballa . . . . .	1	1	...	51	463	298	39	173	88	6	1	...	1121
Ludhiana . . . . .	1	1	1	...	...	9	42	468	195	...	...	...	717
Simla . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Jullunder . . . . .	...	2	1	1	1	1	14	149	196	43	...	2	409
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	...	1	3	4	27	30	18	332	288	18	3	...	724
Kangra . . . . .	...	4	1	4	10	3	3	10	105	29	5	...	174
Amritsar . . . . .	1	1	1	...	...	3	5	44	39	...	...	...	94
Gurdaspur . . . . .	4	6	1	...	15	7	79	208	444	99	...	...	863
Sialkot . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	2	27	38	188	27	...	...	283
Lahore . . . . .	1	2	1	...	6	7	62	461	85	2	2	...	629
Gujranwala . . . . .	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	155	171	17	...	...	352
Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	2	25	122	126	42	4	...	322
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	30	107	6	...	...	148
Jhelum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	6	15	252	6	...	...	...	281
Gujrat . . . . .	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	27	35	...	...	...	68
Shahpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	9	...	...	...	43
Mooltan . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Jhang . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Montgomery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	...	...	22
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bannu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Peshawur . . . . .	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	310	76	...	392
Hazara . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	50	14	1	...	68
Kohat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	228	29	...	...	351
Monthly Totals . . .	12	22	18	98	1073	978	489	2859	2424	660	92	2	8727

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Punjab Province during the Year 1872 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Delhi . . . . .	2·00	0·70	0·10	0·30	1·10	...	11·30	10·60	6·10	...	...	0·50	32·70
Gurgaon . . . . .	1·50	0·10	0·10	...	0·80	5·60	8·70	10·00	2·50	...	...	0·90	30·20
Kurnal . . . . .	4·50	0·10	0·90	0·20	0·60	8·10	12·70	7·30	2·10	0·10	...	0·90	37·50
Hissar . . . . .	1·60	0·10	0·80	0·30	0·90	3·00	10·00	10·20	2·70	...	...	1·20	30·80
Rohtak . . . . .	0·40	0·30	1·10	0·30	0·70	2·00	12·30	6·60	3·30	...	...	0·90	27·90
Sirsia . . . . .	1·40	...	0·20	0·20	0·90	2·20	7·00	4·60	1·50	...	...	1·70	19·70
Umballa . . . . .	0·20	1·40	0·50	0·20	0·50	8·10	19·70	15·20	4·90	...	...	0·30	51·00
Ludhiana . . . . .	2·10	0·20	0·50	0·80	0·70	2·20	19·70	15·50	2·60	...	...	0·90	46·20
Simla . . . . .	6·32	3·33	2·90	1·47	2·81	9·69	17·66	20·10	6·27	0·44	0·30	0·63	71·92
Jullunder . . . . .	1·60	1·00	0·70	0·10	1·30	1·80	19·60	17·30	1·20	0·10	...	0·60	45·30
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	1·30	1·70	0·30	0·20	2·90	1·30	14·00	11·80	8·40	0·20	...	1·40	43·50
Kangra . . . . .	4·90	0·60	1·50	2·50	4·20	18·60	50·60	37·20	24·20	1·20	...	0·90	146·40
Amritsar . . . . .	0·90	0·90	0·50	0·70	1·30	1·70	9·40	7·10	5·40	...	...	0·40	28·30
Gurdaspur . . . . .	1·30	1·50	2·40	0·40	1·00	2·30	6·10	2·40	5·50	...	...	0·40	23·30
Sialkot . . . . .	2·00	2·80	2·80	1·70	1·80	0·60	6·10	1·60	3·50	...	...	0·40	23·30
Lahore . . . . .	0·90	0·80	1·40	...	0·60	2·60	6·30	2·80	1·70	...	...	...	17·10
Gujranwala . . . . .	2·70	1·00	2·40	0·30	0·40	1·50	3·10	7·40	2·80	...	...	0·20	21·80
Ferozepore . . . . .	0·50	0·50	0·20	2·00	0·60	5·80	8·40	10·70	3·30	...	...	0·20	32·20
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	5·40	1·00	3·00	2·50	2·10	0·80	8·40	2·50	4·20	...	...	0·40	30·30
Jhelum . . . . .	1·70	2·20	1·50	1·30	0·90	0·90	5·90	1·20	1·20	...	...	1·00	17·80
Gujrat . . . . .	1·70	1·10	3·60	0·70	0·50	0·90	13·90	5·10	2·70	1·20	...	0·40	31·80
Shahpur . . . . .	0·40	...	1·40	1·20	2·50	4·00	7·70	5·40	2·30	...	...	0·20	25·10
Mooltan . . . . .	0·10	...	...	0·20	...	...	3·00	1·50	0·70	...	...	...	5·50
Jhang . . . . .	0·30	...	1·50	0·10	0·90	0·10	2·50	3·00	2·40	...	...	...	10·80
Montgomery . . . . .	0·30	...	...	...	0·20	1·00	5·10	1·30	1·50	...	...	0·90	10·30
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	0·20	...	...	...	0·10	...	1·10	3·70	1·30	...	...	1·20	7·60
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	0·50	1·20	0·30	1·60	...	3·00	0·30	1·00	...	...	...	...	7·90
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	...	2·30	...	...	...	0·50	2·90	0·30					

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Punjab Province during the Year 1873 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1873.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	14
Gurgaon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	24	2	35	16	...	2	...	80
Kurnal . . . . .	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hissar . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rohtak . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sirsa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Umballa . . . . .	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	6
Ludhiana . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Simla . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullunder . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kangra . . . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Amritsar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur . . . . .	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sialkot . . . . .	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lahore . . . . .	1	2	...	...	3	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	14
Gujranwala . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gujrat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shahpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bannu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawur . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hazara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . . . .	4	2	4	10	11	14	28	4	50	17	2	2	148

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Punjab Province during the Year 1873 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Delhi . . . . .	0·50	...	0·20	...	2·40	0·20	16·20	4·50	8·50	1·20	...	0·50	34·20
Gurgaon . . . . .	0·40	...	1·00	...	2·10	1·10	24·90	4·60	9·30	3·50	...	0·20	47·10
Kurnal . . . . .	0·60	0·10	0·30	...	3·60	1·10	21·30	7·20	6·10	0·20	...	0·50	41·00
Hissar . . . . .	...	...	0·20	...	1·20	0·40	4·10	3·20	1·20	0·80	...	0·20	11·30
Rohtak . . . . .	0·30	...	...	...	0·40	0·40	10·30	1·50	4·10	0·50	...	...	17·50
Sirsa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1·50	1·30	4·00	3·50	1·10	0·70	...	0·30	12·40
Umballa . . . . .	0·20	...	...	...	0·90	...	26·20	7·60	7·20	...	...	1·60	43·70
Ludhiana . . . . .	0·40	...	1·60	...	4·00	0·10	11·10	5·00	2·50	1·10	...	...	25·80
Simla . . . . .	1·93	0·69	3·63	0·28	4·97	2·16	24·15	17·85	6·14	0·80	0·24	3·31	66·15
Jullunder . . . . .	0·50	...	0·10	0·10	0·40	0·40	7·20	6·30	4·60	0·50	...	...	19·70
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	0·40	...	1·30	0·20	0·90	0·20	6·10	8·60	4·90	0·50	...	0·90	24·00
Kangra . . . . .	7·40	0·90	2·40	0·30	4·00	2·10	42·10	37·20	11·20	1·30	0·30	2·30	111·50
Amritsar . . . . .	0·10	...	0·20	...	1·40	...	5·00	7·90	5·40	0·50	...	0·80	21·30
Gurdaspur . . . . .	0·40	...	...	...	1·50	...	5·70	4·00	1·70	...	...	0·90	14·20
Sialkot . . . . .	0·10	0·70	2·10	...	2·70	...	10·20	11·00	14·80	0·80	...	0·80	43·20
Lahore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·40	13·20	4·50	4·40	...	...	1·30	25·30
Gujranwala . . . . .	0·10	0·10	1·40	...	1·70	0·90	3·60	11·70	6·50	1·20	...	0·40	27·60
Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	0·20	...	0·30	0·20	10·30	7·20	2·20	1·70	...	0·60	22·70
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	1·80	2·00	1·40	0·10	2·30	...	9·60	7·40	1·30	2·00	0·40	0·40	28·70
Jhelum . . . . .	0·20	0·10	0·50	...	1·40	...	3·10	6·30	1·60	0·20	...	0·70	14·10
Gujrat . . . . .	0·90	0·10	0·80	...	1·80	0·10	3·10	10·90	3·50	...	...	0·70	21·90
Shahpur . . . . .	1·30	0·20	0·30	...	2·20	0·50	1·70	4·10	4·00	1·30	...	0·80	16·40
Mooltan . . . . .	0·50	...	...	...	1·90	...	1·90	2·20	...	...	...	0·50	7·00
Jhang . . . . .	0·50	...	0·60	...	1·40	...	10·40	2·60	...	0·50	...	0·80	16·80
Montgomery . . . . .	0·10	...	0·10	0·10	1·60	...	1·50	2·00	0·10	...	...	0·90	6·30
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2·10	...	1·70	1·20	...	...	...	0·80	5·80
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	0·10	...	0·80	...	1·90	...	2·60	2·90	0·10	...	...	0·60	9·00
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	1·70	...	...	...	2·50	...	1·40	1·80	...	...	...	1·50	8·90
Bannu . . . . .	1·70	0·40	0·70	...	1·70	...	1·50	3·40	...	...	...	...	9·40
Peshawur . . . . .	1·50	1·00	1·80	0·40	2·30	0·10	1·80	0·90	0·20	...	...	...	10·00
Hazara . . . . .	1·90	1·60	1·80	0·80	5·20	0·50	8·10	8·00	0·50	0·40	...	1·60	30·40
Kohat . . . . .	0·50</												

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Punjab Province during the Year 1874 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1874.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	15
Gurgaon . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Kurnal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Hissar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rohtak . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sirsa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Umballa . . . . .	...	...	1	6	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	14
Ludhiana . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Simla . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jullunder . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Kangra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Amritsar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur . . . . .	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5
Sialkot . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	5
Lahore . . . . .	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	9
Gujranwala . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jhelum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gujrat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Shahpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bannu . . . . .	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	9
Peshawur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Hazara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kohat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . . . .	1	1	3	12	9	10	6	11	16	3	4	2	78

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Punjab Province during the Year 1874 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Delhi . . . . .	0·90	...	1·00	...	0·70	2·90	9·90	3·80	3·10	...	...	...	22·30
Gurgaon . . . . .	0·30	...	0·10	...	0·90	8·70	15·20	2·70	3·70	...	...	...	31·60
Kurnal . . . . .	0·50	0·40	1·80	...	0·90	7·60	18·70	3·50	7·10	...	0·40	...	40·90
Hissar . . . . .	0·40	...	1·00	...	0·70	1·50	3·70	2·10	0·70	...	...	...	10·10
Rohtak . . . . .	...	0·40	1·50	...	...	5·20	6·40	0·60	1·00	...	...	...	15·10
Sirsa . . . . .	0·70	0·50	2·20	...	...	0·90	3·80	4·80	1·00	...	...	...	13·90
Umballa . . . . .	0·40	0·90	1·70	...	1·30	10·50	19·50	2·50	3·40	...	0·40	...	40·60
Ludhiana . . . . .	2·30	1·30	0·60	0·10	0·20	1·90	7·00	1·70	2·60	...	...	...	17·70
Simla . . . . .	3·43	5·04	3·89	0·68	1·44	6·00	17·26	12·20	6·54	...	...	...	56·49
Jullunder . . . . .	2·20	2·10	1·30	...	...	4·50	3·50	2·80	6·80	...	...	...	23·20
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	2·80	2·40	1·70	0·30	...	5·20	9·40	10·50	4·70	...	...	...	37·00
Kangra . . . . .	3·60	9·20	6·60	0·30	0·30	19·90	53·80	49·00	15·90	...	...	...	158·60
Amritsar . . . . .	1·90	1·00	1·40	0·10	...	3·30	5·30	3·10	0·10	...	...	...	16·20
Gurdaspur . . . . .	0·90	1·30	1·20	...	...	6·00	3·10	3·20	2·40	...	...	...	18·10
Sialkot . . . . .	1·60	0·60	1·10	0·40	...	2·60	8·20	7·90	2·50	0·20	...	...	25·10
Lahore . . . . .	2·00	0·90	1·00	...	...	2·00	4·60	3·30	1·40	...	...	...	15·20
Gujranwala . . . . .	1·80	6·60	2·40	0·10	...	2·70	4·30	4·30	2·80	...	...	...	25·00
Ferozepore . . . . .	1·10	0·40	0·60	...	...	3·00	3·70	2·00	1·40	...	...	...	12·20
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	3·80	0·40	3·70	2·10	0·90	5·70	12·10	7·40	5·00	...	...	...	41·10
Jhelum . . . . .	1·90	0·10	2·20	0·10	0·20	2·30	5·50	4·20	3·20	...	...	...	19·70
Gujrat . . . . .	2·60	1·70	2·30	3·00	0·70	2·90	3·30	4·10	4·10	...	...	...	24·70
Shahpur . . . . .	1·20	...	0·40	0·70	...	1·50	5·20	3·40	2·20	...	...	...	14·60
Mooltan . . . . .	0·60	...	0·60	...	...	0·20	7·70	0·60	...	...	...	...	9·70
Jhang . . . . .	0·70	0·20	0·40	0·50	...	0·50	4·10	2·00	0·20	...	...	...	8·60
Montgomery . . . . .	0·60	...	0·10	...	...	3·70	2·30	2·30	0·30	...	...	...	9·50
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	0·30	...	1·40	...	...	0·10	3·10	1·80	...	...	...	...	6·70
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	3·14	0·07	...	...	...	0·47	2·05	4·42	...	0·62	...	...	10·77
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	0·30	...	0·60	...	...	5·20	3·10	0·40	...	...	...	...	9·60
Bannu . . . . .	2·10	0·40	1·70	1·00	...	0·70	3·30	10·20	...	...	...	...	19·40
Peshawur . . . . .	4·80	...	1·40	0·60	...	2·40	5·40	0·50	...	...	...	...	15·10
Hazara . . . . .	4·30	1·00	6·20	2·70	0·80	3·60	7·40	11·20	2·60	...	...	...	39·80
Kohat . . . . .	6·00	0·20	1·10	0·30	...	1·00	7·80	10·30	0·60	...	...	...	27·30
Monthly Totals													

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Punjab Province during the Year 1875 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1875.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Delhi . . . . .	1	...	...	...	12	65	34	51	106	10	8	...	287
Gurgaon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	49	116	189	162	9	...	...	526
Kurnal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	25	12	32	3	...	...	...	72
Hissar . . . . .	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	49	16	67	1	...	142
Rohtak . . . . .	1	...	...	...	17	72	130	6	1	3	9	...	239
Sirsa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	10	1	...	...	...	26
Umballa . . . . .	...	1	...	3	2	109	99	64	60	11	...	...	349
Ludhiana . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	30	31	20	...	...	...	83
Simla . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4	127	27	...	...	...	...	158
Jullunder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	12	32	7	...	...	63
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	34	97	98	...	...	236
Kangra . . . . .	...	2	...	1	1	11	122	288	197	81	7	...	710
Amritsar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	504	583	149	3	1	1,269
Gurdaspur . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	225	557	613	85	...	1,482
Sialkot . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	216	3	...	294
Lahore . . . . .	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	12	177	82	12	...	288
Gujranwala . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	9
Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jhelum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gujrat . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Shahpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jhang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bannu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawur . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hazara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals .	4	4	4	10	41	316	747	1515	2117	1358	129	1	6,246

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Punjab Province during the Year 1875 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Delhi . . . . .	0·10	1·20	...	...	0·50	0·40	3·40	5·10	27·40	0·10	...	...	38·20
Gurgaon . . . . .	...	1·10	...	...	1·90	...	8·70	5·20	28·20	0·40	...	...	45·50
Kurnal . . . . .	0·30	4·70	...	...	2·40	0·40	7·90	8·60	14·10	...	...	...	38·40
Hissar . . . . .	0·10	2·10	...	...	0·30	0·40	4·50	5·90	11·80	0·10	...	...	25·20
Rohtak . . . . .	...	1·50	...	...	0·30	0·10	2·50	3·70	22·00	...	...	...	30·10
Sirsa . . . . .	0·50	...	...	...	0·40	0·30	4·90	3·00	9·50	0·70	...	...	19·30
Umballa . . . . .	0·10	2·90	...	...	0·20	0·80	4·20	12·50	12·80	...	...	0·30	33·80
Ludhiana . . . . .	...	1·40	...	...	1·77	0·46	5·01	9·47	16·41	1·23	...	0·43	36·18
Simla . . . . .	1·77	7·62	0·83	...	5·11	8·50	25·64	27·88	12·56	0·42	0·18	0·88	91·39
Jullunder . . . . .	...	2·40	...	...	2·40	0·80	7·10	17·80	24·10	0·80	...	0·30	55·70
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	...	2·60	0·20	...	0·70	2·80	8·00	13·70	15·00	1·00	...	0·60	44·60
Kangra . . . . .	3·10	5·50	1·60	0·50	3·40	10·50	57·40	47·10	23·70	2·00	0·10	1·90	156·80
Amritsar . . . . .	...	1·90	...	...	1·30	0·90	8·20	16·70	12·20	1·20	...	0·60	43·00
Gurdaspur . . . . .	...	1·30	0·20	...	1·70	0·50	15·30	23·60	10·50	1·90	...	0·10	55·10
Sialkot . . . . .	2·20	...	...	...	0·40	0·60	17·80	22·40	4·00	0·70	0·30	0·50	48·90
Lahore . . . . .	2·10	...	...	...	1·00	0·90	3·20	14·50	9·70	1·30	...	0·50	33·20
Gujranwala . . . . .	1·70	...	...	...	1·50	1·00	21·20	15·20	3·10	1·90	...	0·60	46·20
Ferozepore . . . . .	0·60	...	...	...	0·30	0·70	5·30	12·50	9·60	...	...	...	29·00
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	0·30	2·60	1·10	0·20	1·40	0·90	9·40	14·30	12·00	1·90	0·60	4·10	48·80
Jhelum . . . . .	0·80	0·60	0·50	...	0·70	0·20	6·70	11·10	5·80	0·70	0·50	0·70	28·30
Gujrat . . . . .	0·20	1·40	0·20	...	0·90	0·90	7·40	12·00	6·00	1·10	0·30	0·90	31·30
Shahpur . . . . .	...	1·70	0·10	...	0·60	0·60	1·90	0·90	3·70	...	0·80	0·70	11·00
Mooltan . . . . .	0·23	0·35	0·14	...	...	1·19	3·30	1·83	...	...	0·39	...	7·43
Jhang . . . . .	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	1·50	3·10	3·40	...	...	0·10	8·30
Montgomery . . . . .	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·70	...	0·20	...	1·90
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	4·20	0·20	...	0·20	5·30
Dera Ismail Khan .	0·24	0·30	1·00	...	...	1·72	1·22	2·67	0·37	1·19	0·04	0·03	8·78
Dera Ghazi Khan .	...	0·50	...	...	1·40	...	2·40	1·50	1·50	...	0·30	0·30	7·90
Bannu . . . . .	3·00	1·20	...	...	0·20	0·40	3·40	2·30	3·90	0·10	0·50	1·20	16·20
Peshawur . . . . .	3·30	1·40	...	...	0·80	...	4·90	4·60	0·40	1·0			

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Punjab Province during the Year 1876 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1876.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Delhi . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gurgaon . . . . .	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Kurnal . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hissar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Sirsa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Umballa . . . . .	2	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ludhiana . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Simla . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullunder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra . . . . .	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	19	...	...	...	3
Amritsar . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	11	...	30
Gurdaspur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	42	388	33	...	463
Sialkot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	474	117	4	...	...	722
Lahore . . . . .	2	2	...	2	...	2	119	474	117	4	...	...	722
Gujranwala . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	2	66	168	33	...	1	...	272
Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	109	343	160	11	1	...	626
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	40	42	132	63	24	...	...	301
Jhelum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	53	191	283	43	...	...	572
Gujrat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	157	291	41	15	...	...	...	504
Shahpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32
Mooltan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Jhang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Montgomery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	32	117	81	...	240
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	47	18	375	95	...
Bannu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	510	67	...	638
Peshawur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	50	93	92	6	...	245
Hazara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	19	2	24
Kohat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . .	4	7	2	6	8	236	1096	1396	1421	1277	280	3	5736

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents, at one Station in each District of the Punjab Province during the Year 1876 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Delhi . . . . .	0·10	1·30	...	2·60	2·50	4·60	0·60	5·30	1·90	...	...	...	18·90
Gurgaon . . . . .	0·20	2·40	0·20	0·60	1·70	13·50	2·20	6·60	3·40	...	...	...	30·80
Kurnal . . . . .	...	2·00	0·80	1·20	0·50	9·10	3·50	1·50	1·40	...	...	...	20·00
Hissar . . . . .	...	0·30	...	1·00	1·30	12·60	...	3·70	1·90	...	...	...	20·80
Rohtak . . . . .	...	0·40	0·10	0·80	3·30	8·10	...	3·60	1·30	...	...	...	17·60
Sirsa . . . . .	...	0·60	0·20	1·10	1·20	6·00	...	4·60	3·80	...	...	...	17·50
Umballa . . . . .	0·10	0·60	0·90	2·00	2·20	10·00	4·60	6·50	1·60	...	...	...	28·50
Ludhiana . . . . .	0·15	0·55	2·36	0·16	1·22	...	6·87	2·72	0·88	0·72	...	...	15·63
Simla . . . . .	0·67	2·63	2·44	3·81	4·64	3·45	25·12	27·82	6·29	2·43	0·01	0·02	79·33
Jullunder . . . . .	0·40	1·30	2·20	2·70	0·10	1·50	12·40	3·30	2·70	0·50	...	...	27·10
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	0·60	0·90	2·70	3·90	1·20	0·50	11·80	8·80	2·70	1·20	...	...	34·30
Kangra . . . . .	3·10	2·50	4·50	4·60	1·30	1·80	57·60	48·50	14·30	2·60	...	...	140·80
Amritsar . . . . .	0·20	...	0·80	1·30	0·60	...	19·00	5·90	1·00	1·70	...	...	30·50
Gurdaspur . . . . .	0·60	...	3·40	0·60	0·10	0·10	20·60	7·60	0·60	1·40	...	...	35·00
Sialkot . . . . .	0·50	0·20	2·10	1·50	1·50	1·30	32·00	5·10	5·80	0·60	...	...	50·60
Lahore . . . . .	...	...	0·90	0·60	0·30	0·70	14·50	1·90	1·50	1·10	...	...	21·50
Gujranwala . . . . .	0·20	0·50	2·20	3·10	1·30	0·30	20·60	2·40	0·40	1·80	0·10	...	32·90
Ferozepore . . . . .	0·30	0·20	1·30	0·30	0·30	0·70	6·80	2·80	0·20	0·60	...	...	13·50
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	4·30	2·35	3·30	2·75	1·62	1·15	12·51	4·89	1·60	1·03	1·83	0·30	37·63
Jhelum . . . . .	0·70	1·40	1·60	1·60	1·70	1·80	4·70	3·90	0·80	1·40	0·60	...	20·20
Gujrat . . . . .	0·60	1·30	3·30	2·80	2·00	0·70	23·30	5·00	...	3·10	0·20	...	42·30
Shahpur . . . . .	0·20	0·90	1·60	1·20	0·90	1·80	3·10	3·90	0·20	1·40	0·80	...	16·00
Mooltan . . . . .	0·28	0·60	0·16	1·07	1·40	0·06	...	1·11	9·15	...	0·22	1·43	15·48
Jhang . . . . .	0·10	...	1·20	0·10	0·10	0·20	1·40	1·70	...	...	0·40	...	5·20
Montgomery . . . . .	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·70	1·80	4·60	0·90	...	...	...	8·30
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	1·80	5·30	...	0·90	0·10	...	8·70
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	1·92	1·64	0·02	2·03	1·01	0·45	0·37	0·08	0·18	0·06	1·78	1·99	11·53
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	0·30	0·20	...	...	...	1·40	3·60	3·60	...	0·40	1·10	...	10·60
Bannu . . . . .	0·60	0·60	3·00	0·40	0·30	1·00	2·70	2·10	0·80	0·30	0·20	0·20	12·20
Peshawur . . . .													

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Punjab Province during the Year 1877 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1877.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Delhi . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kurnal . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissar . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sirsa . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Umballa . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ludhiana . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Simla . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullunder . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hoshiarpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Amritsar . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Gurdaspur . . . .	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	6
Sialkot . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lahore . . . .	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gujranwala . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Ferozepore . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawal Pindi . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jhelum . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Gujrat . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargurh . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Peshawur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazara . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohat . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . .	2	2	2	3	7	3	2	1	4	1	2	...	29

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Punjab Province during the Year 1877 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Delhi . . . .	2·30	2·10	0·20	0·20	0·30	3·70	1·30	0·10	...	5·30	...	2·40	17·90
Gurgaon . . . .	1·80	1·50	0·70	0·90	0·90	4·80	1·40	0·10	1·80	2·40	...	3·50	19·80
Kurnal . . . .	2·70	3·00	1·10	0·80	3·00	6·50	2·70	0·80	0·80	2·10	0·40	3·10	27·00
Hissar . . . .	0·20	1·70	2·00	1·70	2·30	3·50	2·40	0·50	...	...	0·90	1·20	16·40
Rohtak . . . .	0·60	0·60	1·10	0·70	1·60	3·30	0·40	...	2·60	1·90	0·30	2·20	15·30
Sirsa . . . .	1·20	0·50	0·40	0·80	0·70	2·10	2·20	...	2·10	...	0·70	3·20	13·90
Umballa . . . .	3·80	3·20	0·50	0·80	0·20	2·90	2·80	1·10	2·00	1·30	0·70	4·40	23·70
Ludhiana . . . .	2·62	2·66	2·35	1·10	0·84	...	5·23	2·90	12·04	2·21	1·02	6·29	39·26
Simla . . . .	7·10	3·77	4·35	3·15	6·09	8·13	9·42	6·46	2·88	2·35	1·43	6·10	61·23
Jullunder . . . .	4·30	4·50	1·80	1·60	0·40	1·60	2·70	1·50	12·10	0·80	1·40	6·90	39·60
Hoshiarpur . . . .	4·70	3·10	1·60	2·00	1·10	4·20	7·50	0·80	14·20	0·50	1·00	7·10	47·80
Kangra . . . .	9·00	5·30	5·20	6·60	7·00	6·10	13·90	7·00	14·80	4·30	5·40	11·70	96·30
Amritsar . . . .	3·90	6·00	0·50	3·30	1·40	2·00	2·20	0·70	3·90	1·10	2·50	5·00	32·50
Gurdaspur . . . .	4·80	4·20	1·50	1·80	1·20	1·00	2·90	0·80	6·50	0·10	2·40	8·90	36·10
Sialkot . . . .	2·60	6·00	1·00	7·30	0·50	1·40	2·16	0·60	1·80	0·50	4·20	4·40	32·40
Lahore . . . .	1·88	4·67	0·90	3·34	0·69	...	2·01	0·12	2·03	0·70	1·32	2·57	20·23
Gujranwala . . . .	3·30	4·60	0·90	1·90	0·40	...	2·20	0·60	0·50	0·70	2·80	6·00	23·90
Ferozepore . . . .	0·80	1·10	0·30	1·40	2·00	0·60	2·10	0·40	2·10	...	0·90	3·50	15·20
Rawal Pindi . . . .	5·41	5·79	1·26	4·51	1·59	2·02	3·05	...	1·81	2·86	4·93	6·86	40·09
Jhelum . . . .	9·20	5·30	0·60	2·00	0·50	1·30	2·80	0·80	0·90	3·80	2·90	6·10	36·20
Gujrat . . . .	4·50	5·40	0·70	2·50	0·80	1·60	1·60	2·10	0·50	1·90	1·70	7·40	30·70
Shahpur . . . .	1·00	3·20	1·00	2·20	0·30	1·70	0·10	0·50	...	3·10	2·30	15·40	
Mooltan . . . .	0·20	0·50	0·70	0·40	1·00	...	1·50	...	8·20	...	...	1·10	13·60
Jhang . . . .	0·30	0·50	1·10	2·80	3·10	0·80	3·40	...	1·50	...	0·50	2·00	16·00
Montgomery . . . .	1·80	7·80	3·00	0·40	1·60	0·30	3·80	...	...	...	1·00	1·30	21·00
Muzaffargurh . . . .	0·50	1·20	0·30	1·30	0·60	...	...	0·50	6·00	...	...	1·20	11·60
Dera Ismail Khan	1·90	2·20	...	1·80	1·10	0·40	0·30	...	0·10	0·10	1·80	2·00	11·70
Dera Ghazi Khan	0·80	0·40	0·70	0·40	0·40	0·10	...	0·50	0·90	...	0·20	1·30	5·70
Bannu . . . .	1·90	1·70	0·40	3·00	2·30	2·50	0·70	1·00	0·10	0·10	2·90	2·10	18·70
Peshawur . . . .	3·20	2·50	1·10	6·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	8·00	4·10	2

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Punjab Province during the Year 1878 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1878.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	15	4	7	...	...	44
Gurgaon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	54	66	...	27	...	163
Kurnal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ludhiana . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simla . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullunder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amritsar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sialkot . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lahore . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gujranwala . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals . . . . .	1	4	...	...	...	2	32	70	70	8	27	1	215

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Punjab Province during the Year 1878 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Delhi . . . . .	1·10	1·20	0·10	1·50	0·80	0·40	13·60	18·80	0·60	...	...	...	38·10
Gurgaon . . . . .	0·90	1·50	...	...	0·40	0·90	8·50	15·00	0·90	...	...	...	28·10
Kurnal . . . . .	1·30	1·60	0·90	4·60	2·00	0·40	2·80	10·30	1·80	...	...	0·90	26·60
Hissar . . . . .	0·70	0·58	...	1·20	1·70	1·40	4·30	10·60	...	...	...	...	20·40
Rohtak . . . . .	0·60	0·60	0·20	1·40	0·80	1·70	5·20	9·30	0·70	...	...	...	20·50
Sirsa . . . . .	0·10	0·50	...	3·40	3·50	1·60	3·60	9·80	0·10	...	...	0·90	23·50
Umballa . . . . .	2·00	4·40	0·40	2·50	2·70	0·20	8·70	13·90	2·60	0·10	...	1·50	39·00
Ludhiana . . . . .	1·10	1·18	0·33	4·52	2·93	0·35	9·93	15·20	1·76	...	...	0·33	37·63
Simla . . . . .	2·23	6·13	0·74	7·42	7·38	2·79	14·48	15·59	2·44	0·18	...	...	59·38
Jullunder . . . . .	0·50	2·60	0·10	1·30	4·30	0·50	9·30	23·20	1·00	...	...	...	42·80
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	1·90	3·30	0·20	2·20	3·30	0·80	8·20	26·40	1·70	...	...	0·10	48·10
Kangra . . . . .	2·40	8·50	1·30	4·30	11·20	0·50	35·50	66·80	9·30	1·60	...	...	141·40
Amritsar . . . . .	1·70	2·40	0·30	2·60	2·30	0·40	8·90	12·80	1·50	...	...	...	32·90
Gurdaspur . . . . .	1·10	3·90	...	1·60	3·70	0·50	3·30	6·10	0·90	...	...	...	21·10
Sialkot . . . . .	1·12	2·92	0·26	2·55	2·91	1·49	5·87	11·42	1·35	0·44	...	1·02	31·35
Lahore . . . . .	0·20	2·46	0·19	1·45	1·77	0·36	5·96	8·03	0·33	...	...	0·13	20·88
Gujranwala . . . . .	0·70	4·10	0·20	1·70	1·80	1·30	7·70	8·00	1·60	0·60	...	0·20	27·90
Ferozepore . . . . .	0·40	0·40	...	2·40	2·10	0·70	3·90	7·10	...	...	...	0·20	17·20
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	0·97	4·71	0·37	7·68	5·67	1·10	8·12	6·60	1·95	0·86	...	...	38·03
Jhelum . . . . .	0·50	1·80	...	2·20	1·50	1·00	13·00	3·50	2·10	0·70	...	...	26·30
Gujrat . . . . .	0·90	3·30	0·30	2·40	1·10	0·30	9·20	8·40	3·00	0·60	...	0·60	30·10
Shahpur . . . . .	0·40	9·30	0·30	0·90	3·50	...	3·70	4·60	6·60	...	...	...	29·30
Mooltan . . . . .	0·70	...	0·50	0·20	0·40	3·40	4·70	...	0·40	...	...	...	10·30
Jhang . . . . .	0·90	1·00	...	0·70	1·60	...	2·40	6·50	0·30	...	...	...	13·40
Montgomery . . . . .	0·40	...	1·20	2·20	6·50	6·50	7·40	...	...	...	...	...	24·20
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	0·20	...	0·80	0·20	0·70	1·50	6·70	...	...	...	...	...	10·10
Dera Ismail Khan . . .	0·22	1·55	0·23	2·62	1·12	1·50	2·65	6·29	0·03	...	...	...	16·21
Dera Ghazi Khan . . .	0·50	...	0·60	0·50	1·10	3·20	2·40	...	...	...	...	...	8·30
Bannu . . . . .	1·30	1·80	0·20	3·30	3·60	0·60	0·50	3·60	0·60	...	...	...	15·50
Peshawur . . . . .	1·99	2·77	0·17	3·86	3·76	...	2·07	11·34	0·13	0·23	...	...	26·32
Hazara . . . . .	3·30	9·50	1·20	5·50	7·60	0·50	4·40	13·50	1·50	1·30	...	...	

The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Punjab Province during the Year 1879 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1879.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	78	140	187	3	6	2	...	...	...	416
Gurgaon . . . . .	...	...	...	84	384	249	17	19	...	...	...	...	753
Kurnal . . . . .	...	...	...	181	1071	330	13	7	4	...	...	...	1,606
Hissar . . . . .	...	...	...	988	2269	390	25	2	...	...	...	...	3,674
Rohtak . . . . .	...	...	...	331	1462	215	12	...	...	...	...	...	2,020
Sirsa . . . . .	...	...	...	170	668	216	34	...	...	...	...	...	1,088
Umballa . . . . .	...	1	...	164	252	143	12	14	20	3	...	...	609
Ludhiana . . . . .	2	...	...	23	53	120	43	13	...	1	...	...	255
Simla . . . . .	...	...	...	13	13	1	49	28	4	...	...	...	108
Jullunder . . . . .	...	...	...	37	29	9	6	4	...	...	1	1	87
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	20	10	27	11	13	1	...	...	...	82
Kangra . . . . .	...	...	...	98	52	35	156	1370	323	12	2	...	2,048
Amritsar . . . . .	...	1	...	196	216	116	148	134	47	8	...	2	868
Gurdaspur . . . . .	1	...	1	11	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	20
Sialkot . . . . .	3	...	...	11	11	9	...	4	3	...	1	...	42
Lahore . . . . .	...	1	1	16	350	657	468	151	20	8	...	1	1,673
Gujranwala . . . . .	...	...	...	2	57	84	185	74	28	...	...	...	430
Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	...	3	394	1271	262	16	1	...	...	...	1,947
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	...	...	...	50	533	1157	859	257	52	6	...	...	2,914
Jhelum . . . . .	...	...	...	124	542	760	224	150	140	22	...	...	1,962
Gujrat . . . . .	1	...	...	...	90	212	27	26	24	...	...	...	380
Shahpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8	92	56	16	6	...	...	...	178
Mooltan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jhang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	7	144	84	3	4	...	...	242
Montgomery . . . . .	...	...	...	2	15	20	41	22	1	...	...	...	101
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	9	...	16	38
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bannu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	73	53	3	35	...	...	165
Peshawur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	383	216	261	51	56	32	3	...	1,002
Hazara . . . . .	...	...	...	1	156	238	225	77	78	6	...	...	781
Kohat . . . . .	...	1	...	...	21	323	103	108	85	1	...	...	642
Monthly Totals . . .	7	4	2	2603	9184	7085	3457	2705	914	147	7	20	26,135

The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Punjab Province during the Year 1879 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.

Delhi . . . . .	0·21	1·03	0·05	...	6·79	15·28	8·99	2·29	0·09	...	1·22	35·95	
Gurgaon . . . . .	0·20	0·50	...	...	1·30	6·20	8·50	2·90	0·50	...	1·35	21·45	
Kurnal . . . . .	0·90	0·60	...	...	3·20	8·50	8·40	1·30	...	...	0·30	23·20	
Hissar . . . . .	0·10	0·30	...	0·20	0·90	0·40	7·30	1·40	...	...	2·00	12·60	
Rohtak . . . . .	0·50	1·20	...	...	3·30	2·60	10·80	2·50	...	...	1·90	22·80	
Sirsa . . . . .	0·10	0·52	...	...	1·12	1·34	5·39	1·38	...	...	0·72	10·57	
Umballa . . . . .	0·20	1·00	1·30	...	8·10	4·00	8·10	0·50	...	...	0·70	23·90	
Ludhiana . . . . .	0·60	...	2·44	0·18	0·55	8·74	2·65	4·53	1·11	...	0·85	21·65	
Simla . . . . .	0·50	1·35	5·27	0·38	0·14	8·98	18·36	30·67	4·81	0·07	...	0·50	71·03
Jullunder . . . . .	...	2·10	...	...	4·70	5·30	6·20	...	...	...	0·80	19·10	
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	0·10	0·10	1·80	...	10·50	3·60	5·50	0·70	...	...	0·90	23·20	
Kangra . . . . .	0·30	0·70	10·70	0·20	0·40	17·50	47·70	62·30	20·10	...	...	2·80	162·70
Amritsar . . . . .	...	...	1·00	...	0·40	5·20	1·60	7·20	1·10	...	...	2·30	18·80
Gurdaspur . . . . .	...	...	1·70	...	...	8·60	4·30	6·70	0·80	...	...	0·80	22·90
Sialkot . . . . .	0·06	1·93	...	0·15	6·69	6·19	9·16	1·10	...	...	0·38	25·66	
Lahore . . . . .	0·01	1·32	...	0·01	5·48	1·13	7·49	3·12	0·17	...	0·45	19·18	
Gujranwala . . . . .	...	...	0·90	...	...	5·10	2·90	5·50	0·80	...	0·70	15·90	
Ferozepore . . . . .	0·70	0·70	...	...	1·10	1·20	4·60	2·30	...	...	0·60	11·20	
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	0·22	2·29	0·38	0·32	3·65	7·05	15·60	3·06	...	...	1·25	33·82	
Jhelum . . . . .	...	...	2·60	0·10	...	7·50	6·10	10·80	1·60	...	0·70	29·40	
Gujrat . . . . .	...	...	1·90	...	...	7·90	2·60	11·00	0·50	...	0·40	24·30	
Shahpur . . . . .	...	...	2·10	...	...	0·90	0·80	6·60	0·20	...	...	10·60	
Mooltan . . . . .	...	...	1·73	...	...	1·32	0·81	1·03	...	...	...	4·89	
Jhang . . . . .	...	...	0·90	...	...	1·40	1·00	0·60	0·30	...	...	4·20	
Montgomery . . . . .	...	...	1·40	...	0·10	1·10	0·20	2·40	...	...	...	5·20	
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	1·10	...	...	1·40	...	...	0·70	...	...	3·20	
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	...	...	1·55	...	0·16	0·18	2·06	1·07	0·10	...	0·04	5·16	
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	...	...	1·50	...	...	2·00	0·05	0·85	...	0·05	...	4·45	
Bannu . . . . .	0·20	5·90	...	1·80	1·00	0·90	4·70	...	...	0·10	...	14·60	
Peshawur . . . . .	0·46	2·73	0·24	0·14	0·05	0·47	0·97	0·16	...	0·10	0·52	5·84	
Hazara . . . . .	0·40	5·80	0·30										

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Punjab Province during the Year 1880 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1871.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gurgaon . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kurnal . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hissar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rohtak . . . . .	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sirsa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Umballa . . . . .	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	6
Ludhiana . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Simla . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jullunder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Kangra . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Amritsar . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Gurdaspur . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	6
Sialkot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Lahore . . . . .	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	5	...	1	14
Gujranwala . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	20	3	...	31
Jhelum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	7
Gujrat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	7
Shahpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mooltan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Peshawur . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	30	7	76	51	...	167
Hazara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	5
Kohat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals .	1	3	6	9	7	15	8	33	14	120	55	3	274

*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Punjab Province during the Year 1880 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Delhi . . . . .	0·07	0·20	...	0·04	0·25	1·30	12·67	2·95	7·84	...	0·41	1·32	27·05
Gurgaon . . . . .	0·20	...	...	...	...	1·35	5·35	3·55	3·65	...	0·20	0·85	15·15
Kurnal . . . . .	0·10	1·80	...	...	0·50	10·60	12·10	0·70	4·80	...	0·10	0·90	31·60
Hissar . . . . .	...	0·30	...	...	...	2·40	7·30	1·70	1·30	...	...	0·70	13·70
Rohtak . . . . .	...	0·80	...	...	...	1·50	7·00	...	4·40	...	...	0·90	14·60
Sirsa . . . . .	...	0·36	...	...	0·08	3·22	0·97	0·11	0·75	...	...	0·68	6·17
Umballa . . . . .	0·50	3·80	...	...	1·00	8·60	20·30	1·60	3·90	...	0·10	0·50	40·30
Ludhiana . . . . .	0·26	3·93	...	...	0·10	6·14	26·32	3·75	0·38	...	...	0·47	41·35
Simla . . . . .	2·10	5·45	...	0·31	8·22	15·13	32·34	14·78	8·41	...	...	1·78	88·52
Jullunder . . . . .	0·60	2·60	...	...	0·50	8·90	17·20	3·70	1·77	...	0·40	0·60	36·27
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	0·70	3·90	...	...	0·50	3·00	23·90	2·50	2·20	...	0·20	1·60	38·50
Kangra . . . . .	3·70	9·40	...	0·20	1·50	8·20	65·40	18·27	9·07	...	0·85	3·32	119·91
Amritsar . . . . .	...	1·70	...	...	...	6·00	12·00	0·10	1·10	...	...	0·80	21·70
Gurdaspur . . . . .	1·50	0·80	...	...	0·90	1·90	15·30	1·40	0·70	...	0·80	0·60	23·90
Sialkot . . . . .	0·05	1·57	...	0·10	0·61	1·12	11·26	2·08	2·08	...	0·62	0·70	20·19
Lahore . . . . .	...	0·78	...	...	0·89	3·10	4·73	0·58	0·29	...	0·26	0·64	11·27
Gujranwala . . . . .	...	1·20	...	...	0·10	2·60	5·70	0·56	1·20	...	0·10	1·20	12·66
Ferozepore . . . . .	...	1·00	...	...	0·10	4·80	3·20	0·10	...	...	...	1·00	10·20
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	0·76	2·51	...	0·10	1·07	2·30	6·46	3·86	2·62	0·01	0·01	0·63	20·33
Jhelum . . . . .	0·20	1·10	...	0·40	0·90	0·60	7·00	2·80	0·90	...	...	0·60	14·50
Gujrat . . . . .	0·20	1·00	...	...	0·30	0·40	7·00	1·90	0·70	...	0·10	0·80	12·40
Shahpur . . . . .	...	1·50	...	...	0·30	0·50	2·50	3·20	1·90	...	0·20	0·60	10·70
Mooltan . . . . .	...	0·46	...	...	...	0·97	2·25	0·20	0·62	...	...	0·57	5·07
Jhang . . . . .	...	0·90	...	...	...	1·70	1·80	...	0·10	...	...	0·20	4·70
Montgomery . . . . .	...	1·20	...	...	...	6·00	0·80	...	0·70	...	...	1·20	9·90
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·20
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	0·04	0·03	...	...	...	...	1·27	1·80	0·41	...	...	0·83	4·38
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2·70	0·35	1·00	...	...	...	0·30	4·35
Bannu . . . . .	...	0·20	...	1·00	0·30	1·50	4·30	0·20	3·10	...	...	0·70	11·30
Peshawur . . . . .	...	0·37	...	0·11	0·52	0·47	1·65	...	1·39	...	...	0·50	5·01
Hazara . . . . .	0·90	3·50	0·40	0·60	1·30	6·40	8·50	6·40	3·70	0·10	...	1·10	32·90
Kohat . . . . .	...	0·50	...	...	2·30	2·10	2·20	1·60	1·90</				

*The Monthly Mortality Registered from Cholera among the Civil Population of the Punjab Province during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

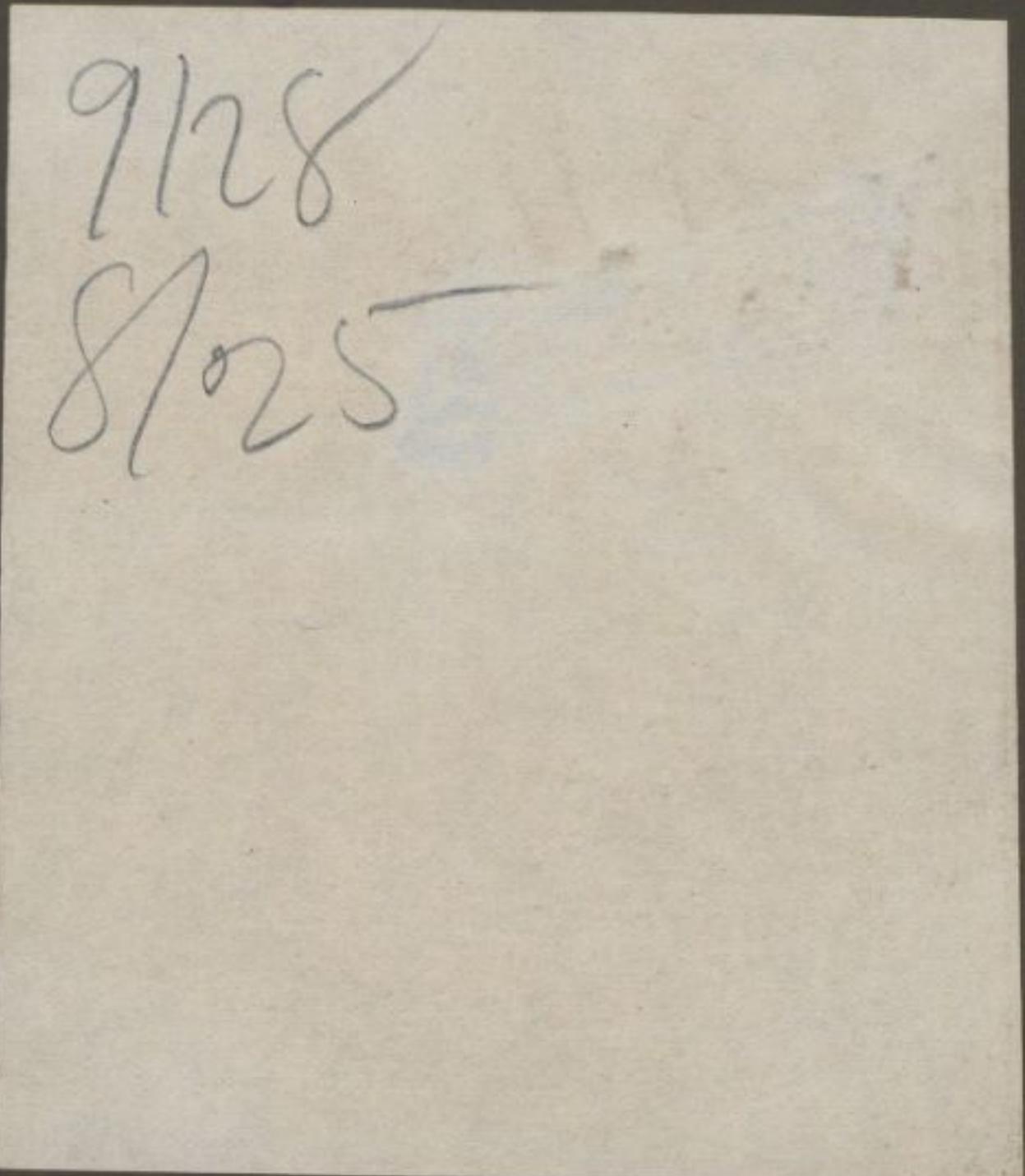
Districts.	CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTHS OF 1881.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	29	86	47	...	5	...	...	...	167
Gurgaon . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Kurnal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	49	74	...	...	...	125
Hissar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sirsa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Umballa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	32	145	31	1	...	212
Ludhiana . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	12	...	...	...	21
Simla . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullunder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	246	23	...	...	865
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	27	246	56	1	...	331
Kangra . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	24	10	...	1	1	...	...	37
Amritsar . . . . .	...	...	1	2	1	3	4	49	407	232	8	...	707
Gurdaspur . . . . .	1	4	...	...	1	6	...	4	276	39	1	...	332
Sialkot . . . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	272	32	...	...	313
Lahore . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	51	104	818	590	71	5	...	1643
Gujranwala . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	21	221	16	1	...	261
Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	18	...	...	...	23
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	25	32	22	...	90
Jhelum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	10	...	...	20
Gujrat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	...	...	...	35
Shahpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Mooltan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Hazara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	3
Kohat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6
Monthly Totals . . . . .	3	4	4	5	37	178	183	1649	2560	545	38	1	5207

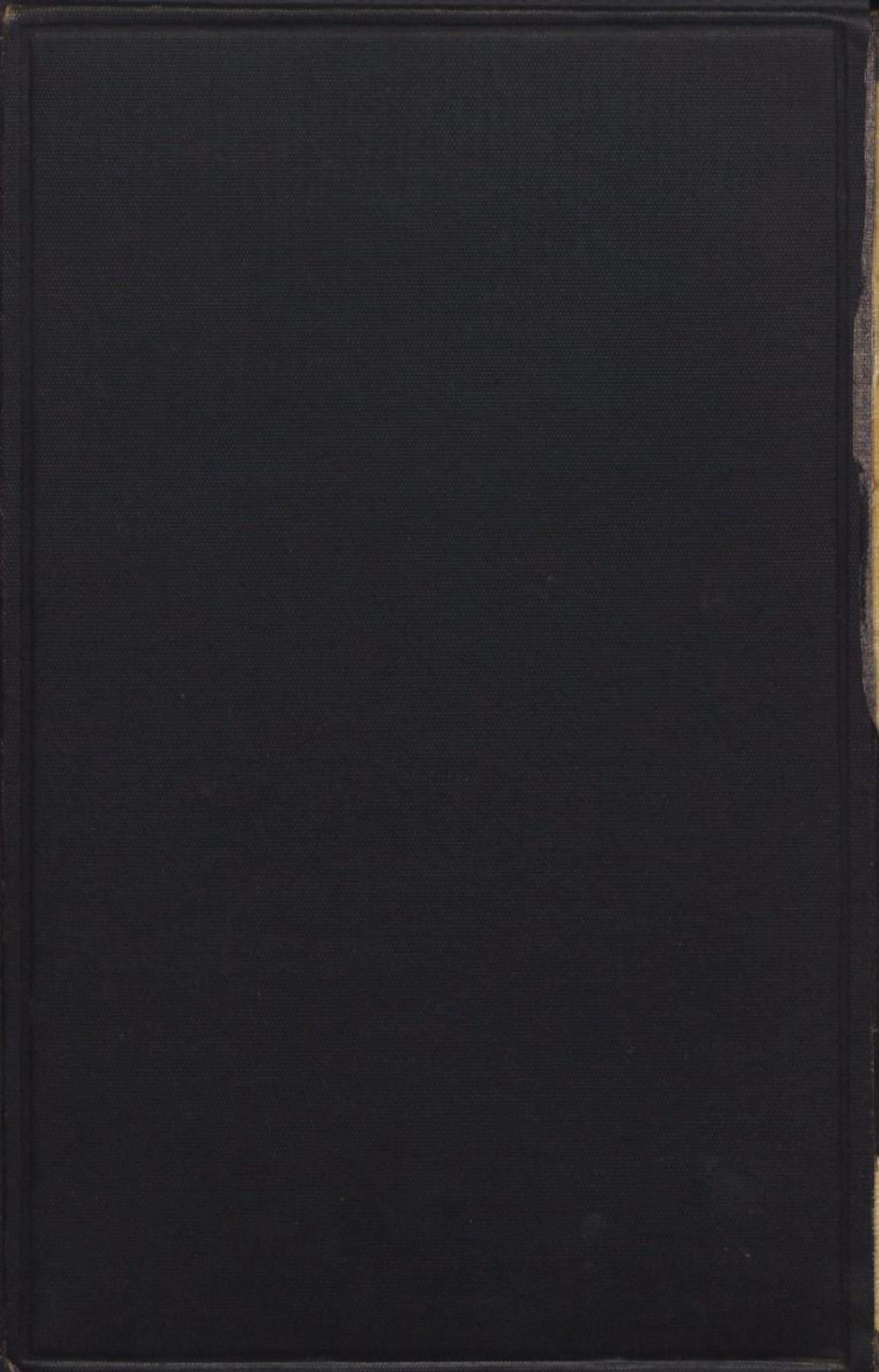
*The Monthly Rainfall Registered in Inches and Cents. at one Station in each District of the Punjab Province during the Year 1881 is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement.*

Delhi . . . . .	...	0·59	2·01	0·30	0·14	1·71	11·59	9·21	0·75	...	...	...	26·30
Gurgaon . . . . .	...	0·50	1·60	0·10	0·40	1·30	8·30	9·51	...	...	...	...	21·71
Kurnal . . . . .	...	0·30	1·90	0·30	1·40	3·30	8·30	7·00	...	...	...	...	22·50
Hissar . . . . .	...	0·30	0·70	1·50	0·10	0·20	7·50	5·70	0·10	...	...	...	16·10
Rohtak . . . . .	0·10	0·30	2·50	0·70	0·30	3·10	10·70	5·70	...	...	...	...	23·40
Sirsa . . . . .	0·06	...	2·16	0·72	0·26	0·28	11·76	7·58	0·02	...	...	...	22·84
Umballa . . . . .	0·20	0·40	1·80	0·50	1·10	3·10	9·70	7·30	1·90	...	...	...	26·00
Ludhiana . . . . .	0·75	2·12	3·07	0·54	0·28	2·92	14·56	8·34	0·35	...	...	...	32·93
Simla . . . . .	1·00	3·35	7·78	3·12	4·38	7·50	12·48	10·67	7·16	...	...	...	57·44
Jullunder . . . . .	...	0·70	5·70	0·30	0·40	3·80	16·60	6·66	0·47	...	...	...	34·63
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	...	1·90	5·50	0·20	1·10	4·80	19·90	8·08	3·07	0·01	...	...	44·56
Kangra . . . . .	0·11	5·06	8·85	1·36	3·48	10·00	26·71	29·96	14·47	...	...	...	100·00
Amritsar . . . . .	...	1·90	2·60	0·20	1·30	16·80	19·40	18·20	1·90	0·10	...	...	62·40
Gurdaspur . . . . .	...	1·20	1·30	0·40	0·10	6·70	12·30	7·50	1·40	0·10	...	...	31·00
Sialkot . . . . .	0·23	2·10	1·37	2·34	0·75	3·01	8·45	10·25	2·53	0·08	0·07	...	31·18
Lahore . . . . .	0·03	1·31	2·35	0·57	0·95	0·44	12·38	8·05	0·18	0·12	...	...	26·38
Gujranwala . . . . .	0·20	1·30	1·00	1·40	1·20	3·50	7·00	10·20	...	...	...	...	25·80
Ferozepore . . . . .	...	0·90	1·80	2·00	0·50	0·80	9·20	5·10	0·60	...	...	...	20·90
Rawal Pindi . . . . .	0·10	3·34	1·98	3·65	0·35	1·29	4·50	9·43	1·67	0·40	0·39	...	27·10
Jhelum . . . . .	0·90	2·60	1·40	0·50	0·70	2·20	5·90	2·70	...	0·20	...	...	17·10
Gujrat . . . . .	0·20	1·20	3·10	0·40	0·90	5·40	7·30	6·36	0·70	0·40	...	...	25·90
Shahpur . . . . .	...	...	1·80	1·00	0·20	4·40	3·70	2·40	...	1·10	...	...	14·60
Mooltan . . . . .	0·50	0·70	0·06	0·03	0·03	1·25	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	4·27
Jhang . . . . .	0·30	0·30	0·10	...	1·90	3·70	2·10	...	...	...	...	...	8·40
Montgomery . . . . .	1·00	1·90	0·20	0·30	0·80	7·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·10
Muzaffargurh . . . . .	0·90	0·50	0·20	...	...	0·80	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	4·40
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	0·05	0·46	1·70	2·45	...	1·65	1·37	1·43	...	...	...	...	9·11
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	0·30	0·85	0·50	0·60	...	2·15	3·05	...	...	...	...	...	7·45
Bannu . . . . .	...	...	3·00	...	2·60	1·80	2·10	1·40	...	...	...	...	10·90
Peshawur . . . . .	0·35	0·49	2·20	4·89	0·03	3·85	0·12	2·18	0·97	0·76	0·06	...	15·90
Hazara . . . . .	0·40	4·50	4·60	10·80									









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